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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 3, 1994
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MAJOR RELEASE

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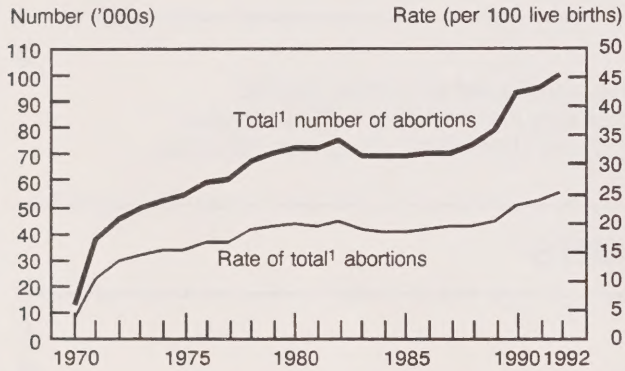
MAJOR RELEASE

Therapeutic abortions
1992

In 1992, the number of therapeutic abortions performed on Canadian women totalled 100,497, a 5.7% increase from 95,059 in 1991. The national rate—based on abortions performed in hospitals, clinics, and legal abortions done in the United States—increased to 25.2 abortions per 100 live births in 1992, from 23.6 per 100 in 1991.

Number and rate of therapeutic abortions performed on Canadian women



[1] *Relates to therapeutic abortions performed on Canadian women in Canadian hospitals and in the United States since 1970, to therapeutic abortions performed in clinics in Quebec since 1978 and in clinics in other provinces since 1990.*

Clinic abortions increase

The increase in both the annual number and the rate of abortions since 1989 can be attributed to increases in the number of abortions performed in abortion clinics. In 1992, three of every 10 (29.4%) abortions were performed in clinics, compared with fewer than one in 10 (8.9%) in 1989 (Table 1). During the same period, the number of abortions performed in hospitals remained relatively constant. The number of women who obtained abortions in the United States declined to 526 in 1992 from 1,551 in 1989.

The concept of private clinic abortions in Canada gained rapid momentum after January 1988, when the Supreme Court of Canada struck down the prevailing abortion law. Prior to that, Quebec was the only province reporting clinic abortions.

Table 1
Therapeutic abortions for Canadian women by source of report

	Total abortions	Percent of abortions reported from		
		Hospitals	Clinics[1]	United States
1988	72,693	91.0	6.3	2.7
1989	79,315	89.1	8.9	2.0
1990	92,901	76.5	21.8	1.7
1991	95,059	73.9	24.6	1.5
1992	100,497	70.1	29.4	0.5

[1] *Prior to 1990, information relates to province of Quebec. For 1990, in addition to Quebec, five provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia) reported clinic abortions. For 1991 and 1992, Alberta also reported similar data.*

By 1992, private abortion clinics were operating in six additional provinces: Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Consequently, the number of abortions reported from clinics increased by more than three times, from 7,059 in 1989 to 29,563 in 1992.

Hospital abortions

A total of 70,408 therapeutic abortions were performed in Canadian hospitals in 1992, slightly higher (+0.2%) than the 1991 level of 70,277. The number of hospital abortions peaked in 1990 at 71,092. The 1992 rate of hospital abortions was 17.7 for each 100 live births, almost unchanged from 17.5 the year before. (Data about selected demographic and medical characteristics are available only for women who obtained hospital abortions.)

The age-specific abortion rate (abortions per 1,000 women of a given age) was highest for women aged 20 to 24 (20.6). This was followed by women under 20 (14.5), and women aged 25 to 29 (13.3). The rates for women in the 30-and-over age groups were about one-third the rate for women in their early twenties or lower. Similar rankings were observed in past years.

For women who obtained hospital abortions in 1992, two-thirds were single and one-quarter were married. Half had no deliveries prior to abortion. About 28% had previously had one or more induced abortions.

Abortion rates for provinces and territories

Among the 10 provinces, based on hospital abortions, British Columbia had the highest abortion rate in 1992 at 22.9 abortions for every 100 live births—even though it had dropped substantially from 30.4 in 1981 (Table 2).

The 1992 rate of 28.4 abortions per 100 live births for the Yukon was higher than that for British Columbia. However, because of the small number of abortions in the Yukon (150), the Northwest Territories (320) and Prince Edward Island (13), year-to-year and provincial comparisons of these figures should be made with caution.

Over the past decade, Quebec's abortion rate has increased most rapidly, rising from 9.5 abortions for every 100 live births in 1981 to 16.6 in 1992—third among the provinces. Ontario, the most populated province, recorded the most hospital abortions (30,227) in 1992. But that figure was down from 31,344 in 1991. In addition, Ontario's abortion rate of 20.1 for every 100 live births in 1992 had dropped from 24.9 in 1981.

Further tabulations of 1992 statistics on therapeutic abortions may be obtained from the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

For further information on the release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-3415), Health Statistics Division.

Table 2

Therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals and rates by province or territory of residence of women who obtained these abortions

Area of residence	Number of therapeutic abortions			Rate per 100 live births		
	1992	1991	1981	1992	1991	1981
Canada[1]	**70,408**	**70,277**	**65,053**	**17.7**	**17.5**	**17.5**
Newfoundland	465	437	470	6.7	6.1	4.6
Prince Edward Island	13	23	27	0.7	1.2	1.4
Nova Scotia	1,851	1,778	1,689	15.6	14.8	14.0
New Brunswick	671	602	444	7.2	6.3	4.2
Quebec	15,986	14,727	9,042	16.6	15.1	9.5
Ontario	30,227	31,344	30,463	20.1	20.7	24.9
Manitoba	2,564	2,524	1,610	15.5	14.6	10.0
Saskatchewan	1,434	1,289	1,627	9.6	8.4	9.5
Alberta	6,165	6,335	6,757	14.7	14.8	15.8
British Columbia	10,558	10,726	12,619	22.9	23.5	30.4
Yukon	150	147	123	28.4	25.9	22.9
Northwest Territories	320	330	179	20.6	20.2	13.7

[1] *May include cases not reported for residence.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quality management practices

1994

Data from the 1994 survey of quality management practices, which focussed on selected services industries, are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Elaine Wilson (613-951-7529), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

August 1994

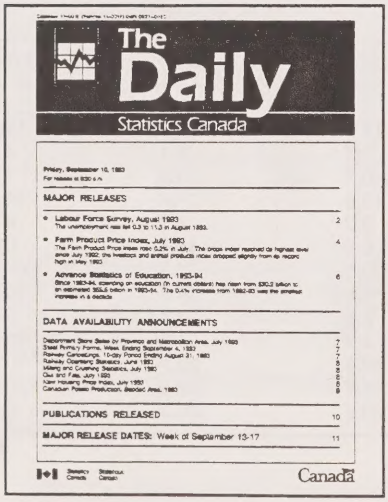
Shipments totalled 67 614 tonnes in August 1994, up 17.7% from 57 459 tonnes the previous month.

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for August 1994 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The August 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■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Fruit and vegetable production, September 1994.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$32/US$125; other countries: US$37/US$146).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, August 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Construction type plywood, July 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, July 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Causes of death, 1992.
Catalogue number 84-208
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

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MAJOR RELEASES

The gender earnings gap among recent graduates

The gap between the earnings of male and female post-secondary graduates has narrowed in recent years. In fact, among the 1990 class, female university graduates earned slightly more than their male counterparts in terms of average hourly wages.

However, in terms of yearly earnings, female graduates earned 9% less than their male counterparts in 1992. This gap in annual earnings can be attributed to job-related characteristics of men and women.

For example, among full-time workers, university-educated women worked an average of nearly three fewer hours a week than men. In addition, more men graduated with advanced degrees or graduated from high-earnings fields of study. In 1990, women received 56% of all university undergraduate degrees, less than half of master's degrees and just over one-third of doctorates.

In terms of average annual earnings, university-educated women earned less than men in each class, but the gap shrank over time. Women earned 9% less than men in 1992, compared with 13% less in 1984.

The earnings gap shrank in most fields of study, industries and occupations. Within each class, women with doctorates earned as much as similarly qualified men.

The earnings gap has shrunk over time. Nevertheless, it is larger for older women than for older men within each graduating class, even after accounting for differences in prior full-time work experience and the presence of children.

While it is possible that discrimination against women exists, this study suggests that it is not widespread or systemic among recent university graduates.

The gender earnings gap is wider for community college graduates

The gap between the earnings of men and women who graduated from community colleges was slightly wider than that of university graduates. On average, female community college graduates earned 10% less than their male counterparts in 1992; this compares with 16% less in 1984. The earnings gap shrank in most fields of study, industries and occupations.

However, the number of hours worked by female community college graduates was also a major contributing factor in the earnings gap. Among graduates working full-time, women worked an average four hours a week fewer than men worked. So the 1990 hourly wage gap was about 3.5%, which compares with a yearly earnings gap of about 10%.

Women comprised the majority of community college graduates, accounting for at least 55% of each graduating class. Men were concentrated in technology-based fields of study. Women were concentrated in applied arts, humanities and nursing.

The different characteristics of men and women, such as field of study, accounted for nearly all of the gender earnings gap among university graduates. But the different characteristics were not a factor in the gender earnings gap for community college graduates. Instead, the community-college gap was due entirely to different earnings for men and women with like characteristics. The greatest such difference related to age—the gap was greater among older graduates than among younger graduates.

Analytical Studies Branch research paper no. 68: the gender earnings gap among recent post-secondary graduates, 1984-1992 is available today. To receive a copy, contact Carmela Giampaolo (613-957-9016, fax: 613-957-2698), Human Resources Development Canada.

For further information on this release, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546) or Nathalie Caron (613-951-4629), Statistics Canada. ■

> ***Note to users***
>
> *This study of the earnings gap between male and female post-secondary graduates is based on surveys of the graduating classes of universities and community colleges in 1982, 1986 and 1990. Graduates are interviewed two years and five years after graduation. The surveys gather information on the graduates' current job, on their labour-market experiences since graduation, and on their post-secondary education. The study was sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada.*

The class of 1990: visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with activity limitations

In 1992, Aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with activity limitations earned about the same as other 1990 graduates of universities and community colleges. However, all were less likely to find a job after graduation.

Among community college graduates, the unemployment rate was 22% for Aboriginal peoples and 19% for persons with activity limitations. This compares with 13% for the entire class.

Aboriginal peoples are underrepresented among graduates

Aboriginal peoples are underrepresented among post-secondary graduates. Their share of the 1991 population was 3.8%. But in 1990 only 1.2% of university graduates and only 2.8% of community college graduates were Aboriginal peoples. Similarly, Aboriginal peoples represented only 0.5% of advanced degree holders at universities.

Aboriginal peoples earned virtually the same as other graduates in 1992; and among university graduates their employment situation was about the same. However, among community college graduates Aboriginal peoples had a far tougher time getting a job after graduating. The unemployment rate was particularly high for Aboriginal community-college graduates (22%), almost twice that of others in their class.

Graduates with activity limitations are less likely to look for and find a job

The unemployment rate for graduates with activity limitations was about 50% higher than for other 1990 grads. Among community college graduates, 19% of those with activity limitations were unemployed, compared with 13% of their classmates. Activity-limited university graduates had an unemployment rate of 14%, compared with a rate of 10% for others in their class.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *A study released today examines the early labour market experiences of visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples, and persons with activity limitations who graduated from universities and community colleges in 1990. The study used data from the 1992 national graduates survey and was sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada. Population figures are from the 1991 Census.*

The activity-limited were less likely to seek a job. Their rate of participation in the labour force was 87% among community college graduates and 89% among university graduates. The comparable rates were 96% for other community college grads and 93% for other university grads.

Overall, activity-limited community college and university graduates earned 7% less and 1.5% less, respectively, than others in their graduating classes. However, these differences were not significant after accounting for other factors such as degree level and field of study.

Higher unemployment but similar salaries for visible minority graduates

Visible minorities had more difficulty finding jobs than other graduates. The unemployment rate among visible-minority community college graduates was 17%, compared with 13% for others. Similarly, 14% of visible-minority university graduates were unemployed, compared with 10% of their classmates.

The earnings of visible minorities were similar to the earnings of others in the class of 1990. Visible-minority university graduates earned 2% more and visible-minority community college graduates earned 2% less than other grads.

Analytical Studies Branch research paper no. 69: a look at employment equity groups among recent post-secondary graduates—visible minorities, aboriginal peoples and the activity-limited is available today. To obtain a copy, contact Carmela Giampaolo (613-957-9016, fax: 613-957-2698), Human Resources Development Canada.

For further information on this release, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546) or Nathalie Caron (613-951-4629), Statistics Canada. ■

Building permits

August 1994

A sharp drop in applications for multi-family construction led to an overall 5.1% decline in the value of building permits issued by municipalities in August. Despite this decline, the total value of building permits to date has outpaced last year's by almost 8%, thus continuing the pattern of growth that started in the later part of 1993.

Sales of new homes reached a four-year low in July, prompting an increase in the inventory of unsold homes for the first time in four months. This apparently took its toll on planned residential projects for August, when the total value of projected residential construction decreased 8.0% from July. The value of non-residential permits was virtually unchanged.

Overall, the municipalities issued $2,325 million in building permits in August, a drop of $126 million.

Despite the month's setback, the value for residential construction permits for the first eight months of 1994 was up almost 10% over the same period last year. Similarly, municipalities have issued 3.8% more non-residential building permits so far this year.

Multi-family housing construction intentions are slowing down

For the second consecutive month, the value for planned residential projects declined (-8.0%). August's hefty decline came principally from multi-family housing permits, which plummeted 19.3% from July. The decline in multi-family housing construction intentions was wholly attributable to a 38% drop in the value of apartment permits. The slowdown for this type of dwelling, which had peaked in the first quarter of 1994, was observed in all regions in August.

From January to August 1994, the value of planned residential projects was 9.9% higher than for the same period last year. The rise was reflected in all regions, notably British Columbia (+14.3%) and Ontario (+14.2%). Both the single-family (+10.9%) and multi-family (+7.6%) dwelling construction intentions contributed to the significant improvement in the 1994 residential intentions.

In terms of authorized dwelling units, the annualized number issued in August reached 145,300 units, down 11.3% from July. Despite two back-to-back decreases, the January to July 1994 total number of authorized dwellings was 5.1% higher than for the same period in 1993. The recent slowdown in residential construction intentions has started to be reflected in the latest Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation annualized housing starts, which were down 3.1% in August to 148,600 dwelling units.

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

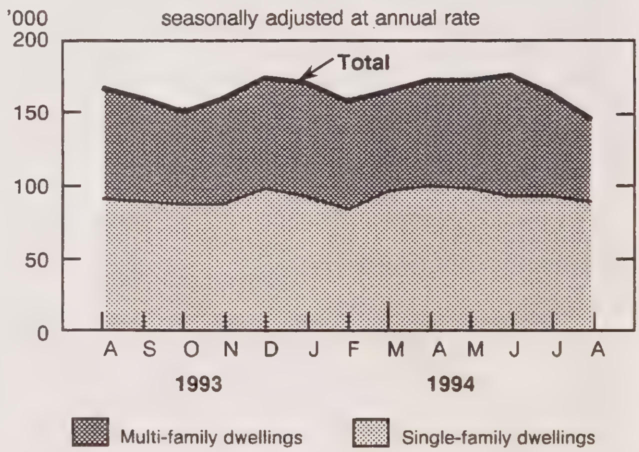
The building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Dwelling units authorized dropped to 145,300 in August

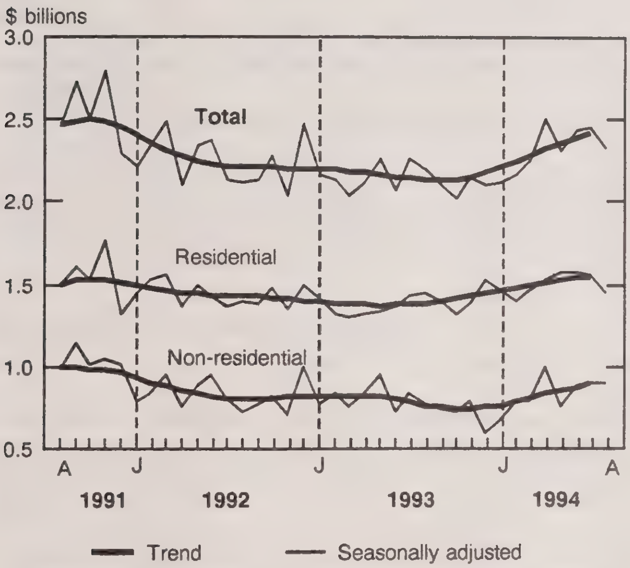


Non-residential construction intentions are firming up

The value of non-residential permits remained virtually unchanged (-0.1%) from July, as declines in industrial construction intentions (-26.5%) offset gains in planned institutional (+16.7%) and commercial (+2.2%) construction.

Despite August's drop, the year-over-year growth in value for the first eight months of 1994 jumped to 3.8%, doubling the 1.9% advance recorded for the first seven months of 1994. A marked increase in planned commercial (+12.7%) and industrial (+11.3%) projects outstripped a significant drop in institutional (-12.0%) intentions.

The value of non-residential construction intentions is strengthening



For January to August 1994, planned renovation activities (+10.1%)—accounting for half the non-residential construction intentions—contributed most to the 3.8% year-over-year advance of the total sector. By contrast, projected non-residential new building construction was down 1.9%. For January to August 1994, planned industrial renovation projects, notably in factories and plants, jumped 46.2% compared to the same period in 1993. Refurbishing of warehouses accounted for most of a 16.7% increase in the commercial sector's renovation intentions. This coincides with the 2.6% rise in capacity utilization reported by goods-producing firms for the second quarter of 1994.

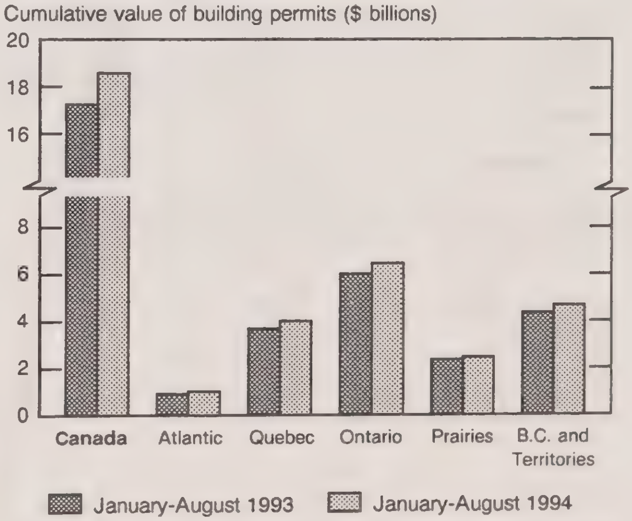
Ontario and British Columbia are above the 1994 national average

The month-to-month decrease in the total value of building permits came from all regions, particularly from the Prairies (-13.3%) and British Columbia (-6.9%).

By contrast, for January to August 1994, the value of all permits climbed in all regions compared to the same period in 1993. Ontario (+8.9%) and British Columbia (+8.7%) contributed most to the total increase, bettering the national average change (+7.7%).

Ontario residential builders planned more single-family dwelling (+15.5%) construction than did those in British Columbia, where multi-family dwelling (+20.6%) construction intentions predominated.

Ontario and British Columbia are leading in 1994



Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The August 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on October 12th. The September building permits estimate will be released on November 3rd.

For further statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For further analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of building permits

Regions and types of construction	August 1993	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Canada	**2,188**	**2,310**	**2,442**	**2,451**	**2,325**	**6.3**	**-5.1**
Residential	1,432	1,561	1,565	1,556	1,431	0.0	-8.0
Non-residential	756	749	878	895	894	18.2	-0.1
Atlantic	**114**	**128**	**123**	**119**	**115**	**0.6**	**-3.9**
Residential	80	81	81	80	76	-5.2	-5.4
Non-residential	34	46	42	39	39	14.1	-0.7
Quebec	**444**	**477**	**526**	**497**	**492**	**10.7**	**-1.1**
Residential	273	289	290	289	267	-2.1	-7.7
Non-residential	171	188	237	208	225	31.3	8.1
Ontario	**747**	**782**	**801**	**896**	**868**	**16.2**	**-3.1**
Residential	480	544	539	563	551	14.8	-2.1
Non-residential	267	237	262	333	317	18.8	-4.8
Prairies	**314**	**364**	**364**	**351**	**304**	**-3.2**	**-13.3**
Residential	207	205	206	187	169	-18.7	-9.6
Non-residential	107	159	158	164	135	26.9	-17.6
British Columbia[1]	**570**	**560**	**628**	**588**	**547**	**-4.0**	**-6.9**
Residential	392	441	450	437	369	-5.9	-15.6
Non-residential	177	118	179	150	178	0.2	18.3

[1] *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
Note: *data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending September 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 10.7% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 14.6% to 5.1 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 13.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of September 14, 1994 increased 7.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

June 1994

The seven selected railways reported a net $55.0 million gain in June 1994. Operating revenues totalled $669.1 million, a 10.2% increase from June 1993.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased 15.6% for the same period.

Year-to-date operating revenues increased 6.7% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Cement

August 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 264 189 tonnes of cement in August 1994, up 17.2% from 1 078 911 tonnes in August 1993 and up 12.2% from 1 127 146 tonnes in July 1994.

For January to August 1994, shipments totalled 6 552 703^r (revised) tonnes, up 14.0% from 5 747 602^r tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The August 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Touriscope: domestic travel, 1992.
Catalogue number 87-504
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; other countries: US$49).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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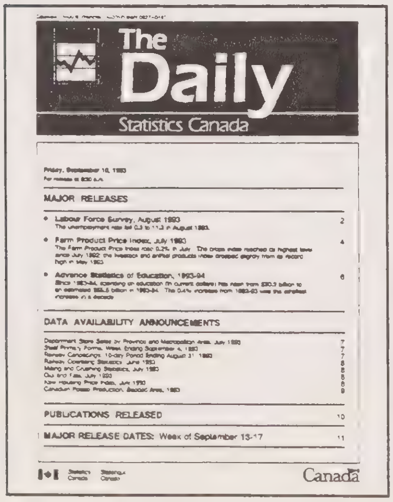

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

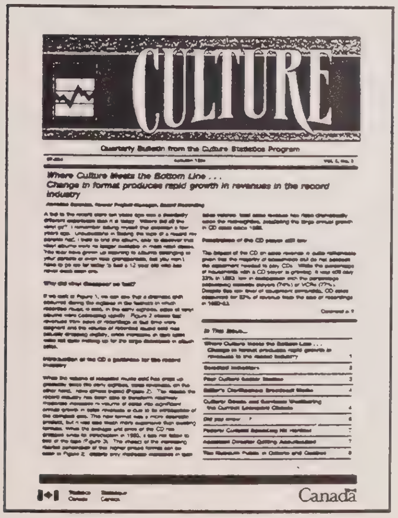
Wednesday, October 5, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5


CULTURE
Quarterly Bulletin from the Culture Statistics Program
Where Culture Meets the Bottom Line ...
Change in format produces rapid growth in revenues in the record industry
Canada

Focus on culture

Autumn 1994

The autumn 1994 issue of *Focus on culture*, a quarterly bulletin on culture, features articles on the phenomenal emergence in the last decade of the compact disc as a major force in the recording industry; the overall health and vitality of the cultural sector as a reflection of the changing supply of cultural goods and services and the consumer demand for them; and a profile of the average museum visitor in Quebec compared with that in Ontario. Other articles in this volume describe four in-depth cultural sector labour force studies undertaken by Human Resources Development Canada, and look at expansions and contractions in government expenditures on culture.

The autumn (vol. 6 no. 3) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, \$7/\$26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Short-term expectations survey

The increase in the consumer price index for September was forecast at 0.3%, with minimum and maximum values of +0.1% and +0.4%, respectively. For August, the mean forecast (+0.3%) slightly overestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for September was 10.3% (minimum 9.9%, maximum 11.2%). For August, the mean forecast was underestimated at 10.1%, compared to an outcome of 10.3%.

Merchandise exports for August were forecast to be $18.6 billion with a minimum and maximum of $18.0 billion and $19.0 billion, respectively. For July, the mean forecast ($18.1 billion) underestimated the outcome of $18.5 billion. The forecast of imports for August was $16.7 billion, with minimum and maximum, values of $16.0 billion and $17.2 billion, respectively. For July, the mean forecast ($17.2 billion) overestimated the outcome by $1.0 billion.

Note to users

Every month since April 1990, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (an average of 20 participants), asking them to forecast key economic indicators for the next reference month.

Participants forecast the year-over-year change in the consumer price index and the unemployment rate for September 1994, the levels of merchandise exports and imports and the month-to-month change in gross domestic product at factor cost for August 1994.

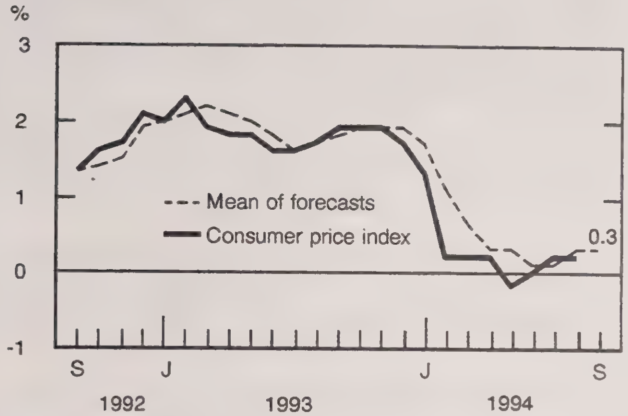
The next release is scheduled for November 1, 1994.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.5% between July and August 1994, (minimum +0.3% and maximum +0.6%). Between June and July, the mean forecast was overestimated at +0.4% compared to an outcome of -0.1%.

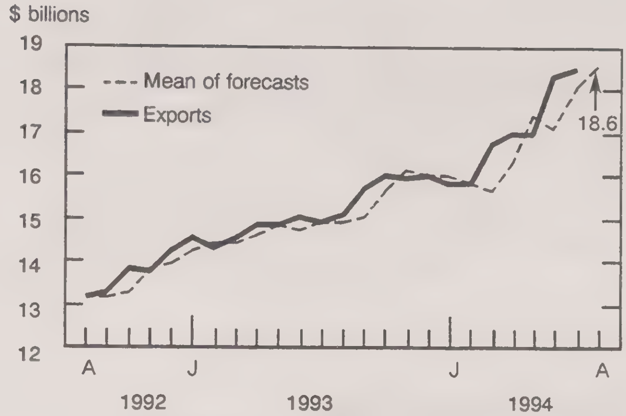
For a complete set of tables or further information, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecast vs actual

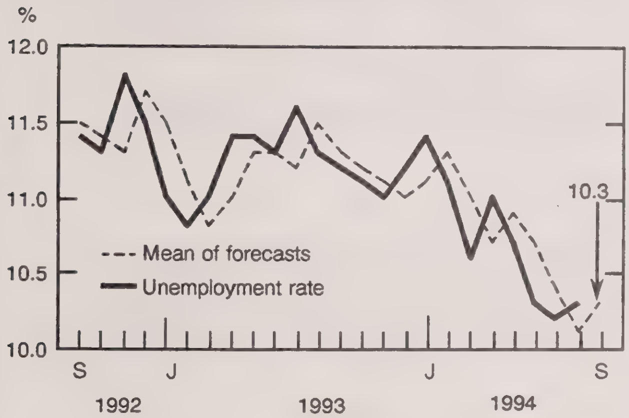
Consumer price index



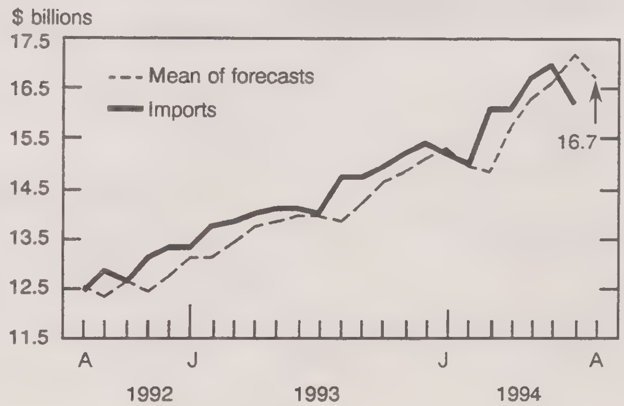
Merchandise exports



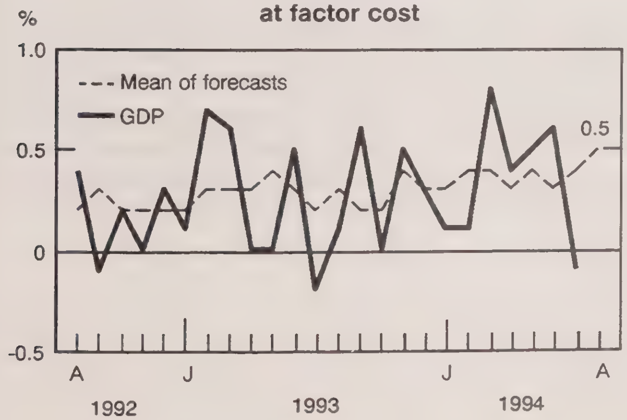
Unemployment rate



Merchandise imports



Gross domestic product at factor cost



■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

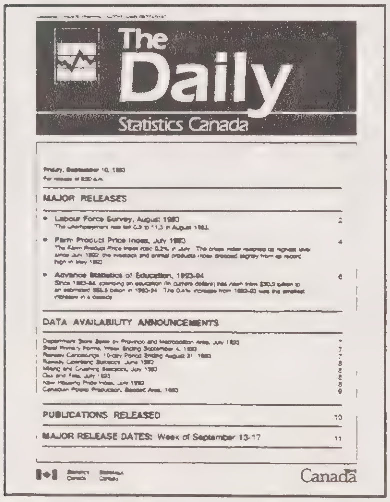
Specified domestic electrical appliances
August 1994

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 72,036 kitchen appliances in August 1994.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 367,039 units.

The August 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■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Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction price statistics, second quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $19/$76; United States: US$23/US$92; other countries: US$27/US$107).

Industry price indexes, July 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Imports by commodity, July 1994.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Focus on culture, autumn 1994, vol. 6, no. 3.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $7/$26; United States: US$8/US$32; other countries: US$10/US$37).

Science statistics service bulletin: estimation of research and development expenditures in the higher education sector, 1992-93, vol. 18, no. 4.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Canadians have been making measurable changes in their lifestyles for a cleaner environment!

Householders are remarkably aware of the many steps they can take to reduce the household's impact on the environment. Some of these steps are simple, requiring only a change in a product brand. Others require a greater effort -- digging out weeds by hand, rather than using a pesticide on a lawn.

Statistics Canada conducted a national survey of 43,000 households to examine some of these actions. The product of this survey is a publication entitled ***Households and the Environment***.

This 40-page publication includes detailed analysis of socio-economic characteristics related to household environmental practices, and highlights Canadian's efforts to:

- **conserve energy and water**
- **recycle and compost waste**
- **manage potentially harmful products**

The survey asked questions on a wide range of environmental concerns, including usage of:

- **recycling services**
- **composters**
- **own shopping bags**
- **programmable thermostats**
- **energy-saving light bulbs**
- **low-flow showerheads**

...and much more!

This one-of-kind publication highlights such interesting details as:

- **53% of households have access to recycling, and 86% of these households use the services available.**
- **Nearly 1 in 5 households compost waste.**
- **19% of households in Ontario use water filters or purifiers.**
- **63% of households with infants use disposable diapers exclusively.**

Only with reliable information about the environment can government, business institutions and private citizens respond appropriately.

Order your copy of *Households and the Environment* (Cat. No. 11-526) today! At $23.95 (plus 7% GST) in Canada, US$28.95 in the United States and US$33.95 in other countries, this is one reference tool you can't afford to miss.

To order, write to: Statistics Canada, Marketing Division, Publication Sales, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6, or contact the nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre listed in this publication.

If more convenient, call toll-free **1-800-267-6677**, or fax your order to **(613) 951-1584** and use your VISA or MasterCard.

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Thursday, October 6, 1994
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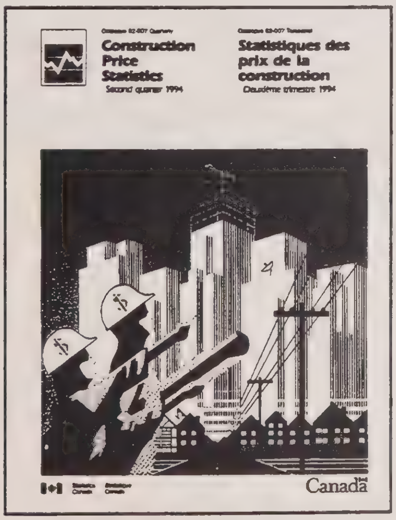
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Construction price statistics

Second quarter 1994

Construction price statistics presents a quarterly roundup of price indexes relating to the construction industry's inputs and outputs and to capital expenditures made by all industries in Canada. It contains tabular data for four recent years, technical notes on important concepts and practices, contact names and phone numbers. It also serves as a reference on historical, electronic and related series.

This compendia of price measures will prove valuable to analysts engaged in economic and financial analyses—including cost assessments for fixed asset investments, appraisals or asset revaluations, contract escalations, monitoring or restating construction budgets, and productivity studies.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) was released yesterday. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Les Graham (613-951-9615, fax: 613-951-2848), Capital Expenditures Prices Section, Prices Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index
September 1994

The help-wanted index, compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 metropolitan areas, remained unchanged at 97 in September. This follows an upward trend that started a year earlier.

In September 1993, the seasonally adjusted index for Canada (1991 = 100) fell to 85. Since then it has gained 14%. Commonly, increases in the help-wanted index are followed by decreases in the unemployment rate. Between September 1993 and August 1994, the unemployment rate dropped from 11.2% to 10.3%.

Remaining unchanged in September, the help-wanted index has made gains over the past year

Before the last recession, the help-wanted index reached a peak of 215 in March 1989. It then fell to 85 in August 1992. Throughout 1993 it changed only little.

The index made gains in three regions

Between August and September 1994, the help-wanted index increased 2% in the Prairie provinces. Since the start of the year the index advanced 14%. In Ontario it increased 1% in September, but the 16% gain since January is the strongest of all regions. In the Atlantic provinces the index also gained 1% in September; and it has gained 8% there since the start of the year.

In Quebec the help-wanted index remained unchanged at 99 in September. This is still down from the peak of 101 recorded in April. In British Columbia the index declined for the fourth consecutive month. The drop to 84 in September left the index at the same level as in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

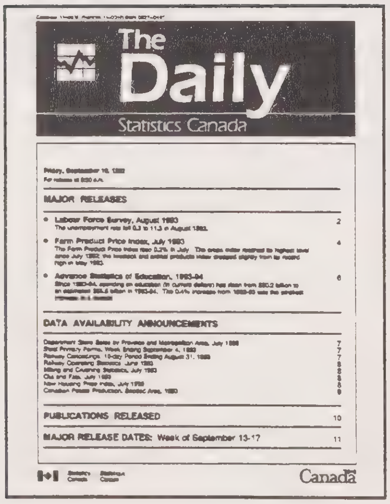
Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas surveyed and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	September 1993	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**85**	**96**	**97**	**97**	**14**	**0**
Atlantic provinces	83	93	95	96	16	1
Quebec	90	98	99	99	10	0
Ontario	83	98	100	101	22	1
Prairies provinces	83	94	94	96	16	2
British Columbia	83	87	85	84	1	-1

■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Estimates of production of principal field crops
September 1994

Producers anticipate a record harvest of canola and soybeans this year and increased production of flaxseed, durum wheat and oats. Decreases are expected in spring wheat and barley. The recent shifting of crop areas away from wheat and into oilseeds and other alternative crops is primarily responsible for these production changes.

The results presented in this report are based on a producer survey conducted between September 10 and September 16, 1994, and do not take into account weather conditions that occurred after that seven-day period.

Canola and flaxseed

Due to a record seeded area, producers expect to harvest a record canola crop of 7.4 million tonnes, a 34.8% increase over last year's record production of 5.5 million tonnes.

If early yield estimates are realized at harvest, flaxseed production could increase by 46.6% to 920 thousand tonnes, which would be the highest production level since 1986, when production hit 991 thousand tonnes. An increase in seeded area and the potential for good yields are the main reasons for the expected production increase.

Wheat

Since seeded area and expected yield are both down, producers will harvest a spring wheat crop of only 17.2 million tonnes this year, a 25.6% drop from last year's production of 23.1 million tonnes and the lowest level since 1988, when production fell to 12.6 million tonnes.

Despite an expected decrease in yield, durum wheat production could increase 38.7% to 4.7 million tonnes because of the increase in seeded area.

Because both seeded area and expected yield are up, winter wheat production could almost double this year, reaching 1.3 million tonnes.

Oats and barley

Producers expect oats production to increase by only 5.7% this year, reaching a potential production of 3.8 million tonnes.

Barley production is expected to fall this year due both to a decrease in area and to potentially lower yields. Production may only reach 11.7 million tonnes, a 9.7% decrease from last year's 13.0 million tonnes.

Soybeans

Producers in Eastern Canada are about to harvest a record soybean crop. Production is estimated at 2.2 million tonnes, a 19.6% increase over last year's record output of 1.9 million tonnes. The increased production results mainly from an increase in harvested area.

Field crop reporting series no. 7: September estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada, 1994 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Oliver Code (613-951-8719), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 1, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 1, 1994 totalled 250 618 tonnes, down 5.5% from the week-earlier 265 156 tonnes and down 4.4% from the year-earlier 262 168 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 305 672 tonnes, a 4.2% decrease from 10 761 575 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

August 1994

Steel primary forms production for August 1994 totalled 1 145 111 tonnes, a 7.0% decrease from 1 230 867 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to the end of August 1994 reached 9 105 130 tonnes, down 4.8% from 9 565 929 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The August 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

August 1994

Chemical firms produced 170 215 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August 1994, a 15.4% increase from 147 499^{r} (revised) tonnes in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, production totalled 1 224 233^{r} tonnes, up 7.9% from 1 134 612^{r} tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and of 24 industrial chemicals for August 1993 and August 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The August 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 7: September estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada, 1994.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

The dairy review, July 1994.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, June 1994.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Aviation service bulletin, September 1994, vol. 26, no. 9.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

Labour force information, for the week ended September 17, 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, October 7th.

Employment, earnings and hours, June 1994.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $29/$285; United States: US$35/US$342; other countries: US$40/US$399).

Tuberculosis statistics, 1992.
Catalogue number 82-220
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28).

Hospital statistics: preliminary annual report, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 83-241
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

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Statistics Canada

Friday, October 7, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

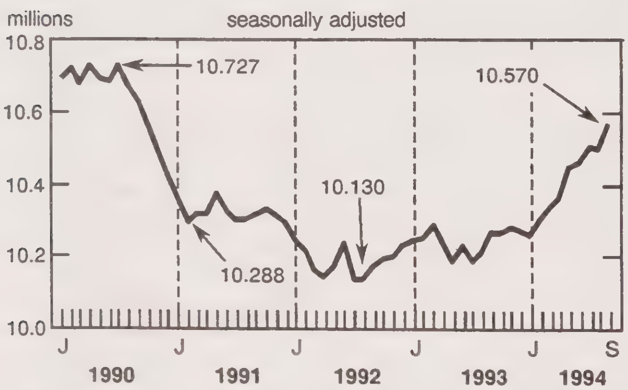
September 1994

Estimates from the labour force survey show that 66,000 more people were working in September, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 10.1%. The strong employment growth since January 1994 continued, bringing gains over the period to 327,000. The strengthening in labour market conditions since the beginning of the year has largely been due to a broadening of employment gains to the goods-producing sector. Moreover, almost all the employment growth has been in full-time work.

Growth concentrated in full-time work

In September, full-time employment rose by 79,000. Since January, virtually all of the employment growth has been in full-time work, which has increased by 316,000. In contrast, between the trough of April 1992 and January 1994, roughly half of the gains were in full-time employment.

Full-time employment



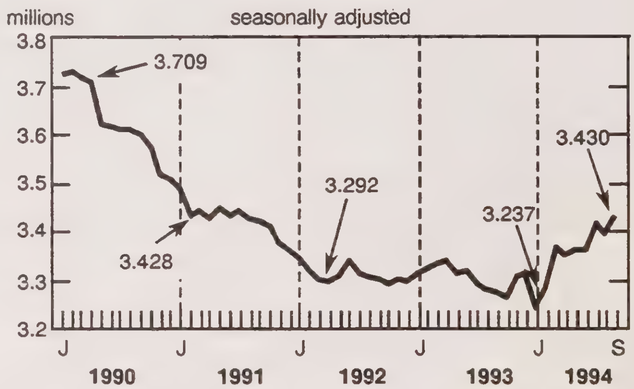
Employment rate increases

Employment growth between January and September 1994 has been strong enough to increase the employment rate (the percentage of persons aged 15 and over with a job) by 0.9 percentage points to 58.5%. In contrast, between the trough of April 1992 and January 1994, employment growth was slower and the employment rate remained virtually unchanged.

Employment growth extends to goods-producing industries

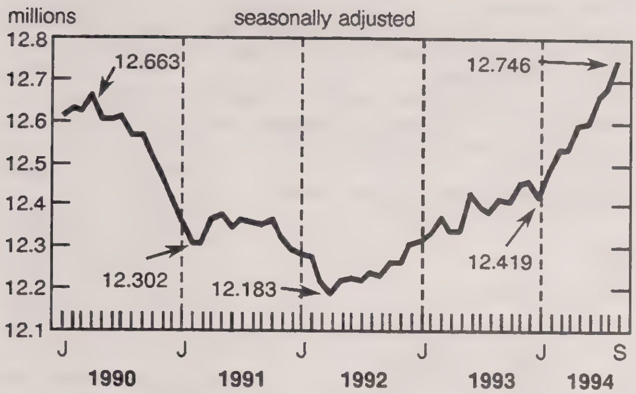
In September, employment rose by 40,000 in the goods-producing sector and rose by 33,000 in the services-producing sector. Between April 1992 and January 1994, the growth in employment took place entirely in the services sector. However, since the beginning of the year, gains have extended to the goods-producing industries. Employment in these industries has increased by 6% (+193,000), which compares with 1.4% (+131,000) in the services-producing industries. However, even though output (as measured by monthly real gross domestic product at factor cost) in the goods-producing industries has returned to its pre-recession level, employment remains 7.7% (-286,000) below its level of March 1990.

Employment, goods-producing

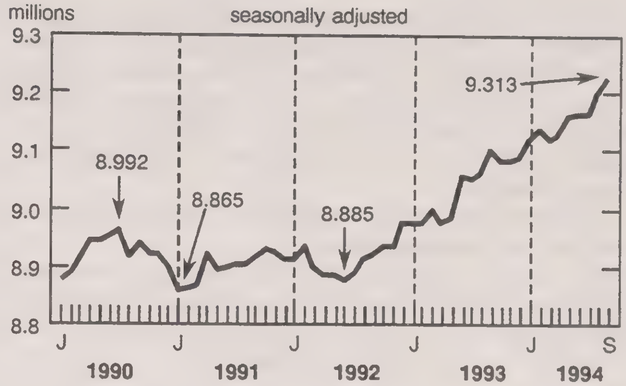


In September, employment increased by 20,000 in manufacturing, bringing the gains since January to 98,000. This increase coincides with the rise in unfilled orders that has been observed since December 1993 (as reported by the monthly survey of manufactures). Among the other goods-producing industries, employment in September increased by 2.6% in agriculture (+11,000) and by 3.0% in other primary industries (+8,000). However, after strong growth in the early months of 1994, employment in construction has levelled off and remained at almost the same level as in June 1994.

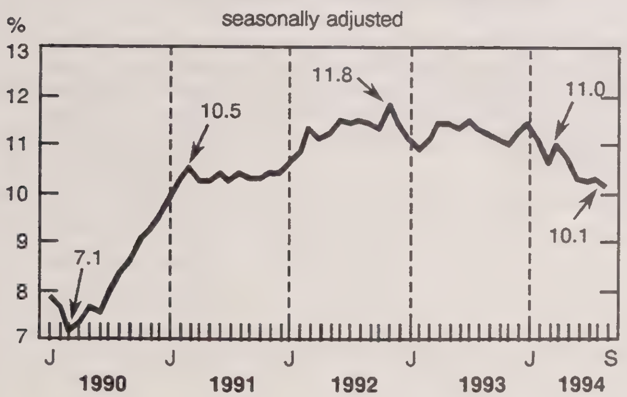
Employment



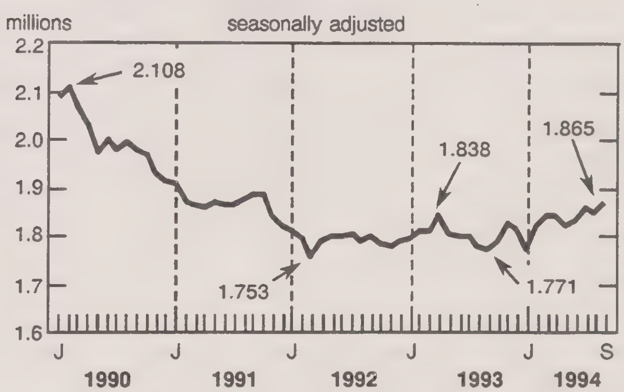
Employment, services-producing



Unemployment rate



Employment, manufacturing



Employment in the community, business and personal services sector continued to grow in September (+39,000). After declines in the summer, employment in public administration increased in September, returning to about the same level as in March 1994. Employment in trade has fluctuated in recent months, leaving the level little changed from a year earlier.

Provincial focus

In September employment increased by 36,000 in Ontario, 20,000 in Alberta and 16,000 in British Columbia, leading to decreases in the unemployment rates in these provinces. Since January, employment has grown by 3.3% in both Ontario and Alberta and by 3.8% in British Columbia. In New Brunswick, where there was little change in September, employment has grown by 4.2% since January, well above the national average of 2.6%. September's gain of 5,000 in Manitoba offset comparable losses in the previous month. The level of employment did not change significantly in the other provinces.

Unemployment falls

In September the number of unemployed fell 29,000, bringing the level of unemployment down 164,000 since January and bringing the unemployment rate down 1.3 percentage points to 10.1% — the lowest rate since January 1991. Between January and September, about half the decline in the number of unemployed took place among adult men aged 25 and over (-83,000).

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended September 17, 1994* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300). The September 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for November 4th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

LFS hotline

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages.

*You may at any time press 0 to speak with a labour market analyst. To repeat a message, enter *. To select another message enter ##.*

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

Enter topic code	***To hear:***
11	*Commentary on this month's situation*
12	*Industry employment*
13	*Provincial employment and unemployment estimates*
14	*Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment estimates*
15	*Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program*
16	*Next release date and notes to users*

Hint: *if you know the code for the message you wish to hear, enter it immediately to by-pass the instructions. For example, to obtain in English the unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program in New Brunswick, press 15, and then press 3 for the province of New Brunswick.*

Labour force characteristics

	September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	**14,174**	**37**	**194**
Employment ('000)	12,746	66	331
Full-time ('000)	10,570	79	308
Part-time ('000)	2,176	-13	23
Unemployment ('000)	1,428	-29	-137
Unemployment rate (%)	10.1	-0.2	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	65.1	0.1	–
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.5	0.2	0.7
	September 1994	**September 1993**	**September 1993 to September 1994**
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	**14,166**	**13,963**	**202**
Employment ('000)	12,879	12,538	340
Full-time ('000)	10,741	10,411	330
Part-time ('000)	2,138	2,127	10
Unemployment ('000)	1,287	1,425	-138
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	10.2	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.0	–
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.1	58.4	0.7

– *Nil or zero.*

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, 15 years and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**14,174**	**14,137**	**13,980**	**14,166**	**13,963**	**65.1**	**65.0**	**65.1**	**65.0**	**65.0**
Newfoundland	238	239	231	241	236	53.2	53.5	52.0	53.9	53.2
Prince Edward Island	67	65	65	68	66	65.7	64.3	65.3	66.3	65.9
Nova Scotia	420	426	420	425	425	59.5	60.3	59.9	60.1	60.7
New Brunswick	338	335	328	349	335	59.2	58.8	58.1	61.2	59.4
Quebec	3,448	3,456	3,403	3,459	3,416	62.2	62.4	62.0	62.4	62.2
Ontario	5,424	5,398	5,380	5,390	5,338	66.3	66.1	66.8	65.9	66.3
Manitoba	540	538	544	542	546	66.3	66.0	67.0	66.5	67.2
Saskatchewan	470	470	478	472	480	65.2	65.3	66.5	65.5	66.7
Alberta	1,417	1,401	1,399	1,415	1,393	72.1	71.4	72.1	72.0	71.8
British Columbia	1,814	1,807	1,733	1,806	1,728	66.3	66.3	65.5	66.0	65.3

	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**12,746**	**12,680**	**12,415**	**12,879**	**12,538**	**58.5**	**58.3**	**57.8**	**59.1**	**58.4**
Newfoundland	187	189	185	196	195	41.8	42.3	41.7	43.9	43.9
Prince Edward Island	55	54	53	58	56	54.0	52.8	53.3	57.0	56.3
Nova Scotia	367	369	358	376	367	52.0	52.3	51.1	53.3	52.4
New Brunswick	296	295	283	311	296	51.8	51.8	50.1	54.6	52.3
Quebec	3,029	3,033	2,966	3,080	3,019	54.7	54.8	54.0	55.6	55.0
Ontario	4,926	4,890	4,807	4,936	4,807	60.2	59.9	59.7	60.4	59.7
Manitoba	491	486	493	498	500	60.2	59.6	60.7	61.1	61.5
Saskatchewan	438	438	440	445	447	60.7	60.8	61.2	61.8	62.2
Alberta	1,304	1,284	1,264	1,315	1,270	66.4	65.4	65.1	66.9	65.4
British Columbia	1,653	1,637	1,572	1,662	1,581	60.4	60.0	59.4	60.7	59.8

	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**1,428**	**1,457**	**1,565**	**1,287**	**1,425**	**10.1**	**10.3**	**11.2**	**9.1**	**10.2**
Newfoundland	51	50	46	45	41	21.4	20.9	19.9	18.6	17.6
Prince Edward Island	12	12	12	10	10	17.8	17.8	18.4	14.1	14.6
Nova Scotia	53	57	62	48	58	12.6	13.4	14.8	11.4	13.6
New Brunswick	42	40	45	38	40	12.4	11.9	13.7	10.8	11.9
Quebec	419	423	437	379	397	12.2	12.2	12.8	11.0	11.6
Ontario	498	508	573	454	531	9.2	9.4	10.7	8.4	9.9
Manitoba	49	52	51	44	46	9.1	9.7	9.4	8.1	8.4
Saskatchewan	32	32	38	27	33	6.8	6.8	7.9	5.6	6.8
Alberta	113	117	135	100	123	8.0	8.4	9.6	7.0	8.8
British Columbia	161	170	161	144	147	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.0	8.5

■

Estimates of labour income

July 1994 (preliminary)

Labour income fluctuated as wages and salaries dropped 0.7% in July to $29.9 billion. This followed a record increase of 1.4% in June. July's decline had little impact on the present trend in wages and salaries, as the year-to-date growth in July remained at 2.2%.

July's decline was widespread among almost all provinces. It reflected, to a large degree, lower wages and salaries in manufacturing and in the finance, insurance and real estate industries.

Note to users

Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Unless noted in the text, all figures in this release have been seasonally adjusted to ease month-to-month comparisons.

Finance, insurance and real estate lead decline

The finance, insurance and real estate industry recorded a significant 2.7% decline in wages and salaries in July after a 2.0% increase in June. Five monthly declines in wages and salaries have been recorded in this industry over the latest seven months. Declining employment, lower average weekly earnings, fewer commissions and bonuses, and higher interest rates all contributed to the decline in July. The year-to-date growth in unadjusted wages and salaries for this industry is 1.0%; the 1993 annual growth rate was 3.6%.

The decline of wages and salaries in manufacturing in July (-1.0%) resulted from temporary plant shutdowns (for summer vacations, retooling, and changeovers to new car and truck models) in the automotive manufacturing sector. Declines in employment—primarily in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia—and reduced average weekly hours resulted in lower wages and salaries.

Trade posted a 0.6% decline in wages and salaries in July after a strong 2.0% increase in June. The July decline may have been partly due to reduced average weekly earnings; lower sales in the automotive sector have been reported. Transportation, communications and utilities also recorded a decline (-0.5%).

All provinces and territories posted declines in wages and salaries in July except for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad. The declines were as follows: Prince Edward Island (-2.5%), Manitoba (-1.0%), Alberta (-0.9%), and Nova Scotia (-0.8%), Quebec (-0.7%), British Columbia (-0.7%), Ontario (-0.6%), and Saskatchewan (-0.5%).

Although New Brunswick registered growth in wages and salaries in July (+1.0%), the year-to-date growth in unadjusted wages and salaries is only 0.6%, which is far from its 1993 annual growth rate of 2.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, $24/$96) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	July 1993	June 1994r	July 1994p	June 1994 to July 1994
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	233.8	245.1	240.5	-1.9
Logging and Forestry	225.7	229.5	231.7	1.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	574.6	617.6	620.5	0.5
Manufacturing industries	5,073.0	5,322.2	5,271.6	-1.0
Construction industry	1,556.6	1,666.3	1,683.7	1.0
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,792.0	2,850.2	2,835.7	-0.5
Trade	4,100.4	4,276.4	4,252.7	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,585.2	2,578.8	2,508.4	-2.7
Commercial and personal services	3,988.5	4,265.6	4,268.3	0.1
Educational and related services	2,766.7	2,785.1	2,791.8	0.2
Health and social services	2,753.1	2,779.5	2,758.9	-0.7
Federal administration and other government offices	1,018.4	994.3	1,006.8	1.3
Provincial administration	756.0	741.9	741.0	-0.1
Local administration	680.8	696.4	695.2	-0.2
Total wages and salaries	**29,031.3**	**30,057.1**	**29,861.7**	**-0.7**
Supplementary labour income	4,006.3	4,241.4	4,212.8	-0.7
Labour income	**33,037.6**	**34,298.4**	**34,074.5**	**-0.7**

	July 1993	June 1994r	July 1994p	July 1993 to July 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	334.7	294.1	342.9	2.4
Logging and Forestry	270.4	269.7	277.6	2.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	582.4	643.3	627.6	7.8
Manufacturing industries	5,266.4	5,551.5	5,454.9	3.6
Construction industry	1,769.5	1,798.4	1,896.3	7.2
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,856.3	2,908.9	2,901.3	1.6
Trade	4,154.8	4,362.5	4,311.3	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,645.4	2,635.6	2,566.8	-3.0
Commercial and personal services	4,133.6	4,365.0	4,421.3	7.0
Educational and related services	2,366.5	2,928.7	2,386.2	0.8
Health and social services	2,826.1	2,830.2	2,832.9	0.2
Federal administration and other government offices	1,036.8	1,022.0	1,030.5	-0.6
Provincial administration	788.3	770.3	772.9	-2.0
Local administration	699.9	719.1	713.7	2.0
Total wages and salaries	**29,731.2**	**31,099.4**	**30,536.1**	**2.7**
Supplementary labour income	4,107.2	4,385.6	4,318.9	5.2
Labour income	**33,838.4**	**35,485.0**	**34,855.0**	**3.0**

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Energy supply and demand

First quarter 1994

Production of primary energy in the first quarter of 1994 reached 3 471 petajoules (PJs), a 5.7% increase from the first quarter of 1993. All primary energy forms posted increased production in the quarter.

In the first quarter, exports of all energy products increased 12.2% from a year earlier, reaching 1 652 PJs. Imports were up 7.8% over 1993; a 19.0% increase in imports of crude oil accounted for most of the increase. Canada's energy trade balance (exports less imports) was positive at 1 080 PJs during the first quarter and was equal to 31.1% of Canadian primary energy production for the quarter.

Primary energy trade

	Q1 1993	Q1 1994	Q1 1993 to Q1 1994
	petajoules		% change
Exports			
Coal	171	207	19.0
Crude oil	460	526	14.3
Natural gas	604	661	9.4
Other forms	85	105	23.5
Total	1 324	1 498	13.1
Imports			
Coal	1	5	500.0
Crude oil	327	389	19.0
Other forms	22	25	13.6
Total	351	418	19.1
Balance	**973**	**1 080**	**11.0**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003, $34/$136) will be availible the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

July 1994

In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 4.2% from July 1993, to 17 255 876 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts at the end of July 1994, at 115 619 457 m^3, were up 6.4% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 2.1% from July 1993, to 4 784 084 m^3. Pipeline imports rose to 1 071 516 m^3, a 2.7% increase from July 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of July (31 563 551 m^3) were up 9.0% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (6 709 695 m^3) were up 5.4%.

July deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 848 621 m^3, a 3.9% increase from July 1993; July deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 20.2% to 413 880 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The July 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending September 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 7.6% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 9.8% to 4.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 17.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of September 21, 1994 increased 7.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics
August 1994

In August 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 266 139 cubic metres, up 13.6% from 2 875 831^{r} (revised) cubic metres in August 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 299 609 cubic metres, up 10.1% from 5 723 175^{r} cubic metres in August 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 968 192 cubic metres, up 4.7% from 8 563 846^{r} cubic metres in August 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 12.0% to 8 846 460 cubic metres, from 10 053 206^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of August 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 22 423 523 cubic metres, up 4.3% from 21 499 904^{r} cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 6.0% to 47 999 274 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 45 296 328^{r} cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (71 567 537 cubic metres) was up 3.8% from 68 957 914^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The August 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review
July 1994

The July 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* contains supply-disposition tables that summarize the flows of grain in 1993-94. The data indicate that farm stocks of feed grains were above normal levels at the end of the crop year despite higher use for livestock feed. By contrast, good export demand and record domestic crush levels resulted in tight farm stocks of canola and flaxseed.

The July 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Sugar sales
September l994

Refiners' sales totalled 98 733 tonnes for all types of sugar in September 1994, comprising 88 045 tonnes in domestic sales and 10 688 tonnes in export sales. At the end of September 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 827 895 tonnes: 740 334 tonnes in domestic sales and 87 561 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 102 809^{r} (revised) tonnes in September 1993, of which 93 677^{r} tonnes were domestic sales and 9 132^{r} tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 801 141^{r} tonnes: 712 076^{r} tonnes in domestic sales and 89 065^{r} tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The September 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
August 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 138,489 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in August 1994, up 10.5% from 154,794 batteries in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, shipments totalled 1,130,182 batteries, up 17.8% from 959,196 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The August 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock statistics, September 1994.
Catalogue number 23-603E
(Canada: $90; United States: US$108;
other countries: US$126).

The sugar situation, August 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72;
other countries: US$9/US$84).

Rigid insulating board, August 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72;
other countries: US$9/US$84).

Steel wire and specified wire products, August 1994.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72;
other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, August 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72;
other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electric power statistics, July 1994.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132;
other countries: US$16/US$154).

Science statistics service bulletin: total spending on research and development in Canada, 1971-1994, vol. 18, no. 5.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92;
other countries: US$12/US$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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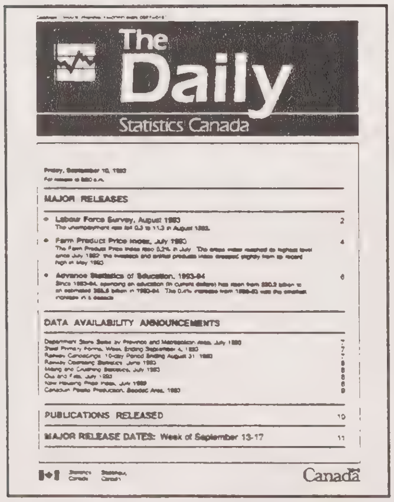
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 11-14

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	**New motor vehicle sales**	August 1994
	New housing price index	August 1994
12	**Farm product price index**	August 1994
13	**Provincial gross domestic product by industry**	1984-1993
14	**Consumer price index**	September 1994
	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 1994


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
Labour Force Survey, August 1993
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 11, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

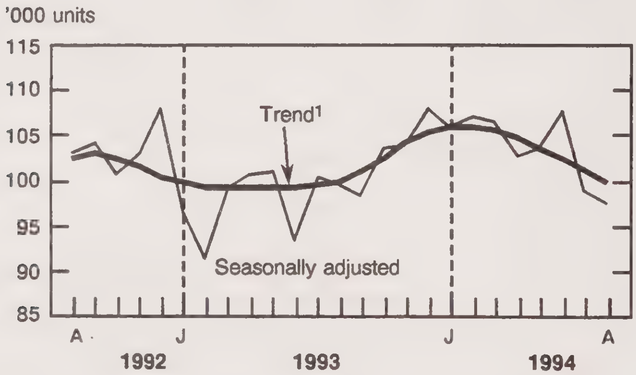
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales
August 1994

New motor vehicle sales declined for a second consecutive month in August, although at a more moderate rate than in July. Shortages of some popular models along with increases in interest rates may be contributing to this year's declining trend. Year-to-date sales, however, remain above those of 1993, largely due to truck sales.

Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales declined 1.5% in August after an 8.2% drop in July. Sales were down for passenger cars (-1.3%) and trucks (-1.7%).

New motor vehicle sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

August's decline in car sales was attributable to a decline in the sales of imports. On the other hand, sales of passenger cars built in North America remained stable. Year-to-date sales of imports were down 25.9% from 1993, whereas year-to-date sales of cars built in North America increased 15.9%.

Canadians purchased 94,000 (unadjusted) new motor vehicles in August, bringing the year-to-date total to 874,000, which was 5.9% higher than last year. Truck sales (including mini-vans, sport utility vehicles and light trucks) accounted for the majority of the year-over-year improvement. Year-over-year truck sales increased 13.4%, whereas year-over-year car sales increased 1.5%.

In August, the market share of North-American-built passenger cars sold in Canada rose to 69.8%, up from 62.7% a year earlier. Most of this increase in market share was due to "transplants" (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America) as the Big Three's market share remained stable at 57.9%. The market share of Japanese imports dropped to 22.6%, from 30.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The August 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	May 1994[r]	June 1994[r]	July 1994[r]	August 1994[p]
	seasonally adjusted			
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
Total new motor vehicles	**103,380**	**107,709**	**98,929**	**97,467**
	0.7	**4.2**	**-8.2**	**-1.5**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	46,178	48,286	42,696	42,748
	-0.4	4.6	-11.6	0.1
Imported[2]	15,415	15,083	15,844	15,016
	-4.5	-2.2	5.0	-5.2
Total	61,594	63,369	58,540	57,764
	-1.5	2.9	-7.6	-1.3
Trucks, vans and buses	41,786	44,340	40,389	39,703
	4.2	6.1	-8.9	-1.7

	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994	January to August 1994	Jan.-Aug. 1993 to Jan.-Aug. 1994
	unadjusted			
	units	% change	units	% change
Total new motor vehicles	**93,723**	**-2.4**	**874,324**	**5.9**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	39,594	1.4	397,173	15.9
Japan[2]	12,801	-33.0	102,692	-28.0
Other countries[2]	4,368	6.6	30,403	-17.9
Total	56,763	-8.8	530,268	1.5
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	33,400	14.5	314,849	17.8
Imported[2]	3,560	-22.4	29,207	-19.0
Total	36,960	9.5	344,056	13.4

1 *North-American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

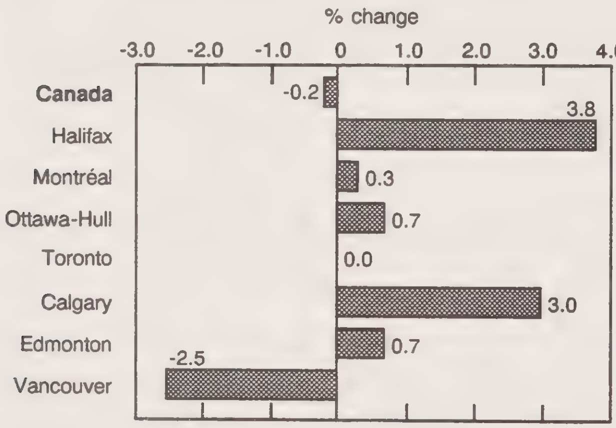
New housing price index

August 1994

In August the index rose 0.1% from July 1994. This was the 14th consecutive month when the index did not change by more than 0.1%. The index (1986 = 100) stood at 136.2 in August.

In six of the 20 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting prices on new homes. This resulted in no monthly changes in the total indexes for those cities. In the 10 cities that showed monthly increases in the price index, the largest was recorded for Halifax (+2.0%). Builders in Halifax cited increased land values due to higher acquisition and servicing costs along with higher lumber prices as reasons for this increase. No other monthly increase was larger than 0.3%. Of the four cities registering monthly decreases, the largest was for St. Catharines-Niagara (-0.7%).

New housing price indexes
August 1993 to August 1994



The estimated house-only index increased 0.2% while the estimated land-only index remained unchanged.

The index of housing contractors' selling prices was down 0.2% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by year-over-year decreases in St. Catharines-Niagara (-4.0%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-2.6%), Vancouver (-2.5%), Victoria (-1.4%) and Québec (-0.9%). Offsetting increases occurred in Regina (+4.2%), Halifax (+3.8%), Winnipeg (+3.4%), Calgary (+3.0%) and Saskatoon (+1.0%). The index for Toronto, which is Canada's largest market for new residential construction, registered no change from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). □

New housing price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	August 1993	July 1994	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
				% change	
Canada total	**136.5**	**136.1**	**136.2**	**-0.2**	**0.1**
House-only	125.9	125.4	125.6	-0.2	0.2
Land-only	169.7	169.6	169.6	-0.1	–
St. John's	127.0	127.1	127.5	0.4	0.3
Halifax	114.3	116.3	118.6	3.8	2.0
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	115.5	115.8	0.3	0.3
Québec	135.4	134.5	134.2	-0.9	-0.2
Montréal	135.9	136.2	136.3	0.3	0.1
Ottawa-Hull	122.5	123.1	123.3	0.7	0.2
Toronto	137.5	137.1	137.5	–	0.3
Hamilton	127.6	127.4	127.6	–	0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	125.5	121.4	120.5	-4.0	-0.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.3	122.9	123.0	-2.6	0.1
London	146.5	147.1	146.5	–	-0.4
Windsor	127.1	127.0	127.0	-0.1	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	136.6	137.7	137.7	0.8	–
Winnipeg	112.7	116.5	116.5	3.4	–
Regina	123.0	128.0	128.2	4.2	0.2
Saskatoon	111.3	112.4	112.4	1.0	–
Calgary	137.0	141.0	141.1	3.0	0.1
Edmonton	146.9	147.9	147.9	0.7	–
Vancouver	148.7	145.0	145.0	-2.5	–
Victoria	132.2	130.6	130.4	-1.4	-0.2

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel pipe and tubing

August 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for August 1994 totalled 180 544 tonnes, a 44.2% increase from 125 232 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of August 1994 totalled 1 277 729 tonnes, up 12.2% from 1 138 293 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The August 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

August 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in August 1994 totalled 68 428 tonnes, up 7.7% from 63 511 tonnes in July 1994. At the end of August 1994, year-to-date production totalled 553 875 tonnes, a 5.2% increase from 526 694 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 455 tonnes in August 1994, down from 11 443 tonnes the previous month. At the end of August 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 85 941 tonnes, compared with 80 891 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 7 472 tonnes in August 1994, down from 5 823 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of August 1994 totalled 50 368 tonnes, compared with 43 319 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The August 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Crushing statistics

August 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 139 thousand tonnes of canola in August 1994, a 21% decrease from July 1994, and down 16% from August 1993 (165 thousand tonnes).

Canola oil output totalled 58 thousand tonnes in August, while canola meal production was 84 thousand tonnes. Oil stocks were 15 thousand tonnes, and canola meal stocks were 25 thousand tonnes in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

July 1994

The seven selected railways in Canada reported a net gain of $39.2 million in July 1994. Operating revenues totalled $626.8 million, a 14.6% increase from July 1993.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased 23.0% over the same period.

To the end of July, year-to-date operating revenues increased 7.7% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The July 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified domestic electrical appliances, August 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Cement, August 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Coal and coke statistics, July 1994.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Air carrier operations in Canada, October-December 1993.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $25/$99; United States: US$30/US$119; other countries: US$35/US$139).

Railway operating statistics, April 1994, vol. 74, no. 4.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, July 1994.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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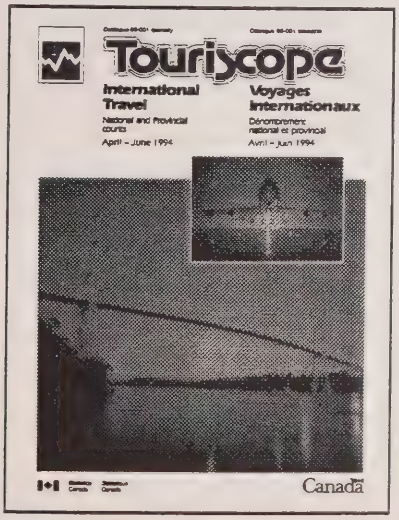

Touriscope: international travel (national and provincial counts)
April-June 1994

This report contains information by month for the past two years on a province-of-entry basis in the form of tables and graphs. Each issue of *Touriscope* includes a text that reviews recent trends in international travel, providing preliminary estimates of receipts and payments on the travel account for the quarter.

This issue of *Touriscope* also features an article, "The main overseas tourism markets in Canada".

The April-June 1994 issue of *Touriscope: international travel (national and provincial counts)* (66-001, $42/$168) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm product prices

August 1994

Prices of farm products peaked in 1989 due to drought-induced grain shortages, and then increased again in 1993 and 1994 with strong livestock and animal products prices. Prices have fallen since April, mainly because cattle prices have weakened due to increased slaughter in the United States.

Grain prices fall

Cereal prices declined in the West due to lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley for the 1994/95 crop year, which began August 1st. Corn prices also fell because good harvests are projected in Eastern Canada and in the United States.

Strong domestic and export demand along with lower 1993 production in the United States (because of the weather) pushed oilseed prices to a 10-year high during June. Then, with record Canadian and world oilseed production anticipated for 1994, prices fell 8.9% in July and fell a further 5.8% in August.

In Saskatchewan, farm product prices fell 14% due mainly to a drop in cereal and oilseed prices. Manitoba and Alberta were also affected, but to a lesser extent.

Potato prices rise

Potato prices have increased 21% since February, reflecting smaller 1993 harvests in both Canada and the United States. Potato prices often increase through the summer, peaking with the arrival of early new-crop potatoes and declining as new-crop potatoes become widely available in August or September. Strong potato prices have resulted in monthly increases in farm product prices for New Brunswick (+8.2%) and Prince Edward Island (+4.3%).

Cattle prices are strong, hog prices are stable

Cattle prices have been at or near record levels since the beginning of 1993. Cattle prices have been supported by strong U.S. export demand and reduced domestic marketings as farmers have retained breeding stock to build up the herd. Since May there has been a gradual price decline because of increased U.S. supplies; and slaughter to the end of August was up 1.8%.

Hog prices have remained stable since spring despite growing production. More pork has been frozen instead of sold as fresh product. Domestic hog slaughter to the end of August was up 1.0% from the same period last year, while U.S. slaughter was up 0.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The August 1994 issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) is scheduled for release on October 18th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index
(1986 = 100)

	August 1993	July 1994	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
				% change	
Total index	**110.2**	**105.4**	**102.5**	**-7.0**	**-2.8**
Crops	106.9	101.4	91.3	-14.6	-10.0
Cereals	96.3	82.9	68.5	-28.9	-17.4
Oilseeds	117.0	139.5	131.4	12.3	-5.8
Potatoes	192.5	198.9	200.7	4.3	0.9
Livestock and animal products	112.2	107.9	109.4	-2.5	1.4
Cattle and calves	122.9	116.5	119.0	-3.2	2.1
Hogs	92.5	90.1	90.4	-2.3	0.3

***Note**: only major subcomponents of crops and livestock and animal products are listed.* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index early estimate
September 1994

September's raw materials price index is estimated to have decreased 2.1% from August 1994. The downward pressure came from the mineral fuels index (-6.9%) followed by the animal and vegetable products index (-2.7%). These large declines were partly offset by increases in metals (+3.3%) and wood (+0.4%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have decreased 0.3% in September.

This early estimate of September's index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics
August 1994

In August, 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 95.2 million fares, down 0.6% from August 1993. Operating revenues in August totalled $104.4 million, up 1.2% from August 1993.

During the same period, 28 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.1 million fares, up 9.1% from August 1993. August's operating revenues from the same services totalled $23.8 million, a 2.3% increase from August 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The August 1994 issue of *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, $8/$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-4105), Transportation Division. ■

Egg production
August 1994

Egg production in August 1994 totalled 40.6 million dozen, a 0.1% decrease from August 1993. The average number of layers increased 0.5%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,231 to 2,217.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports, July-September 1993.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $33/$130; United States: US$39/US$156; other countries: US$46/US$182).

Wholesale trade, July 1994.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Export by commmodity, July 1994.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Touriscope—international travel (national and provincial counts), April-June 1994.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $42/$168; United States: US$51/US$202; other countries: US$59/US$236).

Estimates of labour force, April-June 1994.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $24/$96; United States: US$29/US$116; other countries: US$34/US$135).

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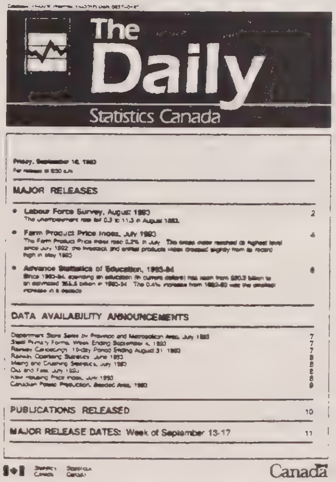
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- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

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October 1994

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For further information on this release, contact Mary Townson (613-951-1122), Marketing Division, or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

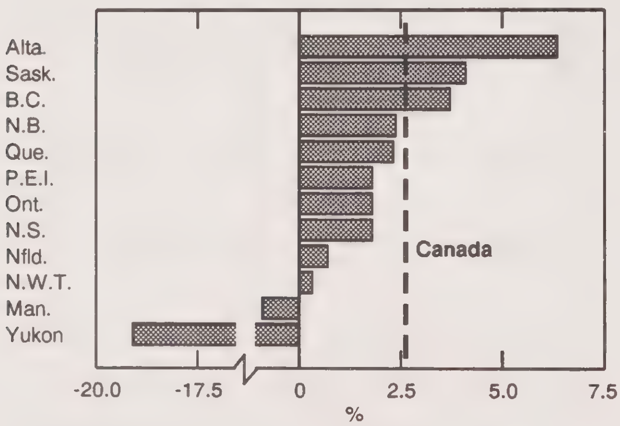
MAJOR RELEASE

Provincial real gross domestic product by industry

1984-1993

Western provinces led a brighter 1993 for most provincial economies. By the second year following the recession, nearly all of the provincial economies resumed growing. The Western provinces, except Manitoba, expanded faster than the rest of Canada, mainly because of a surge in the oilpatch and a strong agricultural output. Output in the Eastern and Central provinces was below the national average (+2.6%).

Percentage changes in GDP, 1993



Fuelled by the energy sector, Alberta's output grew 6.3%, the fastest pace in Canada and the province's seventh straight annual increase. Production advanced 3.7% in British Columbia, its ninth consecutive increase, while Saskatchewan had the biggest turnaround, growing a record 4.1% in 1993 after a drop of 1.7% the year before.

Manitoba was the only province to record a drop in production (-0.9%) as heavy rains spoiled wheat crops.

Note to users

The 1984-1993 issue of Provincial gross domestic product by industry (15-203, $50) *is the result of an effort to achieve complete coverage of provincial value added by industry. This year, for the first time, estimates for all industries are being published. Current dollar estimates cover the period from 1984 to 1991. Constant dollar estimates go up to 1993.*

In Central Canada, the automotive sector helped boost Quebec to its first increase in four years (+2.3%). Ontario's economy grew 1.8%, thanks to a second good year for the automotive sector. Both economies however remained well below their pre-recession peaks of 1989.

In Atlantic Canada, a decline in fish landings due to the cod moratorium and its impact on fish processors restrained growth. However, Newfoundland's output increased for the first time since 1989 (+0.7%), buttressed by the construction of the Hibernia platform. New Brunswick registered its best performance since 1987 (+2.4%), propelled by the best improvement for manufacturers in years.

Yukon's economy, severely hit by the Faro mine closure, tumbled 19.1%. But output in the Northwest Territories advanced marginally (+0.3%) following three years of declines.

GDP of the total economy in constant prices

	1990	1991	1992	1993
		% change		
Canada	**-0.3**	**-1.8**	**0.7**	**2.6**
Newfoundland	-2.1	-3.3	-1.1	0.7
Prince Edward Island	-1.1	0.4	1.2	1.8
Nova Scotia	-0.4	-1.4	0.8	1.8
New Brunswick	-0.2	-1.4	-0.3	2.4
Quebec	0.0	-3.0	-0.1	2.3
Ontario	-2.2	-2.4	0.4	1.8
Manitoba	1.1	-4.6	1.9	-0.9
Saskatchewan	3.7	0.0	-1.7	4.1
Alberta	2.8	0.3	1.5	6.3
British Columbia	1.6	0.5	2.9	3.7
Yukon Territory	6.9	-4.2	10.9	-19.1
Northwest Territories	-3.5	-1.6	-1.1	0.3

Alberta

- Oilpatch fuelled strongest growth in Canada.

Following more modest rises, output in Alberta leaped 6.3% in 1993, the best performance in Canada. Output has advanced every year since 1987, even during the years of recession in the rest of the country. In 1993, 12,000 jobs were created, more than offsetting a loss the year before. The unemployment rate inched up to 9.6%, a level not seen since 1987.

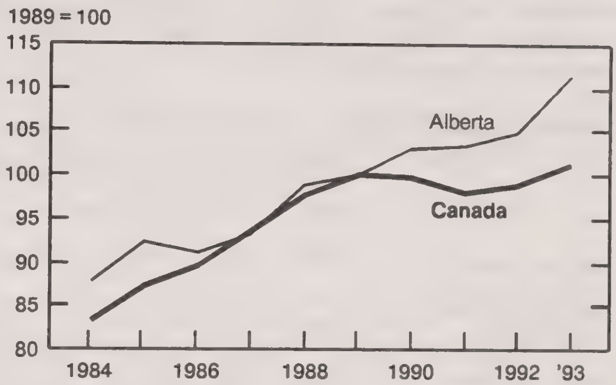
Alberta's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**67,172.1**	**2.8**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**6.3**
Total economy less agriculture	64,357.4	3.0	0.0	2.0	5.7
Goods industries	28,554.1	2.6	1.1	0.5	9.7
Agriculture	2,814.7	-0.7	8.7	-8.1	22.4
Fishing and trapping	4.8	29.8	-11.0	42.2	-21.5
Logging	119.9	4.2	27.8	1.0	-1.8
Mining	13,442.1	1.4	3.5	5.1	12.0
Manufacturing	5,768.1	7.3	1.1	-0.9	8.3
Construction	3,656.8	3.7	-11.4	-6.2	2.1
Other utilities	2,747.7	0.0	3.7	1.3	2.2
Services industries	38,618.0	3.0	-0.2	2.3	3.9
Transport and storage	3,847.3	0.5	3.7	6.5	7.8
Communication	1,968.6	0.1	-0.5	4.5	6.3
Wholesale trade	2,702.6	6.5	-6.8	2.4	7.5
Retail trade	3,323.1	-2.2	-2.6	3.1	5.5
Finance and real estate	11,412.9	4.3	1.3	3.4	3.7
Community, business, personal services	6,524.5	1.9	-0.3	0.3	5.5
Government services	3,237.6	3.5	-0.7	0.5	-1.8
Education services	2,628.9	-0.6	-0.6	1.5	1.5
Health services	2,153.9	12.5	0.3	-2.5	-1.0

Increased demand from the United States for natural gas and crude petroleum and related products continued to generate substantial gains in production, pipeline transport and royalties. Combined with lower royalty charges during the first half of 1993, the search for oil and gas intensified sharply. Drilling activity skyrocketed and construction of gas and oil facilities picked up significantly.

Indications are that 1994 will be another good year for the oilpatch. Intended expenditures on gas and oil facilities are higher than in 1993. Drilling contractors enjoyed a banner first half, drilling at rates that could rival the peak prior to the fall in oil prices in the mid-1980s.

Alberta's GDP in 1986 prices



Led by wheat, barley, canola, and cattle, production of which reached new heights in 1993, agriculture output soared 22% to a new record. Alberta's agriculture industry, Canada's largest, accounts for more than one-quarter of Canadian agricultural production.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers also contributed to the growth, each advancing more than 5% in 1993. A number of these industries benefited from the gains in oil and agriculture. Refineries and manufacturers of goods required by oil workers (such as metal products and relevant machinery) did well, as did manufacturers of agricultural chemicals.

Wholesalers and retailers posted widespread advances. Sales by wholesalers of petroleum and machinery and by retailers of durable goods such as household furniture and motor vehicles led the gains.

After setbacks in 1991 and 1992, food and accommodation services prospered. Both sectors enjoyed sales gains of more than 6%. Employment agencies, management consultants, and trucking firms also benefited from Alberta's vibrant economy.

Even so, some industries slipped. Construction of residential and non-residential buildings tumbled at least 8% each. Following completion of major investments, cutbacks by the pulp and paper mills contributed to the decline in non-residential building construction.

Provincial administration and hospitals also continued to decline in 1993. They are off their recent peaks by at least 6%.

Saskatchewan

- Agriculture and energy led record advance.

Aggregate output jumped 4.1% in 1993 thanks to a strong performance in agriculture and the oilpatch. However, employment increased marginally and the population continued to decline, though at a much lower pace than in earlier years.

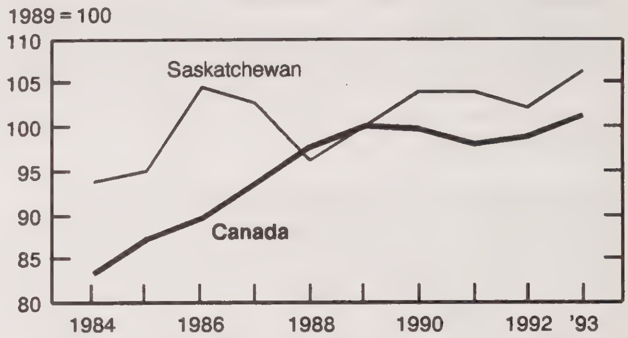
Saskatchewan's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**17,697.8**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**-1.7**	**4.1**
Total economy less agriculture	15,448.9	0.1	-0.7	0.9	2.5
Goods industries	6,749.4	9.0	0.2	-7.5	9.4
Agriculture	2,248.9	36.1	4.5	-18.5	16.8
Fishing and trapping	4.8	1.4	5.1	15.6	-26.7
Logging	27.7	-17.7	-28.4	0.3	5.4
Mining	1,929.8	-1.0	1.6	5.6	7.2
Manufacturing	1,067.0	1.4	-3.5	2.9	8.5
Construction	961.7	-3.2	-5.4	-17.9	1.4
Other utilities	509.5	0.4	-0.6	4.1	7.1
Services industries	10,948.4	0.6	-0.1	1.9	1.1
Transport and storage	1,149.4	-0.6	1.5	6.5	2.7
Communication	679.9	7.3	-1.0	3.8	4.7
Wholesale trade	654.9	1.3	2.1	-2.9	11.4
Retail trade	979.0	-2.9	-1.3	1.8	3.6
Finance and real estate	2,766.6	-0.9	-2.0	2.4	1.0
Community, business, personal services	1,405.2	-1.5	1.2	1.0	-2.0
Government services	1,155.0	0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-0.8
Education services	993.0	-0.1	2.1	2.3	1.7
Health services	842.6	8.3	-0.8	2.7	-5.7

A record harvest of canola and the best barley crop in two decades contributed to a sharp 16.8% rise in agriculture. Oats production also soared. Wheat production, on the other hand, fell almost 5%, with exports plunging. Farmers harvested 15.4 million tonnes of wheat, compared with 16.2 million in 1992 and an all-time high of 18.5 million in 1991.

In the oilpatch, an upsurge in demand from the United States for crude petroleum and, to a lesser extent, for natural gas boosted production. Gas pipeline throughput and royalty revenues also advanced, while the search for new oil and natural gas resources doubled. On the other hand, expenditures on construction of gas and oil facilities have declined in the latest two years. Intentions for 1994 indicate that construction should pick up significantly.

Saskatchewan's GDP in 1986 prices



Manufacturers expanded output more than 8%, one of the best gains among the provinces. Pulp mills, manufacturers of agricultural implements, and steel plants enjoyed rates of growth above 20%. Each has played a major role in the expansion of the manufacturing sector since 1988, at least doubling its production.

Since 1988, demand for electricity by manufacturers has grown by 50%, and in 1993 accounted for much of a 5.7% increase in the generation of electricity.

For the first time in years, wholesale and retail trade grew together. Wholesalers recorded widespread improvements, while retailers enjoyed a 3.6% gain in sales following a 1.8% advance in 1992. After several gloomy years, the hospitality industry turned around, gaining 4.5% in 1993.

Not all industries participated in this expanding economy. Residential and non-residential building activity fell, leading a sixth consecutive decline in building construction. Provincial public administration and health and social services, including hospitals, were cut back. Widespread losses were reported in business services, particularly for computer-related firms.

British Columbia

- Output rose for ninth straight year.

Production advanced 3.7% in 1993, bettering a 2.9% gain the year before. The B.C. economy has now increased for at least nine consecutive years and has outshone the Canadian economy since 1986. Even so, the recession in the rest of Canada slowed the economy in 1990 and 1991, when goods production fell and overall growth was modest. Goods production has since rebounded and, along with a faster pace in services, has spurred the past two yearly gains.

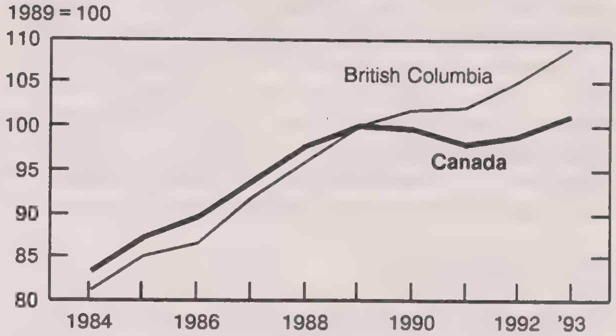
British Columbia's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**63,623.9**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**2.9**	**3.7**
Goods industries	17,974.8	-1.6	-3.1	1.3	3.3
Agriculture	682.9	0.1	-11.6	-2.0	18.4
Fishing and trapping	472.3	13.5	2.0	-2.6	23.2
Logging	1,250.9	-8.7	-9.1	5.8	5.5
Mining	1,826.1	0.9	3.9	-9.9	5.6
Manufacturing	7,992.0	-5.8	-5.7	4.5	2.0
Construction	4,056.0	2.9	-1.3	-0.1	2.9
Other utilities	1,694.6	10.4	3.5	2.0	-3.2
Services industries	45,649.1	3.1	2.0	3.5	3.9
Transport and storage	3,450.8	-2.3	-4.2	-1.5	2.2
Communication	2,689.5	5.4	3.4	5.4	3.6
Wholesale trade	3,509.7	5.8	-2.2	12.8	10.7
Retail trade	4,167.0	1.2	-3.0	3.1	5.7
Finance and real estate	12,791.2	1.9	6.8	4.7	4.0
Community, business, personal services	8,997.5	4.5	2.3	1.7	3.9
Government services	3,373.1	2.1	2.4	3.4	1.9
Education services	2,919.1	3.8	1.2	2.7	2.3
Health services	2,530.3	8.4	1.1	1.6	0.2

While the economy has created new employment every year since the mid-1980s, the 43,000 jobs generated in 1993 represented the largest increase in four years. Most of the new jobs originated in services industries and manufacturing. The unemployment rate improved notably, decreasing from 10.4% in 1992 to 9.7% in 1993.

A record influx of immigrants and Canadians from other provinces contributed substantially to a continued rise in British Columbia's population. The impact on the provincial economy, however, was not as apparent as in previous years. Real estate transactions slipped considerably in 1993, and residential construction grew at a moderate pace following 20% growth in 1992.

British Columbia's GDP in 1986 prices



The continued recovery was led by a return to growth by most participants in the forestry and energy sectors. Wholesalers and retailers, who posted among the largest gains in Canada, and financial service industries also contributed.

Output by loggers, lumber mills, and paper plants surged at least 5%, the first time since 1987 that these forestry-related activities rose simultaneously.

Energy sector industries were also in step. Output of coal mines and natural gas, construction of oil and gas facilities, pipeline throughput, and drilling activity flourished collectively. Higher exports helped boost natural gas production. The gain in coal output, however, was due more to resumption of operations after last year's labour disputes and to bankruptcies than to expansion. In fact, coal production was still well below its peak of a few years ago. The gains in drilling activity are expected to continue through 1994, since spending intentions on exploration and development drilling are sharply higher.

Widespread advances in wholesale and retail trade reinforced gains elsewhere. Among wholesalers, only motor vehicle parts and accessory stores recorded lower sales. All retailers except department stores and liquor, beer and wine stores increased sales volumes.

British Columbia's was the only major provincial fishery to record an increase (+23.2%) as the sockeye salmon catch more than doubled in 1993. It was the largest catch on record, the culmination of a four-year production cycle.

Provincial government services rose at the fastest rate in Canada. Other services under the responsibility of the provincial government, such as education and health, also surpassed other provinces, even though output of hospitals fell. Agriculture rose 18%, led by higher production of poultry and fruit and vegetables. Various business services increased, namely computer services and employment agencies.

Nevertheless, a number of industries shrank in 1993. Most metal mines pared output, reflecting depressed base-metal prices. Various refineries and shipbuilders closed, and others cut production schedules. Generation of electricity fell 6% as exports were reduced and imports rose.

New Brunswick

- Best performance in seven years.

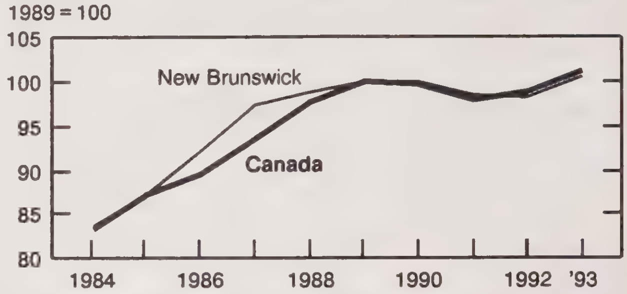
Propelled by the largest improvement for manufacturers in years and by widespread gains in services, output in New Brunswick climbed 2.4% in 1993, its best performance since 1987. Growth for 1992 was revised as a result of a substantial downward revision to construction estimates for power generating stations.

New Brunswick's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**9,964.0**	**-0.2**	**-1.4**	**-0.3**	**2.4**
Goods industries	3,003.6	-1.9	-3.8	-4.2	0.9
Agriculture	113.5	-11.7	6.7	-0.4	-3.3
Fishing and trapping	96.2	20.2	-14.8	8.5	-4.5
Logging	167.1	-10.8	-22.4	2.4	-1.2
Mining	174.5	7.7	4.6	13.3	-7.6
Manufacturing	1,357.6	-6.5	-0.9	-2.1	7.3
Construction	604.3	5.3	0.5	-16.8	-4.2
Other utilities	490.4	0.2	-11.3	-1.7	-2.5
Services industries	6,960.4	0.6	-0.2	1.4	3.0
Transport and storage	497.8	-1.9	-5.5	-3.8	5.6
Communication	482.1	5.9	5.2	5.9	9.8
Wholesale trade	361.0	-10.9	-5.6	3.1	-3.6
Retail trade	735.4	0.2	-6.2	2.7	3.2
Finance and real estate	1,371.6	-0.7	2.1	0.5	1.6
Community, business, personal services	977.5	0.3	1.3	2.1	5.9
Government services	1,017.5	1.7	0.9	1.9	1.2
Education services	700.5	3.2	2.2	1.2	2.4
Health services	557.3	12.4	0.3	1.2	2.1

The improvement in 1993 was reflected in employment, which rose 0.6% on top of a 1.1% gain in 1992. New Brunswick was the only province besides British Columbia to post back-to-back increases in employment in 1992 and 1993. The unemployment rate was 12.6%, comparable to its level of the previous few years.

New Brunswick's GDP in 1986 prices



Manufacturers boosted production by 7.3%, their first gain since 1987. Sawmills increased output of lumber by more than 21%, while pulp and paper mills produced about 4% more than in 1992, mainly newsprint, paperboard and building paper. Pulp production fell for the fifth time in the latest six years.

Shipbuilding, sustained by the Canadian patrol frigate program, advanced strongly in 1993, offsetting most of the previous year's decline. The frigate program is expected to end in the near future. Refineries topped the rate of growth of shipbuilders as exports of gasoline and fuel oil grew rapidly.

The sharp advance in manufacturing increased demand for trucking services, which also posted its largest gain since 1987.

Increases in various services such as telecommunications (particularly in long distance operations), retail trade, social services and business services reinforced the gains by manufacturers.

However, not all industries participated in this economic upturn. Many miners, fishermen, farmers (particularly potato growers and cattle producers) and construction labourers suffered cutbacks. A drop in deliveries to other provinces resulted in a 3% reduction in the generation of electricity.

Quebec

- Economy rallied after three years.

The Quebec economy rallied in 1993, when production grew 2.3% after three years of decline. Even so, output remained below its pre-recession peak. The gain was led by manufacturers—especially by motor vehicle assemblers, retailers, and construction of electric power generating structures.

Quebec's GDP in constant prices

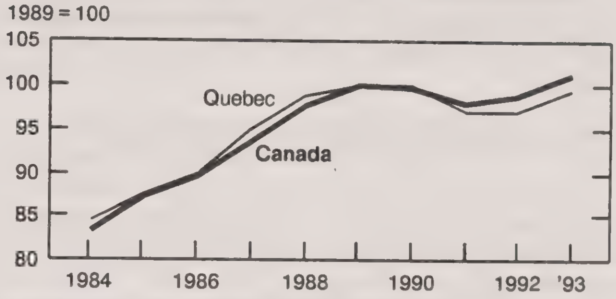
	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**112,136.6**	**0.0**	**-3.0**	**-0.1**	**2.3**
Goods industries	38,090.5	0.0	-6.8	-2.9	4.1
Agriculture	1,495.5	-5.6	-1.0	-7.9	-2.6
Fishing and trapping	68.2	22.8	-17.1	7.8	-6.8
Logging	663.3	-8.6	-15.1	-10.0	26.9
Mining	1,070.5	3.1	7.6	-9.2	-4.3
Manufacturing	23,984.2	0.1	-7.8	-1.0	5.1
Construction	6,388.5	4.6	-10.9	-10.3	2.4
Other utilities	4,420.4	-5.4	2.2	3.5	3.6
Services industries	74,046.1	-0.1	-0.8	1.3	1.4
Transport and storage	4,316.9	-4.2	-2.9	2.1	1.2
Communication	4,297.3	6.3	4.1	0.7	2.3
Wholesale trade	6,043.8	-2.8	-6.5	6.7	1.9
Retail trade	7,444.5	-2.9	-5.9	0.4	5.0
Finance and real estate	15,849.2	0.0	2.4	1.1	2.2
Community, business, personal services	13,659.3	-2.1	-1.6	-0.3	0.2
Government services	7,955.3	2.3	0.4	1.8	0.2
Education services	6,649.5	1.0	-0.1	3.4	1.0
Health services	5,208.0	5.2	0.6	0.3	-0.9

Employment edged up, but there were still almost 100,000 fewer jobs in 1993 than before the recession. By mid-1994, however, most of the jobs lost during the recession were regained, while bankruptcies and the unemployment rate continued to decline.

Goods production advanced 4.1% and services 1.4%, the first year since 1989 that goods production outstripped services.

Quebec benefited substantially from the re-opening of the Ste-Thérèse car assembly plant. The plant produced more than 121,000 automobiles in 1993, the bulk of which were for export. In 1992 fewer than 700 cars were assembled there. Motor vehicle assembly rose more than 300% in Quebec and accounted for more than one-third of the rise in manufacturing. Nevertheless, motor vehicle production was still 7% below its 1988 record level.

Quebec's GDP in 1986 prices



Advances elsewhere in manufacturing were widespread as 16 of 21 major industry groups advanced. This compares with nine advances in 1992. Quebec accounted for 26.2% of manufacturing in Canada. Manufacturers of primary metal products and of paper and allied products recorded particularly notable gains.

Spurred by higher activity in pulp and paper mills, loggers boosted woodcutting by roughly 27%. The rally did not benefit producers of lumber and related wood products (such as doors and windows), who increased output only marginally.

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, who increased output again, have not cut production since at least 1984.

Electric power continued to play an important role in Quebec's economy. Construction of hydroelectric power structures provided another major boost to the economy. At the same time, generation of electric power, sparked by increased demand from factories, advanced 3.6%.

Retail trade increased 5% after a small gain in 1992 and declines in 1990 and 1991. Many retailers participated in this largest advance since 1987, led by food, drug, and furniture stores. Only drug stores posted gains over the previous few years. Sales by liquor and wine stores have fallen regularly.

Increased activity by telecommunications carriers and by financial and insurance industries also helped the economy, as did a variety of business services (such as computer consultants and employment agencies). The fate of business professionals such as accountants, lawyers and particularly architects was dramatically different. They have curtailed services every year for the latest six years.

Construction of residential dwellings was off for a sixth consecutive year in 1993 (-10%). Health services declined, while most mining activities ranging from gold to asbestos and copper were also lower.

Ontario

- Second good year for the auto sector.

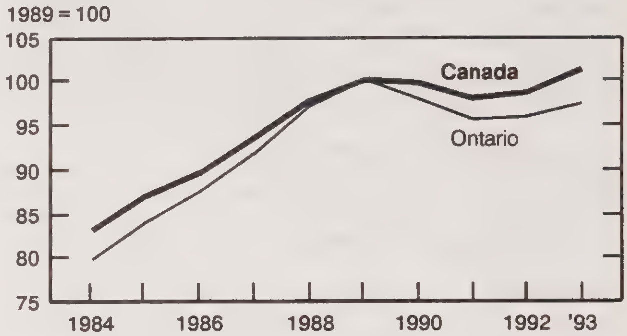
The Ontario economy grew 1.8% following a 0.4% gain in 1992. This was not sufficient, however, to recoup losses from back-to-back decreases of more than 2% in 1990 and 1991. As a result, the economy was still well below its pre-recession peak of 1989. Manufacturers of automotive, metal and electronic products and wholesalers contributed most to the advance. A 16.5% decline in construction, the largest of four consecutive drops, restrained the recovery significantly.

Ontario's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	200,060.5	-2.2	-2.4	0.4	1.8
Goods industries	64,509.0	-6.6	-6.3	-1.0	1.5
Agriculture	2,278.5	-4.0	-8.7	-4.8	4.7
Fishing and trapping	66.4	15.0	-16.4	17.7	21.4
Logging	425.2	-10.9	-15.2	17.1	1.7
Mining	2,142.2	-4.8	-7.2	-2.8	-2.8
Manufacturing	46,899.5	-6.3	-8.0	1.3	5.5
Construction	7,889.6	-5.7	-5.7	-10.0	-16.5
Other utilities	4,807.6	-14.0	13.6	-1.4	0.6
Services industries	135,551.5	-0.2	-0.4	1.0	1.9
Transport and storage	6,599.1	-1.9	-9.9	-1.4	1.3
Communication	7,723.1	10.1	4.0	1.2	1.7
Wholesale trade	16,058.2	1.7	-0.4	7.9	5.4
Retail trade	11,699.1	-3.2	-5.1	2.1	2.1
Finance and real estate	32,819.9	0.3	2.0	1.5	2.5
Community. business. personal services	26,030.7	-2.3	-3.2	-2.4	1.9
Government services	12,338.1	1.8	2.6	1.6	-1.2
Education services	10,843.4	3.7	2.9	0.9	0.4
Health services	7,875.5	-2.2	2.8	-1.3	0.5

Even though it was below the national average, this latest advance in aggregate output was accompanied by a rise in employment and a decrease in bankruptcies. These improvements had not been evident since the end of the last expansion. The unemployment rate, however, remained in double digits (10.6%), and employment was well below its 1989 peak of nearly 5 million jobs.

Ontario's GDP in 1986 prices



More than one-fifth of the aggregate increase was due to a second consecutive boost in output of automotive products. Automobile manufacturers increased production 6.4%, while producers of motor vehicle parts and accessories raised output 13.1%. The bulk of the gains was destined for export. The continued rise in demand for automotive products stimulated associated industries, such as steelmakers and wholesalers of motor vehicle parts and accessories.

In the electronics sector, production of office, store and business machines (especially computers) doubled between 1987 and 1992 and continued to rise sharply in 1993. Output of telecommunications equipment also rose substantially.

Many other manufacturers also improved noticeably. Ontario accounted for 51.3% of manufacturing in Canada. In 1991 most of the 21 major manufacturing groups posted declines. By 1992 this dropped to 12; and in 1993 only three groups of manufacturers still recorded drops, the printing industry recorded the most significant drop. The printing business has scaled back production every year since the onset of the recession.

Elsewhere, the Ontario economy also received a lift from wholesalers of non-farm machinery, from automotive-related retailers, and from banking and various financial intermediaries. Growth in professional services, following three lean years, also contributed.

Construction woes were accentuated in 1993, when output tumbled 16.5% after three substantial declines. All types of construction activity fell, though the drop in residential building was not as severe as in other construction sectors. For a second year, non-residential building construction led the plunge, with cutbacks on office buildings, shopping malls, plants and schools. Construction projects related to electrical generation were halved. Intended construction expenditures for 1994 are up, however, auguring an end to the malaise.

Mining output again dwindled, extending a trend established four years ago. All levels of government services including defence declined.

Nova Scotia

- Widespread gains in services boosted output.

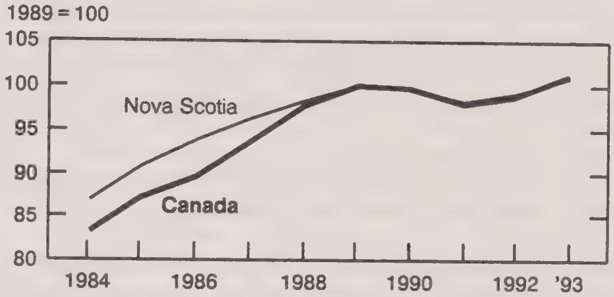
Widespread gains in services lifted production 1.8% following an advance of 0.8% in 1992. In contrast, goods production fell for a fourth consecutive year. This was mainly due to declines in the fishery and forestry sectors and in construction of energy-related projects.

Nova Scotia's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions	% change			
Total economy	**12,794.5**	**-0.4**	**-1.4**	**0.8**	**1.8**
Goods industries	3,371.0	-1.3	-2.2	-0.6	-1.4
Agriculture	141.5	-2.4	-1.3	-10.0	-1.2
Fishing and trapping	251.6	2.9	2.2	-3.4	-10.9
Logging	76.0	-2.6	-8.2	2.7	-8.3
Mining	148.2	4.9	-0.2	12.7	22.0
Manufacturing	1,671.5	-5.2	7.2	1.9	-0.2
Construction	795.7	5.1	-14.7	-5.4	-3.6
Other utilities	286.5	-5.6	-11.0	1.9	-0.2
Services industries	9,423.4	-0.1	-1.1	1.4	3.0
Transport and storage	407.5	-5.3	-7.6	-3.1	4.8
Communication	612.5	12.7	2.0	1.7	5.7
Wholesale trade	495.4	2.4	-4.6	1.6	5.8
Retail trade	1,001.4	-4.5	-4.8	3.5	4.5
Finance and real estate	2,081.5	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.3
Community, business, personal services	1,270.9	-2.6	-1.3	2.4	3.1
Government services	1,579.4	1.3	-0.1	1.6	2.5
Education services	907.7	-0.6	-1.0	1.7	2.2
Health services	762.3	9.8	-1.2	0.6	0.9

Nova Scotia was the only province besides Newfoundland where employment continued to wane. In 1993, 4,000 jobs were lost. The unemployment rate worsened from 13.1% in 1992 to 14.6% in 1993. Over the latest three years, almost 22,000 jobs disappeared.

Nova Scotia's GDP in 1986 prices



Increases in retail and wholesale trade, led by automotive retailers and by wholesalers of machinery and equipment, helped sustain the expansion. Advances in telecommunications and government services also played a key role.

Higher output of rubber products and of crude petroleum were outweighed by declines elsewhere in the goods sector, and overall goods output slumped 1.4%. Output of crude petroleum almost doubled in 1993, completing a full year of offshore oil production that began in July 1992.

Many fishermen and fish processors were idle in 1993 as the stock of certain groundfish species off Nova Scotia dwindled. Output of both the fishing and fish processing industries tumbled more than 10%. Fish landings, particularly of cod, were substantially reduced. However, the catch of lobster and scallops was almost as plentiful as in 1992, enabling some fishermen and fish plant workers to continue to earn a living from the sea. (These species accounted for more than half of the landings in 1990.)

In September 1993, the Canadian government shut down certain fisheries off the coast of Nova Scotia for a limited time and slashed quotas for others. In December 1993, it extended prior closures for a year and introduced new quota reductions. The only Atlantic commercial cod fishery open for 1994 is on the southwestern part of the Scotian Shelf.

Elsewhere, construction activity declined as work on electric power generating facilities and on offshore oil development wound down. Forestry output also fell as manufacturers cut back their output of lumber, pulp and newsprint and their demand for logs.

Prince Edward Island

- Second banner year for manufacturers.

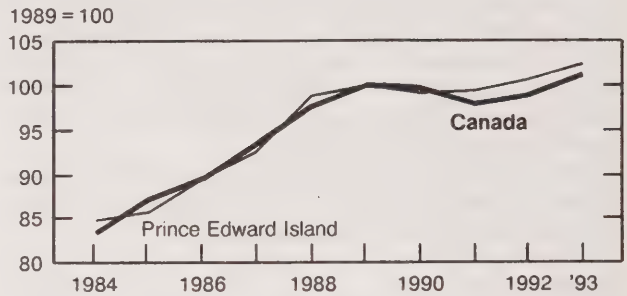
After gains of 0.4% in 1991 and 1.2% in 1992, production advanced 1.8% in 1993. Substantial gains in manufacturing, especially by food processors, and the opening of the goods and services tax (GST) processing centre in the fall more than outweighed losses in agriculture, fishing, and construction. The economy created almost 1,000 jobs and, contrary to the previous two years, the population rose.

Prince Edward Island's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**1,697.7**	**-1.1**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**1.8**
Goods industries	510.0	-3.3	3.7	4.8	0.0
Agriculture	147.2	-7.8	9.4	15.6	-5.6
Fishing and trapping	39.2	16.9	-3.9	8.6	-11.6
Logging	7.1	13.3	0.9	13.9	2.3
Mining	0.0	-13.4	6.3	-1.7	0.7
Manufacturing	141.8	3.5	-3.1	7.9	13.6
Construction	117.4	-12.1	10.0	-7.6	-5.0
Other utilities	57.0	0.5	-1.9	-1.9	5.1
Services industries	1,187.7	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	2.6
Transport and storage	61.0	-6.7	8.9	-5.0	7.4
Communication	67.6	2.5	9.5	5.4	3.8
Wholesale trade	53.9	4.3	-6.9	4.3	0.2
Retail trade	127.1	-2.3	-6.6	3.8	4.2
Finance and real estate	225.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	3.1
Community, business, personal services	173.4	-2.6	0.9	1.0	4.0
Government services	198.6	3.2	-4.6	-7.7	2.0
Education services	116.4	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.9
Health services	102.4	-1.8	-2.1	2.0	-1.1

Manufacturers enjoyed a second banner year as output gained more than 13%, led by producers of vegetable products, especially potato products. These gains occurred despite a lower potato harvest and a 6% drop in agricultural production. Since a seed potato virus infected the crop in 1991, farmers have turned from seed and table stock potatoes to potatoes for further processing, increasing demand on processing capacity.

Prince Edward Island's GDP in 1986 prices



Elsewhere in manufacturing, fish processors, as well as manufacturers of doors and windows, fabricated structural metal, and electronic computers and peripherals, reported substantial gains.

Output of the federal government rose 5.9%, and should increase significantly in 1994. The GST centre in Summerside, with its 550 employees, officially opened in November 1993, following the gradual closure of the Canadian Air Force base over the previous few years.

Real estate agents prospered as sales advanced 14%. Increased mortgage loans, combined with additional personal deposits, helped stimulate banking activity. Retail trade and truck transport increased. After years of setbacks, the hospitality industry returned to prosperity. Accommodation grew moderately, and food services expanded almost 9%.

Fish landings dropped almost 12%. The volume of groundfish caught by the province's fishermen was more than halved, reflecting the depleted redfish, cod and other groundfish stocks in the Atlantic. In December 1993 the federal government closed the cod fisheries that were still open and reduced quotas on most other groundfish species. The lobster catch, the cornerstone of Prince Edward Island's fishing industry, was off marginally in 1993 after a decline of 13% over 1990-92.

Construction activity fell for a second year by more than 5%. Gains in repair and residential construction were more than offset by losses in many types of non-residential construction. Construction activity is expected to rebound, however, as construction of the 13.5-kilometre fixed-link bridge between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick proceeds.

Newfoundland

- Hibernia bolstered the recovery.

After three consecutive years of decline, Newfoundland's economy progressed 0.7% in 1993. Construction of the Hibernia project gained momentum and overshadowed woes in the fishery, where a moratorium on northern cod began in July 1992. Sluggish economic growth in the latest two years has been concentrated in fishing and fish processing. Excluding these industries, output rose 1.6% in 1993 following a marginal increase in 1992.

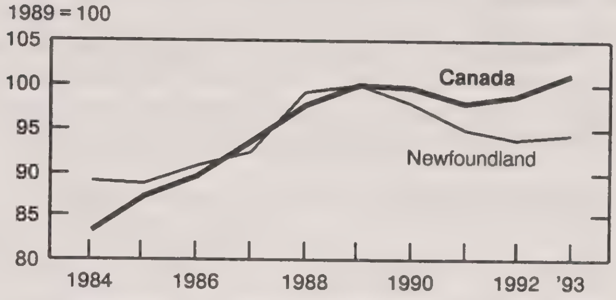
Newfoundland's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**6,307.6**	**-2.1**	**-3.3**	**-1.2**	**0.7**
Goods industries	1,638.6	-8.1	-10.1	-7.9	-0.1
Agriculture	17.3	-7.0	0.8	-0.8	-1.4
Fishing and trapping	64.9	5.0	-24.5	-17.8	-19.6
Logging	50.2	-1.5	-7.6	-8.3	4.6
Mining	223.4	-16.2	-17.1	-3.9	1.9
Manufacturing	472.8	-12.1	-7.8	-11.1	-4.3
Construction	482.8	-4.7	-11.7	-9.0	4.0
Other utilities	327.2	-4.2	-0.4	-0.8	3.3
Services industries	4,669.0	0.8	-0.3	1.5	1.0
Transport and storage	156.3	-11.1	-7.0	4.3	3.9
Communication	388.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.2
Wholesale trade	192.4	-2.4	-12.3	2.1	0.5
Retail trade	501.1	2.0	-4.1	-1.7	-1.3
Finance and real estate	923.8	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.2
Community, business, personal services	567.6	-2.4	0.9	2.6	4.2
Government services	778.2	2.0	3.2	2.8	-1.3
Education services	556.9	-1.2	-0.4	0.3	0.1
Health services	427.2	5.4	-0.2	0.7	-2.3

Even as production advanced in 1993, job opportunities continued to recede—a fate shared only by Nova Scotia. The unemployment rate remained at 20% of the workforce for a second straight year.

The oil is targeted to flow in late 1997 or early 1998, so construction of Hibernia structures soared more than 50% and provided a major boost to the Newfoundland economy. Intended construction expenditures on the Hibernia platform and ancillary facilities for 1994 are projected to surpass the 1993 record level and should continue to spur the economy. Along with Hibernia, truck transport and leasing of machinery and equipment advanced.

Newfoundland's GDP in 1986 prices



Outside the Hibernia sphere, non-residential building construction plummeted for a sixth consecutive year, while construction of roads and highways and installation of communications lines retreated 17%. Nevertheless, overall construction output advanced 4.0%.

Other sectors also showed signs of strength. Output of logging, sawmills and newsprint mills grew sharply in 1993, the first time since 1988 that these three forestry-related sectors advanced in unison.

Increased demand from outside the province and by residential consumers sparked a near 3% gain in production of electricity following years of decreases. Construction of electrical generation structures resumed.

Telecommunications continued to surge, led by an increase in long distance calls.

Offsetting some of the gains, however, were cutbacks in fishing, provincial government services, and hospitals.

Moratoriums, closures, and lower quotas designed to save depleted fish stocks prolonged the woes of fishermen and fish plant workers. Fish landings tumbled 20% in 1993, when fewer than 33,000 tonnes of cod were caught—a far cry from almost 300,000 tonnes in 1988. Fish processing also plunged about 20% as plants scrambled for fish. In the latter part of 1993, the federal government extended the moratorium on the cod fishery to the northeastern coast of Newfoundland, as it closed other fishing areas off Newfoundland. As a result, there should be little commercial cod fishing in 1994. By 1993 fishing and fish processing accounted for 3.2% of the economy, compared with 6.6% in 1986.

Provincial government and hospital services each dropped more than 4%.

Northwest Territories

- Mining setbacks continued to curb growth.

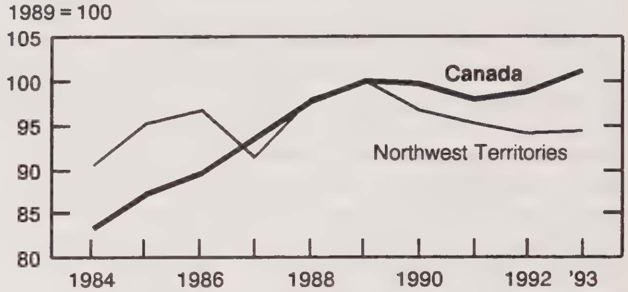
Following three years of declines, production rose a marginal 0.3% in 1993. Advances in construction, reinforced by gains in the hospitality and trade industries, were partly offset by losses in metal mines.

Northwest Territories' GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**1,503.7**	**-3.5**	**-1.6**	**-1.1**	**0.3**
Goods industries	514.8	-15.9	-2.2	-5.6	-3.1
Agriculture	1.7	24.5	16.1	2.5	1.5
Fishing and trapping	2.6	-4.4	-20.3	11.4	-45.2
Logging	1.0	-17.0	-42.4	5.3	-1.4
Mining	306.2	-11.6	5.7	-10.1	-7.8
Manufacturing	14.6	7.8	-11.0	12.2	-8.1
Construction	153.5	-28.2	-15.2	2.8	7.2
Other utilities	35.2	1.1	-10.8	-2.2	7.1
Services industries	988.9	5.9	-1.2	1.6	2.2
Transport and storage	67.2	4.0	-9.5	0.8	-0.5
Communication	64.8	5.0	0.7	0.5	-1.2
Wholesale trade	15.8	-3.0	-16.0	1.3	30.3
Retail trade	62.1	16.2	-5.3	9.0	6.7
Finance and real estate	190.7	6.8	0.1	1.3	0.6
Community, business, personal services	119.6	-1.7	-8.2	-5.8	11.3
Government services	328.2	9.8	2.4	3.2	-1.1
Education services	74.9	4.6	0.0	3.4	3.1
Health services	38.1	10.6	5.8	0.7	6.2

Increased repair construction and higher activity on certain non-residential projects (such as institutional facilities, roads, and communications structures) bolstered economic activity. These gains more than compensated for cutbacks in residential building activity and in construction of electrical generation facilities.

Northwest Territories' GDP in 1986 prices



In the hospitality industry, food services jumped 27% as accommodation services almost equalled this stellar performance. Wholesale trade leaped more than 30% as most wholesalers, including petroleum merchants, contributed to the gain. Supermarkets and general merchandise stores led a 7% rise in retail trade.

Gold operations fell for a second year, reflecting the labour dispute at the Giant mine. Other metal mines extracted less ore than in 1992 and, over the last few years, have cut their operations by more than half.

Exploration for diamonds and the race to develop the first diamond mining operation in Canada have received much attention recently. Data corroborate that search activity for diamonds jumped almost 70% in 1993, but this was dwarfed by large cutbacks in exploratory drilling for oil and natural gas.

In addition, construction related to exploratory oil and gas drilling continued to falter, and in fact it has almost totally vanished.

Elsewhere, territorial government services fell almost 5%, offsetting more modest rises in federal and local government services.

Manitoba

- Heavy rains held the recovery in check.

The Manitoba economy dropped 0.9%, erasing nearly half its 1992 gain. This was the poorest performance among the provinces and territories except for the Yukon. But it was due more to the impact of the bad weather on crops, particularly wheat, than to general economic conditions. Excluding agriculture, overall output rose 1.0% after a 1.4% gain in 1992.

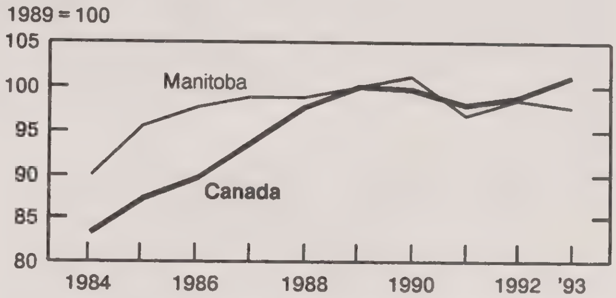
Manitoba's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**17,043.6**	**1.1**	**-4.6**	**1.9**	**-0.9**
Total economy less agriculture	16,369.0	-0.4	-4.1	1.4	1.0
Goods industries	4,754.4	4.0	-9.6	1.8	-5.9
Agriculture	674.6	34.6	-12.7	11.9	-31.4
Fishing and trapping	13.6	-12.9	-9.8	-8.7	-13.8
Logging	24.5	10.6	-26.0	6.8	7.7
Mining	346.7	-8.9	2.4	2.1	-4.7
Manufacturing	2,056.1	-1.5	-9.7	0.8	-0.3
Construction	857.5	0.7	-17.2	-8.1	-5.3
Other utilities	781.4	2.1	3.9	5.9	11.3
Services industries	12,289.3	-0.2	-2.3	2.0	1.2
Transport and storage	1,115.2	-2.3	-6.5	-2.0	4.2
Communication	581.0	5.5	-4.1	2.3	0.9
Wholesale trade	1,126.1	-2.5	-4.8	8.7	5.2
Retail trade	1,085.5	-1.9	-2.5	2.7	2.3
Finance and real estate	2,765.4	-0.1	0.8	3.0	-0.1
Community, business, personal services	1,694.4	-4.3	-3.3	1.3	2.4
Government services	1,452.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-2.6
Education services	1,059.9	-0.5	-0.4	2.2	1.8
Health services	937.8	9.6	-3.0	1.6	0.3

About 6,500 jobs were created in 1993, the first time in three years that employment grew. The unemployment rate edged down to 9.2% from 9.6% in 1992, still above the 7.5% range recorded from 1986 to 1990.

After three years of excellent crops, agricultural output tumbled 31%. Heavy rains and floods hampered production and the harvest of most grains. Wheat, usually the largest agricultural product, was particularly hard hit, falling 35% from its 1992 level. Cattle producers benefited from a significant increase in calf production, which was offset by a decrease in cattle output. Hog farmers marginally topped their excellent 1992 performance.

Manitoba's GDP in 1986 prices



Generation of electricity again rose in 1993, jumping more than 12% on the heels of advances of 4% in 1991 and 7% in 1992. Deliveries to the United States almost doubled. That reflected the increased supply of electricity available after completion of the Limestone generating station and the commencement in May 1993 of major export sales to northern states. With completion of the Limestone station, construction of electric power generating stations continued to decline in 1993. Investment intentions for 1994 do not indicate a resumption of activity.

Elsewhere, wholesalers of grain and farm machinery led a second annual advance in trade. Food and accommodation services advanced 5%, while trucking services doubled that rate of growth.

A number of industries cut production in 1993, offsetting much of these gains. Repair construction and building activity related to gas and oil facilities and to non-residential buildings (such as shopping malls and schools) tumbled, overshadowing the first major rise in residential construction since 1987. Provincial government services declined for a fourth consecutive year. Defence services dropped further, reflecting the shutdown of the military base at Portage la Prairie. Non-metal mines and manufacturers of meat products and of electronic equipment curtailed production.

Yukon Territory

- Closure of the Faro mines crippled the Yukon economy.

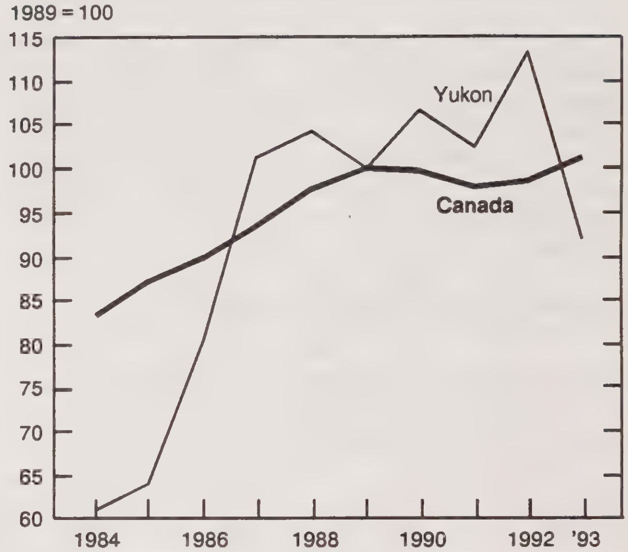
The Yukon economy deteriorated significantly in 1993 with the closure of the Faro lead-zinc mine at the end of 1992. Closure of the mine, at one time the Yukon's largest private sector employer, seriously impaired economic activity as overall production plunged 19.1%. The mine was still closed in the summer of 1994, though discussions related to a proposed sale and eventual re-opening have taken place.

Yukon Territory's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions		% change		
Total economy	**661.1**	**6.9**	**-4.2**	**10.9**	**-19.1**
Goods industries	181.7	5.4	-8.3	20.5	-47.4
Agriculture	0.9	29.9	16.1	2.5	1.5
Fishing and trapping	1.0	42.2	-36.8	18.5	-60.6
Logging	2.0	-20.5	-4.6	5.3	-1.4
Mining	80.9	3.7	-10.0	35.4	-62.9
Manufacturing	8.2	27.7	-8.4	4.0	-0.6
Construction	70.7	8.5	-4.2	-0.5	-18.9
Other utilities	18.0	-0.7	-8.7	5.8	-32.4
Services industries	479.5	8.0	-1.4	4.7	1.7
Transport and storage	34.9	6.7	-9.9	-3.2	0.7
Communication	29.0	15.4	-5.9	1.0	6.9
Wholesale trade	11.7	4.0	10.9	9.6	-13.2
Retail trade	38.6	15.1	-6.9	14.6	2.9
Finance and real estate	65.9	2.0	0.0	8.4	0.9
Community, business, personal services	86.6	7.5	-5.2	4.3	7.1
Government services	121.0	8.2	0.8	3.2	0.7
Education services	42.9	4.6	3.5	5.0	4.4
Health services	27.3	85.2	4.9	10.3	-9.1

Effects from the shutdown of mining operations rippled through the Yukon economy. Mining services tumbled more than 60%, while construction of mine shafts and other related structures, as well as government royalties, melted at a comparable rate. Cessation of demand for electricity by the mine contributed to a 32.8% plunge in generation of electric power.

Yukon Territory's GDP in 1986 prices



Elsewhere, non-residential building construction tumbled 35% and gold mining activities, which began to taper off years ago, continued to do so in 1993. Trappers halved their operations, led by substantial drop in lynx pelts sold—the worst year since at least 1986.

A bright spot was growth in the hospitality industry, where both restaurants and accommodation services profited from increased receipts.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7358-7369 and 7904-7915.

For more detailed data and information about methods and concepts, consult *Provincial gross domestic product by industry, 1984-1993* (15-203, $50). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Richard Martel (613-951-2018, fax: 613-951-3688), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial gross domestic product by industry, 1984-1993.
Catalogue number 15-203
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

Chemical and chemical product industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 46-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Railway operating statistics, May 1994, vol. 74, no. 5.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

The consumer price index, September 1994.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, October 14th.

Quarterly demographic statistics, April-June 1994.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 14, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

The consumer price index program will be changing

Beginning with the January 1995 consumer price index (CPI), the basket of goods and services used to calculate the CPI will be updated to reflect changes in spending patterns. Whenever Statistics Canada updates a basket, it also reviews the underlying principles of the CPI program. After national consultations, Statistics Canada decided to incorporate three changes at the same time that it updates the basket:

1. The national CPI will target the total population of Canada. Currently, the CPI targets families and individuals living in cities with populations over 30,000.
2. Emphasis will be put on representing price movements at the provincial level. Significantly less detail will be available for urban centres. Whitehorse and Yellowknife will continue to represent the Territories.
3. The products in the basket will be regrouped to improve the relevance, balance and international comparability of the resulting series.

Statistics Canada's commitment to providing an informative, reliable and impartial picture of consumer-price inflation in Canada has not changed.

For further information on these changes, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606) or Marc Prud'homme (613-951-4415), Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848), or contact your Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

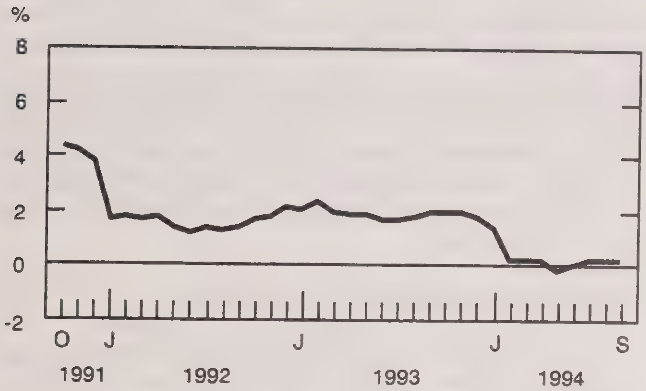
OTHER RELEASES–concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
September 1994

The cost of the consumer basket of goods and services rose 0.2% in September over the same month last year. This marks the sixth time this year that the annual change of the consumer price index (CPI) has been +0.2%.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



For the eighth month in a row, transportation-related costs were the largest contributing factor to the overall annual increase in the CPI. Other items significantly affecting the overall rise in average prices were increased rental accommodation costs and higher post-secondary tuition fees. Cigarettes had, by far, the largest downward impact; but other items such as mortgage interest costs and the price of fresh produce showed year-over-year declines as well.

Post-secondary tuition fees jump 9.4%

College and university students faced a 9.4% hike in tuition fees compared with last year. Changes to tuition fees are introduced into the CPI basket once a year in September. Consequently, a significant share of the 0.1% increase in the cost of the basket between August and September was attributable to the higher cost of post-secondary education.

Prices increased over September 1993 levels in all major expenditure categories except tobacco products and alcoholic beverages, where tax reductions on cigarettes still had an effect. If tobacco products were excluded from the CPI basket, average consumer prices would have increased 1.6% over September 1993.

Monthly price changes in the major components

The cost of the CPI basket rose 0.1% between August and September. Prices increased in three of the major components and decreased in four. The most significant advances were in recreation, reading and education (+1.4%), and housing (+0.3%). The largest declines were for food (-0.6%) and transportation (-0.4%).

The recreation, reading and education component increased 1.4% as post-secondary students faced higher tuition fees (+9.4%). The tuition fee index for a province reflects those fees paid by students residing in that province. Because residents of one province may attend institutions in another, the index may reflect fee changes for colleges and universities inside and outside that province.

Housing costs moved up 0.3% in September following a 0.1% rise in August. Shelter costs rose, led by increases in mortgage interest costs and rental accommodation charges. Furniture and household textile prices moved up, in part because of the end of promotional sales. Increases in child care costs were also noted.

Food prices declined 0.6% in September following a 0.2% decrease in August. The fall in the overall grocery bill accelerated as Canadians paid 1.0% less in September for food purchased in stores, compared to 0.5% less in August. In contrast, the average cost of a restaurant meal increased 0.2% in September.

As is usual for September, the price of fresh produce fell. Significant decreases were recorded for potatoes, tomatoes, onions and carrots as favorable weather led to good crops. Consumers also benefited from lower prices for bananas and apples (the latter due to the arrival of early local varieties).

Consumers had to pay more for some other food items. Most notable was the 10.8% increase in coffee prices because of a recent freeze in Brazil and a subsequent lack of rain. Beef prices edged up, a result of lower supplies. Other important price increases were registered for pork, fish (mostly canned salmon) and many dairy products.

The transportation index decreased 0.4% in September after having increased for seven months in a row. Most of the 0.2% decrease for private transportation was attributable to a significant fall in the average price for gasoline (-2.1%): the competition between retailers in the Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia markets intensified. Further declines were held back, however, by a seasonal increase in rental car charges as many summer specials ended. The reduction of 2.0% for public transportation was entirely due to a fall of 4.1% in air fares. This was the result of seasonal price variations for many domestic flights as well as for flights to southern destinations.

Seasonally adjusted movements

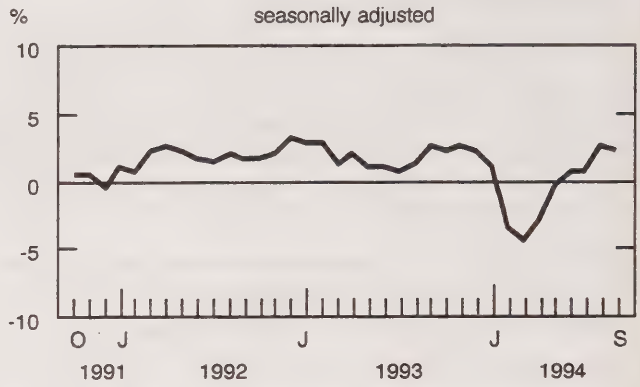
The seasonally adjusted CPI rose 0.2% between August and September, compared to a 0.1% rise for the unadjusted CPI. If the seasonally adjusted quarterly price movement for June to September were expressed in annual terms, the all-items index would have increased 2.2%, down from August's rate of +2.5%.

Special aggregates

Energy

Energy prices fell 1.1% in September. Much of the month-over-month decline was attributable to decreases in the price of gasoline (-2.1%) and home fuel oil (-0.1%). Since September 1993, energy costs have increased 1.8% because of higher prices for gasoline (+1.9%), piped gas (+7.5%) and electricity (+0.3%). The lower costs of home heating oil (-1.2%) contributed minimally in keeping overall energy costs down.

Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



All-items excluding food and energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index moved up 0.3% in September, following a 0.1% increase in August. On a year-over-year basis, the index fell 0.1%—its third consecutive decrease.

The consumer price index and major components
(1986 = 100)

Indexes	September 1994	August 1994	September 1993	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1993 to September 1993
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**130.9**	**130.8**	**130.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Food	122.9	123.7	122.2	-0.6	0.6
Housing	128.9	128.5	128.4	0.3	0.4
Clothing	131.7	132.0	131.3	-0.2	0.3
Transportation	132.4	132.9	126.0	-0.4	5.1
Health and personal care	135.9	135.4	135.4	0.4	0.4
Recreation, reading and education	141.0	139.0	136.6	1.4	3.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.3	140.4	172.5	-0.1	-18.7
All-items excluding food	132.7	132.4	132.6	0.2	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	133.3	132.9	133.5	0.3	-0.1
Goods	124.2	124.5	125.8	-0.2	-1.3
Services	139.1	138.5	136.6	0.4	1.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.4	76.5	76.5		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.3				

Provincial highlights

Compared with September 1993, the changes in consumer prices for the provinces ranged from a drop of 1.5% in Quebec to a rise of 2.1% in Saskatchewan. Annual changes when tobacco products are excluded from the CPI varied between +0.8% in Quebec and +2.8% in Nova Scotia.

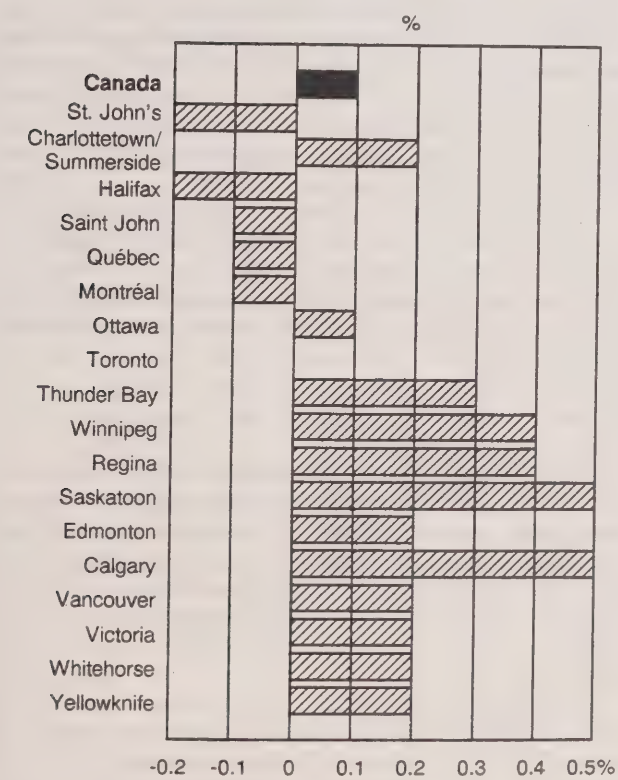
Between August and September, CPI movements varied between a low of -0.2% for both Newfoundland and New Brunswick to a high of +0.4% for the three Prairie provinces.

City highlights

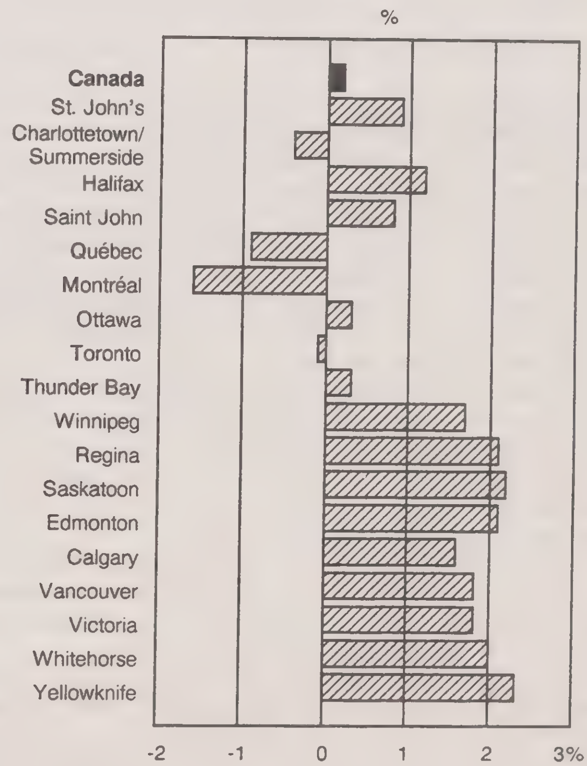
Year-over-year price changes in the cities for which indexes are published varied between a 1.6% decline in Montréal to a 2.3% rise in Yellowknife. The drop in Montréal was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. The rise in Yellowknife reflected higher prices for cigarettes, food, utilities, clothing, gasoline and automotive vehicles.

Monthly changes in the CPI ranged from a 0.2% drop in St. John's and Halifax to a 0.5% rise in Saskatoon and Calgary. Larger than average price declines for food and clothing were observed in St. John's and Halifax. In Saskatoon, above average increases were reported for food, rented accommodation, homeowners' repairs, household furnishings, and clothing. Calgary registered above average increases for food, vehicle rentals, gasoline, and post-secondary tuition fees.

Percentage change in the all-items index August 1994 to September 1994



Percentage change in the all-items index September 1993 to September 1994



St. John's

St. John's and Halifax recorded the largest monthly declines among the 18 cities for which indexes are calculated. This was largely due to greater than average price declines for food and clothing.

In September, consumers saw a drop in food prices, particularly for fresh fruit and vegetables. Clothing prices fell, and transportation charges declined overall, mainly due to a drop in air fares. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in post-secondary tuition fees and higher housing charges (most notably for furnishings and equipment, operating expenses, mortgage interest costs and new house prices). In addition, price increases were recorded for gasoline, cablevision and personal care supplies.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges—particularly for fuel oil, furnishings and equipment, operating expenses, rent, mortgage interest and new house prices—explained most of the overall advance. Consumers paid more for personal care supplies, post-secondary tuition, vehicle rentals and gasoline. Food prices fell in September, exerting a notable downward impact. This decline was largely due to lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Prices for men's, girls' and boys' wear declined as well.

A year-over-year decline of 0.4% largely reflected the drop in tobacco taxes. Three other cities reported negative year-over-year movements.

Halifax

Halifax and St. John's recorded the largest monthly declines of the 18 cities for which indexes are calculated. This was largely due to greater than average price declines for food and clothing.

In September, lower prices for food were recorded. Although this drop was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce, additional price declines were noted for chicken, bakery products, soft drinks, prepared meats and dairy products. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for clothing, cigarettes and liquor. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in post-secondary tuition fees, higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased owned accommodation charges. The latter reflected higher prices for new homes, increased mortgage interest costs and a rise in homeowners' insurance. Additional price increases were recorded for vehicle rentals, gasoline and cablevision.

Saint John

Consumers paid less for food in September. Lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, bread, chicken, soft drinks, cured meats and prepared meat products. Clothing prices dropped, as did prices for cigarettes, personal care supplies, and prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. On the other hand, consumers faced increased housing charges, most notably for household furnishings, maintenance and repairs, household operating expenses, mortgage interest costs and fuel oil. Post-secondary students saw a rise in tuition fees, while motorists paid more for gasoline.

Québec

Food prices fell overall in September. Consumers paid less for fresh fruit and vegetables and for chicken and beef. Gasoline prices and air fares also declined. A small drop in clothing prices was recorded as well. Largely offsetting these declines were advances in post-secondary tuition fees and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Mortgage interest costs and child care expenses were up as well. In addition, higher prices for personal care supplies were noted.

A year-over-year decline of 0.9% was largely due to lower prices for tobacco products and changes in the Quebec provincial retail sales tax. Of the four cities registering declines in their annual movements, only Montréal showed a greater drop in consumer prices.

Montréal

Lower food prices—particularly for fresh produce, chicken, restaurant meals and soft drinks—explained most of the overall decline. In addition, lower prices for gasoline and air fares were noted. Consumers also saw a drop in the price of beer. Largely offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary tuition and increased charges for reading materials.

A year-over-year decline of 1.6% was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. Montréal had the largest decline of any of the four cities that registered negative year-over-year movements.

Ottawa

Higher charges for household furnishings and equipment, increased prices for new houses and a rise in mortgage interest costs explained a large part of the overall rise in consumer prices. Additional upward pressure came from increased fees for post-secondary tuition. Charges for cablevision service and prices for wine purchased from stores were up as well. Moderating these advances were lower food prices, particularly for fresh produce, dairy products, beef and prepared meats. Price declines were also recorded for gasoline, air fares, clothing and personal care supplies.

Toronto

In September, consumers saw a number of offsetting effects. Lower prices were reported for gasoline, air fares, food (largely fresh produce) and clothing. On the other hand, advances were noted for post-secondary tuition fees, home entertainment equipment, reading materials and cablevision services. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and from advances in new house prices and mortgage interest costs. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well.

Toronto was one of four cities to register a negative year-over-year movement (-0.1%). This decline was largely due to the drop in tobacco taxes.

Thunder Bay

Increased housing charges were the major factor behind the rise in consumer prices in September. Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were noted, along with increased charges for maintenance and repairs, pet care, mortgage interest and fuel oil. Additional upward pressure came from price advances for post-secondary tuition, cable vision service and clothing. Higher prices for coffee, bakery products, chicken, dairy products and fresh fruit were recorded; these were largely offset by a drop in fresh vegetable prices. Lower air fares dampened the overall rise.

Winnipeg

Much of the overall advance in consumer prices came from higher housing charges, most notably for household furnishings, maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest and rent. Post-secondary tuition fees advanced, as did charges for cablevision services, clothing and personal care supplies. Prices for cigarettes and liquor were up as well. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, coffee and bakery products were offset by a drop in fresh vegetable prices. Transportation charges were also unchanged as advances in gasoline prices and vehicle rental charges were offset by lower air fares.

Regina

In September consumers paid more for food, particularly chicken, fresh fruit and bakery products. Post-secondary students faced a rise in tuition fees as well. Increased housing charges were also a factor, which reflected advances in household textile prices, maintenance and repair charges and mortgage interest costs. Price increases for clothing and gasoline were recorded as well.

Saskatoon

Both Saskatoon and Calgary registered the largest monthly increases. Saskatoon had above average increases for food, rented accommodation, homeowners' repairs, household furnishings and clothing.

Consumers were faced with increased housing charges, most notably for household furnishings, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and rented accommodation. Fees for post-secondary tuition advanced. Charges for cablevision service also advanced. Food prices rose slightly, as higher prices for beef, restaurant meals and coffee were only partly offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables and bakery products. Prices for men's and women's wear were up as well. Moderating these advances were lower air fares and decreased charges for personal care supplies.

Edmonton

Increased fees for post-secondary tuition and higher food prices (mainly beef, coffee, pork, dairy products and fresh fruit) explained most of the overall advance in September. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Housing charges remained unchanged as higher prices for household furnishings and increased mortgage interest costs were offset by lower household operating expenses. Higher prices for gasoline and vehicle rental charges were recorded, but were more than offset by a drop in air fares. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for wine and liquor.

Calgary

Both Calgary and Saskatoon registered the largest monthly increases. Calgary had above average increases for food, vehicle rentals, gasoline and post-secondary tuition fees.

Advances in post-secondary tuition fees, vehicle rental charges and gasoline prices were among the main contributors to the overall rise in consumer prices. Increased housing charges were reported, particularly for mortgage interest costs, new house prices, household furnishings and child care. Additional upward pressure came from higher food prices, most notably for beef, fresh fruit and coffee.

Vancouver

In September post-secondary students faced higher tuition fees and consumers paid more for furniture, household textiles and appliances. Mortgage interest costs advanced as well. Food prices rose slightly as higher prices for beef, restaurant meals, chicken, sugar and eggs were largely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. A small rise was also reported in transportation charges, reflecting increased costs for vehicle rentals. This increase, however, was moderated by lower prices for gasoline and a drop in air fares.

Victoria

Price increases for post-secondary tuition, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest costs and food explained most of the price rise in September. The rise in food prices was mainly due to higher prices for restaurant meals, beef, chicken, coffee and pork; these were offset to a large extent by lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Dampening the overall advance were lower transportation charges because of declines in gasoline prices and air fares.

Whitehorse

In September, price increases were reported for post-secondary tuition, food (particularly coffee, fruit juice, eggs, and pork) and gasoline. Housing charges were up, reflecting advances in fuel oil prices, mortgage interest cost and pet care. A drop in clothing prices had a dampening effect.

Yellowknife

Higher housing charges were recorded in September, most notably for fuel oil, household textiles, mortgage interest and furniture. Consumers paid more for clothing. Post-secondary students faced a rise in tuition fees. In addition, price increases for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were recorded. A decline in air fares had a considerable moderating effect. Food prices fell slightly as lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables more than offset higher prices for dairy products, soft drinks, bakery products, beef and coffee.

Yellowknife registered the largest year-over-year price movement (+2.3%) of the 18 index cities. Above average increases were reported for cigarettes, food, fuel oil, piped gas, electricity and clothing. Higher than average transportation charges were also recorded, most notably for vehicle purchases, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance and repairs.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The September 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
Sept. 1994 index	126.2	120.0	118.4	133.5	130.0	126.0	140.6	145.5
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.2	-1.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	1.7	0.0
% change from Sept. 1993	0.9	1.7	-0.6	0.3	7.1	-2.6	2.8	-4.2
Charlottetown/ Summerside								
Sept. 1994 index	129.1	129.5	121.9	130.8	125.8	142.3	138.8	150.2
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	-1.1	0.8	-0.2	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.0
% change from Sept. 1993	-0.4	1.1	0.5	1.8	5.4	1.6	2.2	-22.3
Halifax								
Sept. 1994 index	129.0	133.4	121.0	129.9	129.4	131.6	137.8	144.6
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.2	-1.8	0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	-0.3
% change from Sept. 1993	1.2	4.5	0.7	0.1	7.1	1.3	4.1	-16.8
Saint John								
Sept. 1994 index	127.9	128.9	121.5	133.2	127.7	130.4	134.5	143.0
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.1	-2.1	1.0	-0.7	0.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.7
% change from Sept. 1993	0.8	3.4	0.6	-0.2	5.2	-2.1	3.6	-17.0
Québec								
Sept. 1994 index	127.8	119.2	128.1	134.3	121.1	136.8	143.1	125.0
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.1	-1.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.4	0.0
% change from Sept. 1993	-0.9	1.3	0.2	-1.0	2.5	-0.1	2.7	-25.9
Montréal								
Sept. 1994 index	128.9	119.5	131.5	134.5	124.8	138.2	146.4	120.1
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.1	-1.4	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.8	1.9	-0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	-1.6	0.9	0.3	-1.0	3.7	1.0	2.2	-31.1
Ottawa								
Sept. 1994 index	131.2	124.8	129.1	131.8	132.3	143.0	140.5	135.9
% change from Aug. 1994	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	1.4	0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	4.3	1.0	3.8	-18.0
Toronto								
Sept. 1994 index	132.1	122.2	131.7	130.0	135.3	138.0	142.2	133.1
% change from Aug. 1994	0.0	-0.6	0.5	-0.5	-1.0	0.5	1.6	0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	-0.1	-1.1	0.2	0.5	4.7	-0.5	3.6	-19.6
Thunder Bay								
Sept. 1994 index	130.3	121.1	128.2	134.9	136.0	132.5	137.4	131.7
% change from Aug. 1994	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	6.8	1.7	1.8	-23.0
Winnipeg								
Sept. 1994 index	132.7	130.6	126.5	134.0	133.8	134.2	142.2	156.9
% change from Aug. 1994	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.4
% change from Sept. 1993	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.8	6.0	-0.2	2.1	-4.7
Regina								
Sept. 1994 index	134.7	135.0	122.6	141.2	141.6	143.6	138.2	166.8
% change from Aug. 1994	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	2.1	2.9	1.6	1.2	6.9	-1.2	2.4	-5.9

Consumer price indexes for urban centres—concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans-porta-tion	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
Sept. 1994 index	133.0	132.3	122.2	140.3	134.3	158.0	138.4	156.4
% change from Aug. 1994	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	1.4	0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	8.1	0.3	3.3	-4.8
Edmonton								
Sept. 1994 index	130.6	115.0	126.1	129.3	134.3	133.1	141.6	173.3
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.7	-1.0
% change from Sept. 1993	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.7	6.4	2.0	3.4	-5.2
Calgary								
Sept. 1994 index	130.9	118.9	124.7	130.2	132.2	131.6	142.2	178.0
% change from Aug. 1994	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	2.1	-0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	6.4	-0.3	3.7	-2.5
Vancouver								
Sept. 1994 index	135.3	131.7	126.7	130.1	146.7	132.1	141.4	164.9
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.4	1.3	-0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	1.8	0.1	0.5	2.0	6.8	1.9	4.4	-4.1
Victoria								
Sept. 1994 index	133.5	131.5	124.4	131.1	141.4	132.3	139.3	167.5
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.7	1.2	-0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.7	5.2	2.5	3.9	-2.0
Whitehorse								
Sept. 1994 index	129.4	120.5	128.7	130.1	122.8	132.5	130.8	162.4
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	2.0	-0.2	2.7	-0.5	5.4	3.0	3.4	-1.8
Yellowknife								
Sept. 1994 index	129.5	123.0	121.9	131.1	129.4	123.7	133.6	170.9
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1.0	-0.7	0.2	0.8	0.0
% change from Sept. 1993	2.3	4.2	1.2	-1.1	6.7	-1.1	1.5	2.5

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 21 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18.00/$72.00).* ■

Travel between Canada and other countries

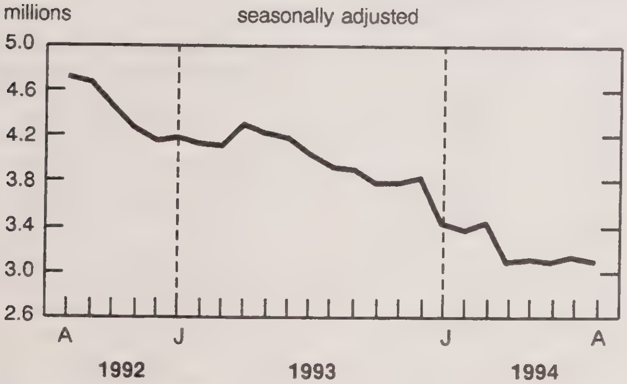
August 1994

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 1.4% to 3.1 million in August. Meanwhile, overnight travel into Canada, which had been gradually increasing since April 1993, dropped 0.9% in August.

Same-day car trips to the United States have been relatively stable since April

Canadian residents made 3.1 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in August, down 1.4% from July and substantially below the August 1993 figure. After peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991, same-day car trips by Canadians across the border declined between February 1992 and March 1994. Since April 1994, this type of travel—often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping—has been relatively stable.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar. The dollar stood at about US73 cents in August, down from more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor has been the rising price of gasoline in the United States; combined with the falling Canadian dollar, this has narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C13 cents per litre. More recently (beginning in February 1994), Ottawa and a number of provincial governments lowered taxes on tobacco products.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons in international travel use data which are seasonally adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for varition caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week.*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.*
>
> *Seasonally adjusted data have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1982.*

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 22.5% from August 1993, to 3.7 million. All provinces recorded double-digit decreases from August 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 539,000 same-day cross-border car trips, down 32.7% from August 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

	August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994p
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Canada	**3,666**	**-22.5**
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	511	-24.4
Quebec	394	-31.5
Ontario	1,652	-22.4
Manitoba	80	-27.0
Saskatchewan	28	-34.1
Alberta	20	-18.0
British Columbia	976	-16.8
Yukon	5	10.7

p *Preliminary figures.*

Overnight visits to Canada are down from July

Foreigners made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) into Canada in August, down 0.9% from July. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, then it began inching upward in April 1993.

Residents of the United States made 1.1 million trips of one or more nights to Canada in August, down 1.0% from July.

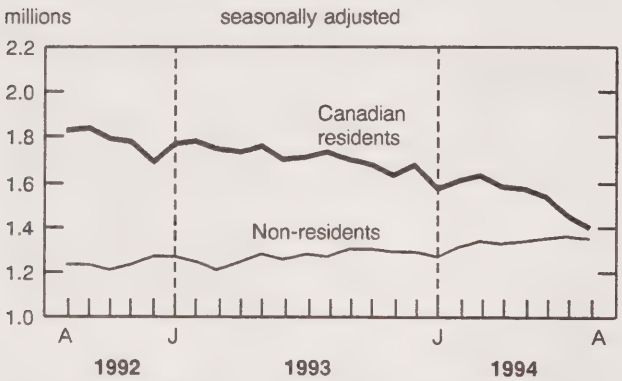
Overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries also dropped slightly, down 0.5% from July to 283,000—but still a higher level than a year earlier. Overnight visits from a number of

countries were up from August 1993, including Japan (+11.2% to 70,000), Australia (+26.3% to 15,000) and South Korea (+101.6% to 14,000).

Canadian are making fewer overnight trips abroad

Overall, Canadians made fewer overnight trips abroad in August. In terms of all modes of transportation, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries decreased 3.5% from July, to 1.4 million (seasonally adjusted)—well below the August 1993 figure.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Canadians made 1.1 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States by all modes of transportation, down 4.1% from July. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States has been gradually decreasing since January 1992.

Canadians made 772,000 overnight car trips to the United States in August 1994, down 2.7% since July.

Overnight trips to all other countries decreased 1.1% from July, to 271,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The August 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	June 1994r	July 1994r	August 1994p	July 1994 to August 1994p
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,062	3,112	3,068	-1.4
One or more nights	840	794	772	-2.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,253	1,170	1,122	-4.1
Other countries	281	274	271	-1.1
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,685	1,707	1,712	0.3
One or more nights	726	737	724	-1.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,052	1,066	1,055	-1.0
Other countries[2]	291	284	283	-0.5

	August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994p	January to August 1994p	January-August 1993 to January-August 1994p
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,666	-22.5	26,022	-22.8
One or more nights	1,493	-25.9	7,314	-18.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,906	-23.6	10,771	-14.7
Other countries	338	-5.1	2,431	2.8
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	2,572	5.5	13,808	4.4
One or more nights	1,523	4.8	6,371	5.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	2,085	3.7	9,119	4.6
Other countries[2]	532	5.8	2,423	9.1

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 8, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 7, 1994 totalled 272 667 tonnes, up 8.8% from the week-earlier 250 618 tonnes and up 13.5% from the year-earlier 240 175 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 553 600 tonnes, a 4.4% decrease from 11 042 459 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Residential care facilities

1992/93

Residential care facilities are provincially approved, funded or licensed to provide the services of nursing homes and homes for the aged, the physically disabled, the developmentally delayed, the psychiatrically disabled, emotionally disturbed children, delinquents, transients and others. For this survey, only those facilities having four or more beds are included.

In 1992/93, there were 4,379 reporting facilities with 198,817 beds, which represented 81% of the total operating facilities and 82% of the approved beds.

Average expenditure per resident day in 1992/93 was $113.40, up 2% from the previous year. A resident day or "day of care" is the period of service to a resident between the census-taking hour of two sucessive days. The day of admission is counted as a resident day, while the day of separation is not. The average cost per bed staffed and in operation was $39,376 in 1992/93, up from $38,628 in 1991/92.

The average occupancy rate in residential care facilities was 95.1% in 1992/93, a rate consistent with previous years. The occupancy rate varied from a high of 96.9% in facilities for the aged to a low of 84.3% for alcohol/drug facilities.

The 1992/93 issues of *Residential care facilities—aged* (83-237, $15) and *Residential care facilities—mental* (83-238, $15) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Health Statistics Division. ■

Telephone statistics

August 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,205.7 million in August, up 3.8% from August 1993.

Operating expenses totalled $893.5 million, up 7.3% from August 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $312.2 million, a 4.9% decrease from August 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The August 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Dairy review

August 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 6.2 thousand tonnes in August, a 14.7% increase from August 1993. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9.8 thousand tonnes, a 14.6% increase from August 1993.

An estimated 602.0 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in July 1994, a 3.2% increase from July 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first seven months of 1994 to 4.2 million kilolitres, a 3.4% increase over the January to July 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The August 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) is scheduled for release on October 26th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard
August 1994

Waferboard production in August totalled 249 125 cubic metres, a 5.8% increase from 235 476[r] (revised) cubic metres in August 1993. Particleboard production reached 129 864 cubic metres, up 6.1% from 122 375[r] cubic metres in August 1993. Fibreboard production in August was 9 818 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 17.3% from 8 371 thousand square metres in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 992 820 cubic metres, up 11.9% from 1 780 149[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 963 111 cubic metres, up 4.8% from 919 299[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 73 388 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 9.3% from 67 165 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The August 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

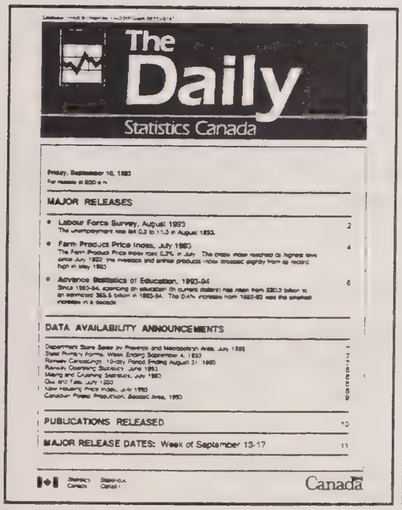
Building board industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled $159.3 million, up 7.5% from $148.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■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Labour Force Survey, August 1993
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway operating statistics, June 1994, vol. 76, no. 6.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, August 1994.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Software development and computer service industry, 1992.
Catalogue number 63-222
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; other countries: US$40).

Wholesale trade statistics—wholesale merchants, agents and brokers (last issue), 1992.
Catalogue number 63-226
(Canada: $37; United States: US$45; other countries: US$52).

Building permits, August 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

Canada's international transactions in securities, July 1994.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Unemployment insurance statistics, July 1994.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Therapeutic abortions, 1992.
Catalogue number 82-219
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 17-21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
17	Department store sales	August 1994
18	Composite index	September 1994
	Monthly survey of manufacturing	August 1994
19	Canadian international trade	August 1994
20	Retail trade	August 1994
21	Wholesale trade	August 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 17, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

OTHER RELEASE

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

OTHER RELEASE

Department store sales

August 1994

Seasonally adjusted department store sales rose 3.7% in August following a moderate decline in July (-1.5%). Cumulative sales for the first eight months of 1994 were 3.3% higher than for the same period last year and 1.6% higher than for the same period in 1992. Sales by junior department stores were responsible for the improvement.

Seasonally adjusted inventories declined 7.0%, the fifth consecutive decline this year.

Department store sales and stocks

	June 1994[r]	July 1994[r]	August 1994[p]	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Sales	1,104.9	1,088.2	1,128.3	3.7	7.2
Stocks	5,094.6	4,990.3	4,643.1	-7.0	-8.4

[p] *Preliminary figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Unadjusted

Consumers purchased $1,068 million worth of department store merchandise in August, up 9.7% from August 1993. Sales by junior department stores amounted to $540 million, a 19.8% increase from August 1993. In comparison, sales by the major department stores ($528 million) were only 0.9% higher. Concession sales, at $47.3 million, accounted for 4.4% of total sales.

All provinces reported increases compared to August 1993, ranging from +5.3% in British columbia to +25.0% in New Brunswick.

Department store sales including concessions

	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	18.1	20.1
Prince Edward Island	4.9	8.6
Nova Scotia	36.7	7.3
New Brunswick	28.5	25.0
Quebec	197.9	10.2
Ontario	435.3	10.2
Manitoba	45.3	8.6
Saskatchewan	31.8	8.3
Alberta	119.9	9.4
British Columbia	149.6	5.3
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	44.1	19.1
Edmonton	48.8	5.6
Halifax-Dartmouth	18.2	7.3
Hamilton	29.7	7.3
Montréal	109.9	14.8
Ottawa-Hull	45.3	3.4
Québec	24.3	-0.3
Toronto	165.2	9.9
Vancouver	78.8	7.2
Winnipeg	39.2	5.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The August 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in October. See "How to order publications". Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines is available in the publication.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, August 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Oils and fats, August 1994.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, August 1994.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, August 1994.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, August 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway operating statistics, July 1994, vol. 74, no. 7.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Oil pipeline transport, July 1994.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 18, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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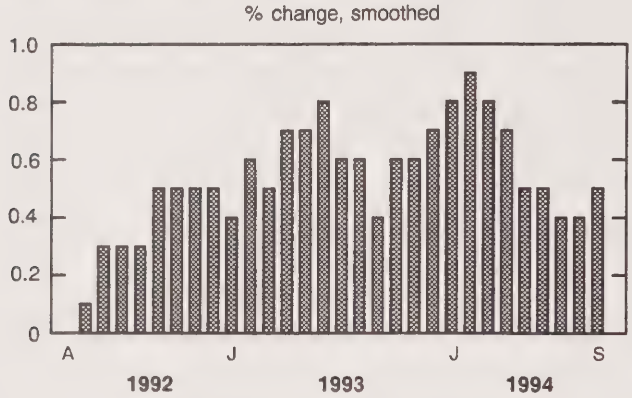
Composite index
September 1994

The growth of the leading indicator picked up slightly, from 0.4% in August to 0.5% in September, after a generally slowing trend this year. Growth continued to be sparked by business spending, although there also were some encouraging signs for household demand. The unsmoothed index posted its fourth straight gain.

Composite index



Household demand ended the third quarter on a more upbeat note. The housing index fell less rapidly than in August, as housing starts regained some of the ground lost since July. Starts of single and multiple units both firmed after sales of existing homes picked up in August. Demand for business services recorded another big gain, while personal services saw their first increase since February. Sales of durable goods remained slow, although consumer credit picked up in the third quarter as interest rates fell.

New orders for durable goods rose for an 11th straight month, and were driven by business investment. Orders for capital goods have strengthened, which is in line with investment intentions this year. The increase in orders was reflected in the first gain in five months in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods. The average workweek recovered in September after falling in July and levelling off in August.

The financial market indicators remained mixed. The stock market bounced back, but money supply growth slowed again.

The U.S. leading indicator grew less rapidly than earlier this year, but the growth was more broadly based. An encouraging sign for some of our exporters was that household demand in the United States firmed, while employment growth was sustained into September.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the October 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	164.7	165.6	166.4	167.0	167.7	168.5	0.5
Housing index[1]	130.4	130.2	129.7	127.7	125.1	123.0	-1.7
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,847	1,851	1,859	1,871	1,884	1,898	0.7
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,393	4,388	4,337	4,286	4 264	4,264	0.0
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	29,310	29,619	29,887	30,141	30,277	30,323	0.2
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	212.6	213.4	214.1	214.6	215.1	215.6	0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.9	0.3
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,650.4	10,726.5	10,855.2	10,967.5	11,093.5	11,258.8	1.5
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.57	0.01*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,106.4	1,110.6	1,115.4	1,121.8	1,127.3	1,132.2	0.4
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,806.5	3,873.1	3,919.5	3,953.0	3,991.3	3,989.4	-0.1
Unsmoothed composite	167.1	166.5	166.9	168.0	169.5	170.5	0.6

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

Monthly survey of manufacturing
August 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments climbed 2.5% to $30.1 billion as manufacturers in 15 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 69% of shipments) posted strong performances. August's increase was led by a 10.1% jump in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries. This rise in the auto sector resulted from a changeover to 1995 models, strong U.S. sales and a rebound from plant shutdowns in July (when shipments decreased 2.3%).

Canadian manufacturers have increased shipments for six consecutive months; shipments have risen nearly 14% over this period. Manufacturers produced at much higher capacity utilization rates in the second quarter of 1994 (as reported by Statistics Canada on September 2, 1994). However, the rate of growth in shipments has been slowing in 20 of the 22 major groups.

Demand continued to soar in August as new orders jumped 2.7% and the backlog of unfilled orders jumped 1.8%.

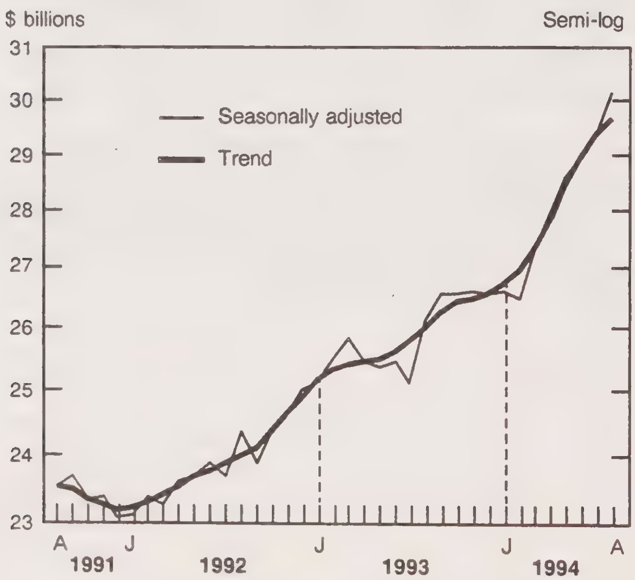
Shipments surge

Demand continued to be widespread. Following the automotive industry, the next largest shipments, in dollar terms, were in the primary metals industry (+4.4%) and the electrical and electronic products industry (+4.1%). These increases confirm the optimism regarding production prospects for the third quarter that was reported in the August 3, 1994 release of the business conditions survey. Auto manufacturers' results were also in line with the report of a healthy rebound in U.S. auto sales for August. In addition, with August's jump in unfilled orders of 2.4% in the auto sector, the strength in shipments is expected to continue.

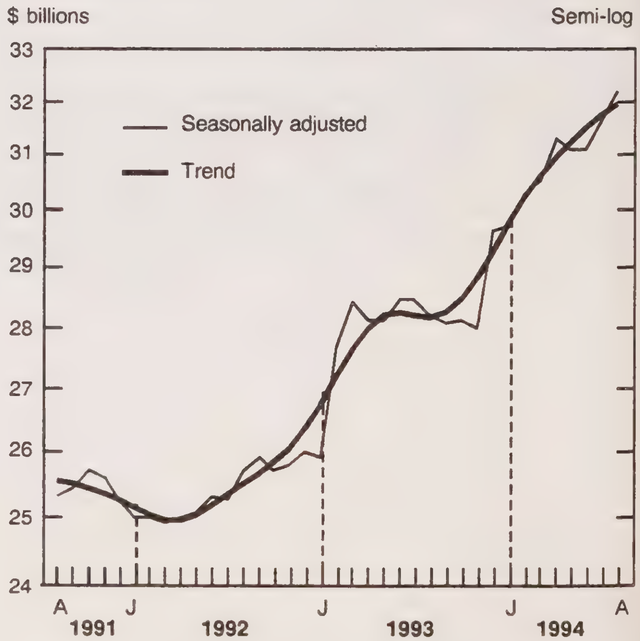
Orders grow

The backlog of unfilled orders grew 1.8% in August to $32.2 billion, the eighth increase in the latest nine months. In dollar terms, the largest increases were in the transportation equipment (+1.7%), electrical and electronics products (+4.5%) and machinery (+1.6%) industries.

Shipments



Unfilled orders



Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

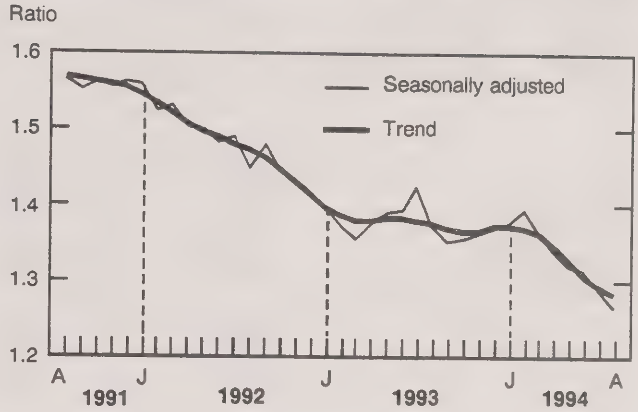
New orders jumped 2.7% to $30.7 billion in August. In dollar terms, this was particularly evident in the transportation equipment (+7.8%), electrical and electronic products (+5.7%) and fabricated metal products (+6.0%) industries.

Shipments outpace inventories

The value of inventories rose 0.8% in August, largely due to increases in the transportation equipment (+1.7%), wood (+2.5%), and electrical and electronic products (+2.1%) industries. The inventories to shipments ratio continued its fall, declining to a record 1.26 in August as increases in shipments again outpaced growth in inventories.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Inventories to shipments ratio



The August 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly.

Data on shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
August 1993	26,116	4.1	35,838	0.4	28,159	-1.0	25,841	3.0	1.37
September 1993	26,513	1.5	35,765	-0.2	28,050	-0.4	26,404	2.2	1.35
October 1993	26,514	0.0	35,872	0.3	28,069	0.1	26,532	0.5	1.35
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,528	1.9	37,637	0.6	31,110	-0.5	28,357	-1.3	1.32
June 1994	28,925	1.4	37,899	0.7	31,143	0.1	28,958	2.1	1.31
July 1994	29,383	1.6	37,775	-0.3	31,630	1.6	29,870	3.2	1.29
August 1994	30,125	2.5	38,079	0.8	32,187	1.8	30,682	2.7	1.26

■

OTHER RELEASES

Civil aviation statistics

August 1994

On a year-over-year basis, the major Canadian air carriers (Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International) reported 11% growth in international passenger-kilometres during the summer months of July and August 1994. Substantial growth occurred in both 1992 and 1994, resulting in international passenger-kilometres that were 33% higher than in the summer of 1991, when demand was much weaker.

Although the carriers reported growth, the passenger-load factor (a measure of the fullness of the aircraft calculated as passenter-kilometres divided by available seat-kilometres) dropped from 75% during the summer of 1993 to 73% this summer.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for August 1994 will be published in the November 1994 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

August 1994

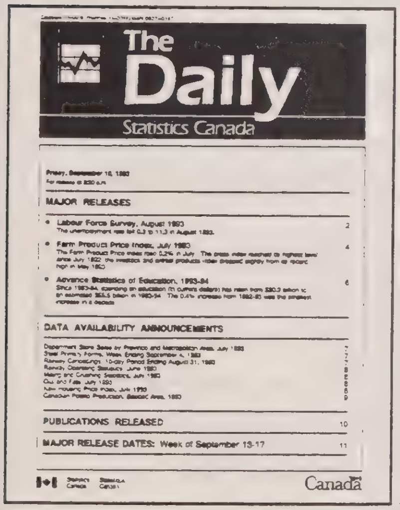
Rolled steel shipments for August 1994 totalled 1 105 609 tonnes, up 12.3% from 984 857 tonnes in July 1994 and up 5.8% from 1 044 661r (revised) tonnes in August 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of August 1994 totalled 8 859 295 tonnes, up 0.9% from 8 776 582r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The August 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, July 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, August 1994.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Primary iron and steel, August 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Refined petroleum and coal products industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 45-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Gas utilities, June 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Electric power statistics, 1993.
Catalogue number 57-204
(Canada: $29; United States: US$35; other countries: US$41).

Retail trade, July 1994.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Touriscope: international travel—advance information, August 1994, vol. 10, no. 8.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 19, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

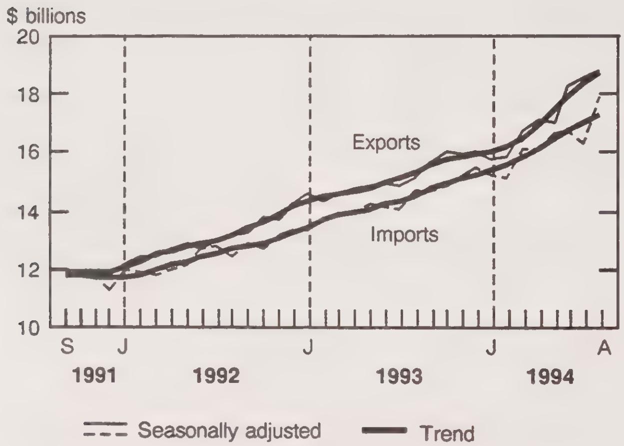
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

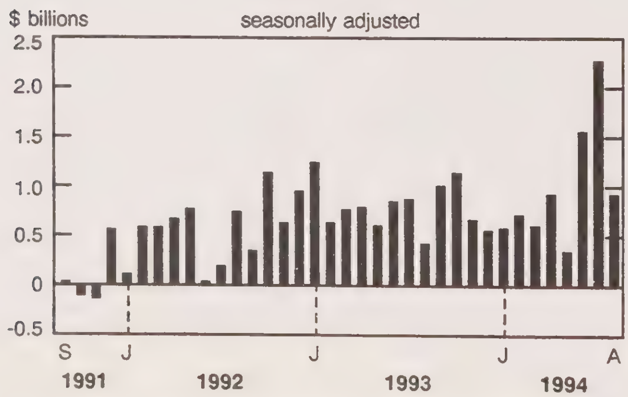
Canadian international merchandise trade
August 1994

Imports and exports grew to record levels in August, as trade in automotive products recovered from July's longer than normal shutdowns for retooling and vacations. Imports made a particularly strong comeback in the month, while exports advanced more modestly. As a result, the trade balance fell from its July record of $2.3 billion to $0.9 billion in August.

Total imports and exports



Balance of trade



> ***Note to users***
>
> *Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income and transfers. In the second quarter of 1994, an overall merchandise trade surplus of $2.8 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $7.5 billion.*

Imports were up 10.2% in August to $17.9 billion. Growth was broadly based, with most of the increase coming from autos, energy and machinery. The bulk of these imports (74%) came from the United States.

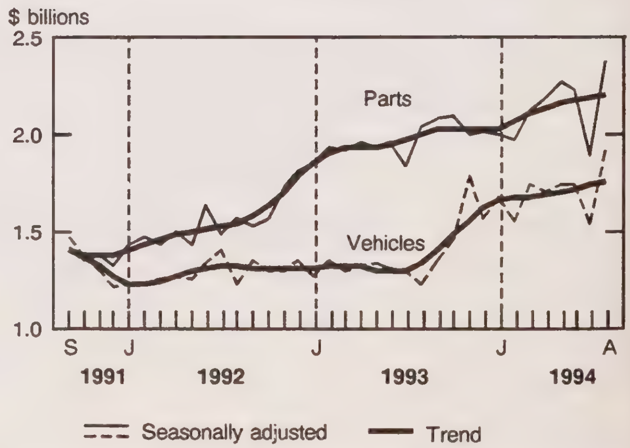
Exports grew to $18.8 billion in August, primarily because of strength in the automotive sector. Overall, exports were up 1.6% in the month.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States fell to $2.5 billion in August. Canada continued to run a surplus with Japan, although the trade balance did fall in the recent month. Deficits with all other major trading partners widened.

Imports surge as auto production resumes

August marked the end of auto-assembly plant shutdowns in both Canada and the United States. As production resumed in Canada, demand for imported vehicle parts increased 26%. Higher U.S. production in August increased the availability of light vehicles, imports of which grew 25%.

Imports of automotive products



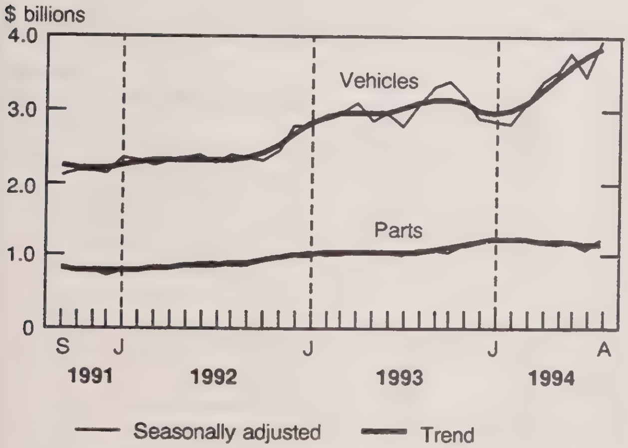
Within the energy sector, imports of crude petroleum have increased. Much of this is stored in Canada for future re-export to the United States. Refined petroleum imports were up in August as well, growing in response to increased demand for diesel fuel and other refined products. Imports of crude petroleum and refined petroleum products have increased by 89% and 79% respectively over the past year.

Machinery and equipment imports continued to grow in August, reflecting a more positive outlook by Canadian manufacturers. Much of the increase was in communications equipment and in specialized equipment and tools.

Exports up on strength of autos and energy

A return to normal production levels among automakers in Canada and the United States, coupled with a rise in U.S. auto sales, led to a 15% increase in exports of automotive products in August over July. Exports of trucks have been growing at a steady rate since spring, while exports of passenger cars have been increasing at a somewhat slower pace. Parts exports grew 14% in August, reflecting the end of retooling in the United States.

Exports of automotive products

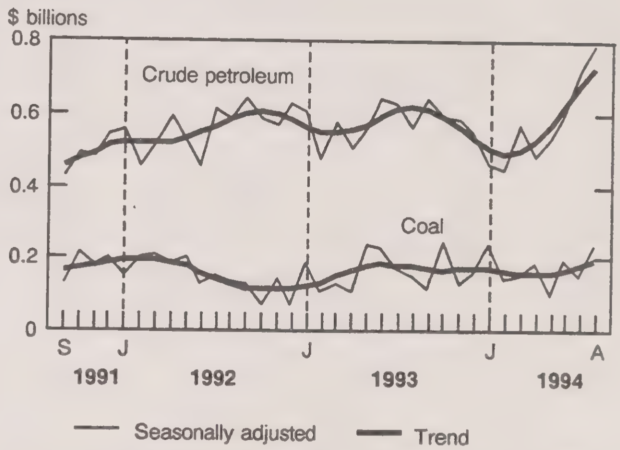


Exports of energy products increased by more than 12% in August. Growth was concentrated in coal exports as well as in crude and refined petroleum exports. Natural gas exports were up, as were Canadian production levels and U.S. demand.

Did you know?

Both imports and exports have been increasing in absolute terms and as a percentage of total (manufacturing) activity over the past three years. Imports of manufactured goods as a percentage of domestic manufacturing output have risen from 40% in 1988 to 52% today. For exports, the share has moved from 37% in 1988 to 50% today.

Exports of energy products



In the industrial goods and materials sector, exports of most base-metals and steel products were strong in August. These exports have been trending upward over the past year, thanks largely to the healthy state of manufacturing in the United States (especially in transportation).

Lumber exports were down 6% in August, reflecting declines in both price and volume. Fearing strike action in British Columbia, buyers in the United States may have stockpiled lumber in July for use in later months. This may help explain falling exports in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). The publication will include tables of commodity and country data on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers) are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120).

For further information on this release, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1994 to August 1994	January to August 1993	January to August 1994	1993 to 1994	Aug. 1993 to Aug. 1994
	seasonally adjusted, current dollars								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading areas									
Exports									
United States	14,842	14,941	15,824	0.7	5.9	94,055	113,391	20.6	29.8
Japan	974	922	875	-5.3	-5.1	5,465	6,199	13.4	32.1
European Union	854	950	666	11.2	-29.9	7,168	6,884	-4.0	-27.9
Other OECD	300	467	354	55.7	-24.2	2,100	2,488	18.5	89.3
Other countries	1,337	1,253	1,106	-6.3	-11.7	9,040	9,058	0.2	-1.4
Total	18,308	18,534	18,825	1.2	1.6	117,828	138,021	17.1	24.8
Imports									
United States	12,294	12,098	13,312	-1.6	10.0	81,403	96,326	18.3	22.4
Japan	776	537	589	-30.8	9.7	5,576	5,358	-3.9	-14.8
European Union	1,332	1,498	1,607	12.5	7.3	8,970	10,881	21.3	38.0
Other OECD	570	733	858	28.6	17.1	3,153	4,225	34.0	157.6
Other countries	1,778	1,399	1,551	-21.3	10.9	12,566	13,304	5.9	-3.6
Total	16,750	16,265	17,916	-2.9	10.2	111,669	130,095	16.5	22.1
Balance									
United States	2,548	2,843	2,512	...	...	12,652	17,065	...	...
Japan	198	385	286	...	...	-111	841	...	...
European Union	-478	-548	-941	...	...	-1,802	-3,997	...	...
Other OECD	-270	-266	-504	...	...	-1,053	-1,737	...	...
Other countries	-441	-146	-445	...	...	-3,526	-4,246	...	...
Total	1,558	2,269	909	...	...	6,159	7,926	...	...
Principal commodity groupings *									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,684	1,651	1,359	-2.0	-17.7	10,051	11,204	11.5	5.2
Energy products	1,926	1,839	2,067	-4.5	12.4	12,866	14,361	11.6	29.9
Forestry products	2,584	2,801	2,740	8.4	-2.2	16,741	19,842	18.5	36.0
Industrial goods andmaterials	3,325	3,507	3,311	5.5	-5.6	21,268	25,008	17.6	22.3
Machinery and equipment	3,462	3,527	3,466	1.9	-1.7	21,797	27,034	24.0	24.2
Automotive products	4,973	4,497	5,166	-9.6	14.9	31,440	36,234	15.2	25.2
Other consumer goods	484	472	499	-2.5	5.7	2,939	3,691	25.6	24.6
Special transactions trade	768	772	795	0.5	3.0	4,712	5,926	25.8	23.5
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,033	1,047	1,107	1.4	5.7	7,242	8,014	10.7	20.7
Energy products	725	436	938	-39.9	115.1	4,830	4,867	0.8	76.5
Forestry products	149	151	149	1.3	-1.3	1,018	1,141	12.1	14.5
Industrial goods and materials	3,202	3,265	3,443	2.0	5.5	20,707	24,665	19.1	27.8
Machinery and equipment	5,343	5,521	5,798	3.3	5.0	34,223	41,818	22.2	22.7
Automotive products	3,961	3,418	4,293	-13.7	25.6	25,745	30,578	18.8	31.9
Other consumer goods	1,949	1,920	2,027	-1.5	5.6	13,885	15,206	9.5	11.2
Special transactions trade	358	469	438	31.0	-6.6	2,846	3,311	16.3	-2.8

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
* *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

August 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to August 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to August 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

New indexes on customs basis for the five commodity sections and the 62/61 major commodity groups are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The August 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available the last week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Department store sales

September 1994 (preliminary)

Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,030 million in September, down 1.2% from September 1993. Sales by major department stores amounted to $547 million (-4.4%), while sales by the junior category totalled $482 million (+2.7%).

The September 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in November.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Postcensal estimates of population by age and sex for Canada, the provinces and territories

July 1, 1994

Preliminary postcensal estimates by age and sex at July 1, 1994, as well as updated postcensal figures at July 1, 1993 and final postcensal estimates at July 1, 1992 and 1991, are now available. The corresponding components of population growth for the year ending June 30, 1991 to 1994 are also now available.

These data can be found in the following matrices on CANSIM: population (6367-6379); births by sex (6380); deaths (6381-6393); immigrants (6270-6282); non-permanent residents (6316-6328); returning Canadians (6329-6341); emigrants (6283-6295); and interprovincial migrants (6303-6315).

Available on CANSIM: 6270-6295, 6303-6341 and 6367-6393.

These estimates will appear in *Annual demographic statistics, 1994* (91-213, $40), which will be available in March 1995.

For further information on this release, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Sales of natural gas

August 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 378 million cubic metres in August, up 4.3% from August 1993. The surge was broadly based with all three major sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) recording higher sales. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) climbed 4.3% from August 1993, largely due to increased use of natural gas for generation of electricity.

Year-to-date sales were up 2.9% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the residential sector rose a strong 8.7%, due to unseasonably cold temperatures in January and February and to continuing growth in the number of customers. Commercial sales increased 3.9%, while sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) were unchanged from the same period last year.

Sales of natural gas

	August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	3 377 610	4.3
Residential	393 258	4.0
Commercial	328 198	4.9
Industrial	1 961 166	4.3
Direct	694 988	

	Jan. to Aug. 1994p	Jan.-Aug. 1993 to Jan.-Aug. 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	40 678 686	2.9
Residential	10 731 718	8.7
Commercial	8 012 112	3.9
Industrial	16 184 365	--
Direct	5 750 491	

p *Preliminary figures.*
– *Amount to small to be expressed*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The August 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains
August 1994

Western Canadian grain deliveries in August 1994, the first month of the 1994/95 crop year, were back to more normal levels compared to August 1993, when the harvest was delayed by cool and wet weather. The increase in 1994 deliveries also reflects a methodological change by the Canadian Grain Commission in the treatment of deliveries of Canadian Wheat Board grains made under deferred delivery permits.

Deliveries of major grains

	August 1993	August 1994
	thousand tonnes	
Total major grains	**464.9**	**2,349.8**
Wheat (excluding durum)	202.2	1,172.4
Durum wheat	39.5	228.1
Total wheat	**241.7**	**1,400.4**
Oats	33.0	120.4
Barley	90.9	356.1
Rye	16.6	53.7
Flaxseed	16.9	18.3
Canola	65.7	401.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The August 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Soft drinks
September 1994

Data on soft drink production for September 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, July 1994.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

New motor vehicle sales, April 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Canada's balance of international payments, second quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $30/$120; United States: US$36/US$144; other countries: US$42/US$168).

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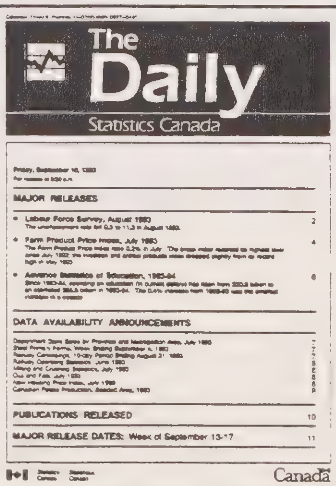

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 20, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

(continued on page 2)

CANSIM time series directory
1994

The 1994 *CANSIM time series directory*—now available in compact disc or hard-copy format—serves as a guide to the CANSIM time series database. On-line access to this database is available worldwide from several distributors.

The compact disc makes searching the directory easier because you can search by keyword and topic. The disc also contains a thesaurus of terms used by Statistics Canada and an instructional module called "About Statistics Canada data". The module gives you more information on the data and services available from Statistics Canada.

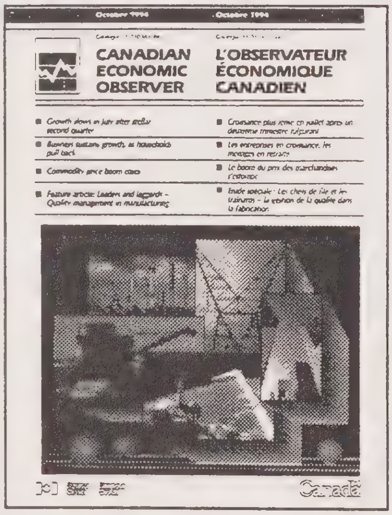
This product is priced as follows: *StatCan: CANSIM directory disc*: a compact disc with a new disc issued semi-annually (Canada: $75; United States: US$90; other countries: US$100).

CANSIM time series directory: a three-volume, hard-copy set with a semi-annual amendment (Canada: $199; United States: US$230; other countries: US$250).

Cross-reference index: (hard copy) for databank, matrix and series identifiers (Canada: $65; United States: US$75; other countries: US$85).

For further information on this release, contact Mary Townson (613-951-1122), Marketing Division, or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES



Canadian economic observer

October 1994

The October 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy and the major economic events in September. Featured this month is an article on quality management in manufacturing. A separate and more extensive statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The October 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

MAJOR RELEASE

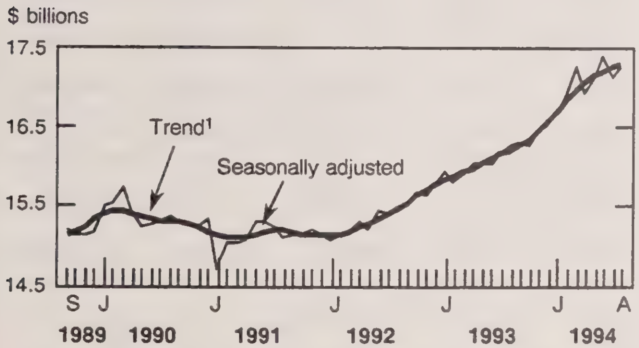
Retail trade

August 1994 (preliminary)

After a drop in July, consumer spending in retail stores picked up again in August. The increase was broadly based with all sectors reporting higher sales. But the gain was not widespread geographically: only Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba reported higher sales in August.

Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 0.9% to $17.3 billion in August. Retailers recorded strong and steady sales growth from November 1993 until March 1994. Since then, however, total retail sales have been levelling off. Despite this recent weakness, August's retail sales were 6.2% higher than in August 1993.

Retail sales resume growth



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

A broadly-based increase in August

All retail sectors grew in August. The largest increases were in the automotive (+1.1% to $6.0 billion) and clothing (+3.2% to $1.0 billion) sectors.

The sales increase in the automotive sector was due to a 1.7% rise in the sales of new motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers. This advance followed a sharp 8.9% decline in July, and came in spite of a 1.5% decline in the number of new vehicles sold. Sales by gasoline service stations and automotive parts, accessories and services outlets remained unchanged in August after increases in July.

Spending in clothing stores advanced 3.2% in August, which more than offset the 0.3% decline in July. Clothing retailers have been experiencing a strong rate of sales growth since the beginning of the year. All four components of the clothing sector recorded higher sales, particularly shoe stores (+10.2%).

Mixed provincial patterns

Only three provinces reported higher sales in August: Quebec (+1.6%), Ontario (+1.5%) and Manitoba (+1.2%). Sales fell or remained unchanged in all other provinces and territories.

Compared to August 1993, the largest increases were reported by British Columbia (+8.5%) and Alberta (+8.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The August 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the first week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	August 1993	May 1994r	June 1994r	July 1994r	August 1994p	July 1994r to August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994p
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	**4,288**	**4,449**	**4,453**	**4,497**	**4,520**	**0.5**	**5.4**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,004	4,165	4,162	4,180	4,195	0.4	4.8
All other food stores	284	284	291	317	325	2.4	14.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	**1,002**	**1,014**	**1,009**	**1,011**	**1,013**	**0.2**	**1.1**
Clothing	**969**	**995**	**1,023**	**1,019**	**1,052**	**3.2**	**8.6**
Shoe stores	137	151	148	149	164	10.2	19.8
Men's clothing stores	144	154	155	154	156	1.0	7.8
Women's clothing stores	321	325	337	332	338	1.9	5.2
Other clothing stores	366	364	382	384	394	2.6	7.6
Furniture	**890**	**913**	**905**	**914**	**915**	**0.1**	**2.8**
Household furniture and appliance stores	702	721	717	719	721	0.4	2.8
Household furnishings stores	189	193	188	195	194	-0.6	2.6
Automotive	**5,601**	**6,055**	**6,261**	**5,924**	**5,989**	**1.1**	**6.9**
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,491	3,893	4,068	3,704	3,769	1.7	8.0
Gasoline service stations	1,202	1,192	1,202	1,219	1,219	0.0	1.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	908	969	991	1,001	1,001	0.0	10.2
General merchandise stores	**1,703**	**1,786**	**1,813**	**1,784**	**1,800**	**0.9**	**5.7**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	**1,821**	**1,934**	**1,949**	**1,984**	**1,991**	**0.3**	**9.3**
Other semi-durable goods stores	555	585	588	598	606	1.4	9.3
Other durable goods stores	436	474	478	477	479	0.4	10.0
All other retail stores n.e.c.	830	875	883	909	905	-0.4	9.1
Total, retail sales	**16,274**	**17,145**	**17,413**	**17,133**	**17,279**	**0.9**	**6.2**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,783	13,251	13,345	13,429	13,511	0.6	5.7
Department store type merchandise	5,555	5,766	5,816	5,803	5,866	1.1	5.6
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	281	285	289	287	285	-0.6	1.5
Prince Edward Island	72	72	72	71	71	0.0	-1.2
Nova Scotia	538	531	540	542	536	-1.2	-0.5
New Brunswick	417	413	423	414	410	-1.0	-1.8
Quebec	3,992	4,224	4,286	4,149	4,216	1.6	5.6
Ontario	5,957	6,282	6,405	6,256	6,350	1.5	6.6
Manitoba	557	555	582	574	581	1.2	4.4
Saskatchewan	484	513	519	525	522	-0.7	7.8
Alberta	1,705	1,825	1,837	1,843	1,844	0.0	8.2
British Columbia	2,221	2,390	2,405	2,416	2,410	-0.2	8.5
Yukon	17	17	16	16	16	-1.2	-6.7
Northwest Territories	35	39	39	39	39	-0.3	13.3

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Retail sales

Trade group	August 1993	July 1994 r	August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994p
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	**4,193**	**4,789**	**4,437**	**5.8**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,905	4,438	4,107	5.2
All other food stores	288	352	330	14.5
Drug and patent medicine stores	**975**	**969**	**999**	**2.5**
Clothing	**932**	**932**	**1,022**	**9.6**
Shoe stores	134	135	160	19.2
Men's clothing stores	114	127	124	9.2
Women's clothing stores	304	325	323	6.1
Other clothing stores	380	345	415	9.2
Furniture	**896**	**917**	**934**	**4.3**
Household furniture and appliance stores	699	716	725	3.8
Household furnishings stores	197	201	209	5.8
Automotive	**5,669**	**6,328**	**6,236**	**10.0**
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,474	3,949	3,892	12.0
Gasoline service stations	1,301	1,342	1,334	2.5
Automotive parts, accessories and services	894	1,037	1,009	12.9
General merchandise stores	**1,622**	**1,640**	**1,738**	**7.2**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	**1,837**	**2,091**	**2,026**	**10.3**
Other semi-durable goods stores	554	599	621	12.0
Other durable goods stores	427	468	478	11.9
All other retail stores n.e.c.	855	1,025	927	8.4
Total, retail sales	**16,123**	**17,667**	**17,392**	**7.9**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,649	13,718	13,500	6.7
Department store type merchandise	5,406	5,525	5,792	7.1
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	286	301	296	3.6
Prince Edward Island	79	82	79	-0.5
Nova Scotia	544	563	547	0.7
New Brunswick	426	432	410	-3.6
Quebec	3,950	4,324	4,239	7.3
Ontario	5,800	6,385	6,276	8.2
Manitoba	550	580	573	4.3
Saskatchewan	478	532	526	10.0
Alberta	1,707	1,885	1,870	9.6
British Columbia	2,251	2,522	2,517	11.8
Yukon	19	19	18	-3.1
Northwest Territories	35	42	40	14.4

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 15, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 15, 1994 totalled 270 661 tonnes, down 0.7% from the week-earlier 272 667 tonnes but up 2.5% from the year-earlier 264 086 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 824 261 tonnes, a 4.3% decrease from 11 306 545 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

October 1, 1994

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage for October 1, 1994 and revised data for September 1, 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

August 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for August 1994 are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, October 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Farm product price index, August 1994.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$11/US$107).

Industry price indexes, August 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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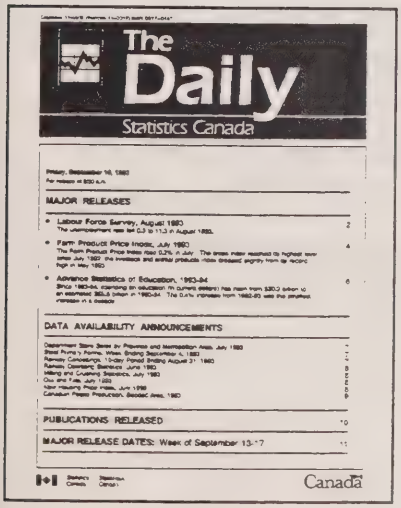

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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 21, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

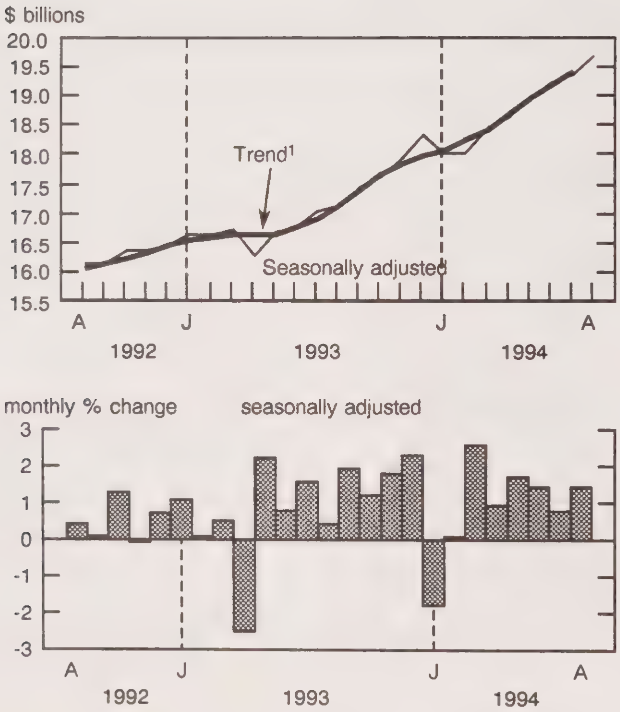
☐ End of Text
■ End of Release

MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale trade
August 1994 (preliminary)

Wholesalers recorded a seventh straight monthly sales increase in August as automotive-related suppliers and metal and hardware merchants recorded large gains. The sector rose to $19.7 billion for a 1.4% increase from July. This was the seventh straight monthly sales increase as eight of the nine major commodity groups (accounting for 98% of all sales) recorded higher sales. The growth in recent months has, in part, been due to increasing demand from domestic manufacturers and export markets.

Wholesale merchants' sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The purpose of this monthly survey is to track, on a timely basis, broad movements in sales and inventory levels of nine groups of wholesalers. In the September 23rd issue of The Daily, the most recent results of the 1992 annual wholesale trade survey were released. The most current information on customer and commodity mix, along with revenue and expense data, are now available for up to 76 specialized wholesalers.*

Motor vehicles, parts and accessories maintain growth

The largest gain in value in August came from wholesalers in the automotive sector (+3.2%), which has risen steadily since mid-1993. According to the annual survey, parts and accessories account for nearly half of all sales for this group. These suppliers have been responding to increased demand both for new parts used in production and for replacement parts needed by an ageing stock of trucks and motor vehicles.

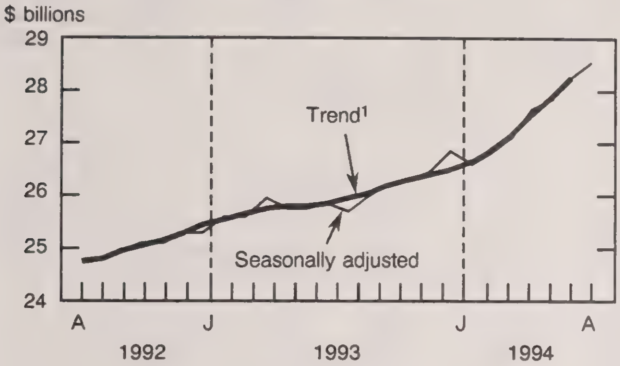
Sales of metals and hardware are climbing

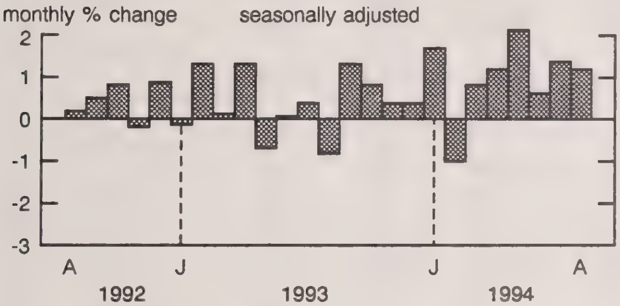
Sales rose 3.3% in August for suppliers of metals and hardware. The unabated growth in their sales since January can be traced to improved prospects in the domestic manufacturing sector and in export markets; combined, these two areas account for nearly two-thirds of all sales in this group. Typical commodities handled by these suppliers include a variety of semi-processed iron, steel and non-ferrous products used for further finishing.

Inventory levels rise

Inventory levels grew 1.2% in August to $28.6 billion as seven of nine major trade groups increased stocks. Most of the buildup occurred in other machinery (+2.6% or $202 million). Inventories of household goods (-0.4%) and motor vehicles (-0.7%) were the only groups for which inventories were down in August. The inventories to sales ratio at the end of August decreased to 1.45:1, from 1.46:1 at the end of July.

Wholesale merchants' inventories





[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The August 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales

	August 1993	May 1994r	June 1994r	July 1994r	August 1994p	July 1993r to August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994p
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,415	4,583	4,651	4,727	4,778	1.1	8.2
Apparel and dry goods	449	468	511	482	470	-2.3	4.9
Household goods	585	611	626	612	633	3.5	8.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,910	2,143	2,156	2,175	2,245	3.2	17.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,211	1,447	1,469	1,503	1,552	3.3	28.2
Lumber and building materials	1,587	1,719	1,732	1,756	1,789	1.8	12.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	386	418	420	451	457	1.2	18.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,833	4,474	4,459	4,529	4,532	0.1	18.2
Other products	2,714	3,093	3,202	3,152	3,208	1.8	18.2
Total, all trades	**17,090**	**18,957**	**19,225**	**19,387**	**19,665**	**1.4**	**15.1**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	174	187	186	190	181	-4.6	4.3
Prince Edward Island	36	47	46	48	46	-4.0	28.9
Nova Scotia	369	402	407	411	414	0.7	12.3
New Brunswick	232	258	276	264	263	-0.2	13.3
Quebec	4,070	4,380	4,372	4,391	4,377	-0.3	7.6
Ontario	7,101	7,929	8,025	8,148	8,339	2.3	17.4
Manitoba	566	611	638	624	642	2.9	13.4
Saskatchewan	527	577	604	574	596	3.8	13.0
Alberta	1,596	1,801	1,817	1,854	1,879	1.3	17.7
British Columbia	2,397	2,747	2,832	2,858	2,905	1.7	21.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	19	22	25	22	-12.9	1.9

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	August 1993	May 1994r	June 1994r	July 1994r	August 1994p	July 1993r to August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994p
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,294	3,412	3,511	3,576	3,612	1.0	9.7
Apparel and dry goods	1,023	1,081	1,047	1,095	1,129	3.1	10.4
Household goods	1,353	1,245	1,268	1,276	1,271	-0.4	-6.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,673	3,575	3,634	3,707	3,682	-0.7	0.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,192	2,497	2,529	2,547	2,554	0.3	16.5
Lumber and building materials	2,592	2,887	2,839	2,892	2,893	0.0	11.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,227	1,404	1,472	1,507	1,548	2.7	26.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,010	7,693	7,703	7,831	8,033	2.6	14.6
Other products	3,285	3,871	3,835	3,810	3,846	0.9	17.1
Total, all trades	**25,650**	**27,665**	**27,838**	**28,241**	**28,569**	**1.2**	**11.4**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

	August 1993	July 1994r	August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994p
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,476	4,761	4,894	9.3
Apparel and dry goods	598	510	633	5.0
Household goods	608	550	676	11.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,833	1,983	2,258	23.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,256	1,464	1,671	33.1
Lumber and building materials	1,806	1,969	2,062	14.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	435	468	529	21.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,628	4,176	4,417	21.8
Other products	2,568	2,934	3,125	21.6
Total, all trades	**17,208**	**18,815**	**20,266**	**17.8**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	186	208	195	5.0
Prince Edward Island	38	56	48	27.7
Nova Scotia	379	454	428	13.1
New Brunswick	252	280	286	13.7
Quebec	4,281	4,229	4,673	9.1
Ontario	6,995	7,640	8,469	21.1
Manitoba	569	673	666	17.1
Saskatchewan	561	590	653	16.3
Alberta	1,591	1,824	1,928	21.2
British Columbia	2,333	2,834	2,895	24.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	24	28	24	1.7

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	August 1993	July 1994r	August 1994p	August 1993 to August 1994p
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,318	3,656	3,658	10.2
Apparel and dry goods	1,064	1,191	1,179	10.8
Household goods	1,353	1,328	1,329	-1.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,603	3,669	3,609	0.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,230	2,567	2,568	15.2
Lumber and building materials	2,554	2,900	2,805	9.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,211	1,558	1,560	28.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,022	8,031	8,103	15.4
Other products	3,208	3,680	3,747	16.8
Total, all trades	**25,563**	**28,581**	**28,558**	**11.7**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures..*

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index
September 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) remained unchanged in September 1994 from August's level of 136.4. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.9% to 136.4 in September 1994, from 133.9 in September 1993.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements. Users should note that due to pre-existing retroactive clauses in current agreements or the signing of new agreements with such clauses for some trades, the composite index of the basic rate was marginally revised for November and December 1992 and for August 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Destination of shipments of manufacturers
1990

Data on the first destination of shipments of Canadian manufacturers as derived from the 1990 annual survey of manufactures are now available. For Canada and each province and territory, this report presents the value of shipments to each province and territory and outside Canada (to the extent permitted by the confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act).

The data are available for all manufacturing, for the 22 major groups of manufacturers, and for the 236 four-digit SIC industries, to the extent possible.

Two convenient formats are offered. One format arranges the data for each geographic area (Canada, province, territory), showing shipments by major group and by industry to each destination. The other format arranges the data for each industry, showing shipments from each geographic area of origin to each destination.

Explanatory notes are included on: concepts and definitions, special treatment of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, data quality, and confidentiality.

For further information on this release (31C0007) or to order complete or partial tabulations, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3509), Industry Division. ■

Cancer incidence
1991 (preliminary)

There were 106,553 (preliminary) new cases of invasive cancer diagnosed in 1991, a 4.5% increase over the 101,964 new cases diagnosed in 1990. Data for both years exclude New Brunswick, and all figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancers.

Preliminary data on cancer incidence for 1991 are now available in advance of the annual publication *Cancer in Canada, 1991*. The 1991 data show new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1991 as reported by all but one of the provincial and territorial cancer registries.

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Judy Lee (613-951-1775) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

Selected financial indexes
September 1994

The selected financial indexes (1986 = 100) for September 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, August 1994.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Monthly production of soft drinks, September 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42).

Refined petroleum products, July 1994.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada, 1994-I.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $34/$136; United States: US$41/US$164; other countries: US$48/US$191).

Science statistics service bulletin: the provincial distribution of R&D in Canada, 1979-1992.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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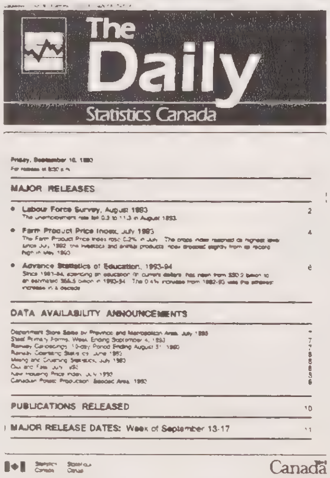
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 24-28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	August 1994
26	**Unemployment insurance statistics**	August 1994
	Cigarette shipments and production	September 1994
27	**Industrial product price index**	September 1994
	Raw materials price index	September 1994
28	**Employment, earnings and hours**	August 1994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Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 24, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian agriculture at a glance

Discover *Canadian agriculture at a glance.* More than 30 authors have contributed 51 feature articles, covering a wide range of topics from the apple industry to the role of women in agriculture. Its 11 chapters will inform you with articles such as "The Canadian farm family—more like the family next door!", "Canadian farmers—in tune with their environment", and "Udderly amazing—Daisy's producing lots more milk in the nineties".

Drawn from a variety of sources, *Canadian agriculture at a glance* presents a comprehensive picture of agriculture. It is a valuable source of information for anyone in agribusiness, academics, teachers and students. More than 250 pages of colour maps, graphics and tables make finding information easy. So whether you have little knowledge of agriculture or are an experienced data user, you will find this a useful reference.

Canadian agriculture at a glance (96-301, $49) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Norah Hillary (613-951-8711 or 1-800-465-1991 in Canada), User Services and Marketing, Census of Agriculture.

OTHER RELEASES

Summer jobs for students: recent trends

Since 1989 students have found it increasingly difficult to find summer employment. During the summer of 1994, this trend held among students aged 15 to 19, whereas the situation improved for older students.

The September 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) features an article describing recent labour market trends for students in the summer. It is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

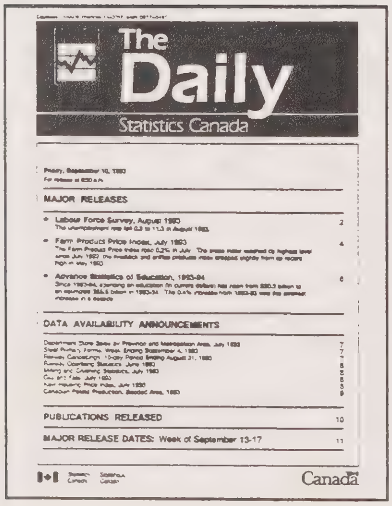
September 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 240 882 thousand square metres in September 1994, a 13.9% increase from 211 426 thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to September 1994, domestic shipments totalled 1 818 821^{r} (revised) thousand square metres, a 10.4% increase from 1 647 010 thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1993.

The September 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■



The Daily

Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates, second quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $35/$140; United States: US$42/US$168; other countries: US$49/US$196).

Paper and allied products industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 36-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Oil pipeline transport, 1993.
Catalogue number 55-201
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34).

The labour force, September 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Canadian agriculture at a glance.
Catalogue number 96-301
(Canada: $49; United States: US$59; other countries: US$69).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 25, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

Note: Because of flooding in part of the Statistics Canada complex, some services will be disrupted for the next several days.

Women in the labour force
1994 edition

The increased involvement of women in the labour force has been one of the most profound economic and social changes in Canada over the last several decades. Even so, several aspects of women's work experience have been slow to change. For example: most employed women are still concentrated in occupations where large numbers of women traditionally have worked; the earnings of women remain well below those of men; and, even when employed, women are still primarily responsible for housework and family care.

These trends and others related to women's labour force participation are described in this report. Also included are sections about changes in the educational attainment of women and about the relationship between women's work experience and their family responsibilities.

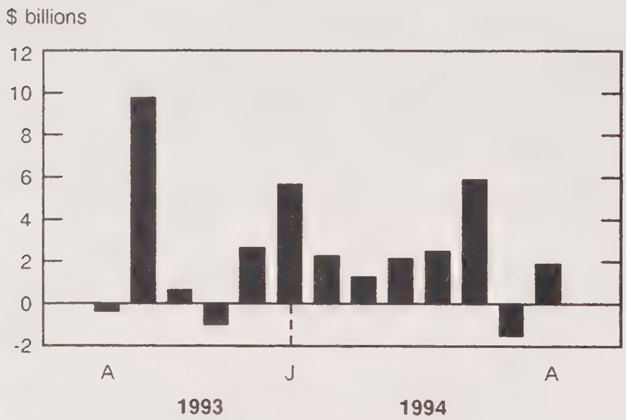
Women in the labour force, 1994 edition (75-507E, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information on this release, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603; fax: 613-951-0387), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Canada's international transactions in securities
August 1994

A net foreign investment of $1.9 billion in Canadian securities in August was buoyed by continued strong new bond placements by the provinces in foreign markets. Meanwhile, Canadian residents returned as strong buyers of foreign securities with a net investment of $1.0 billion.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*

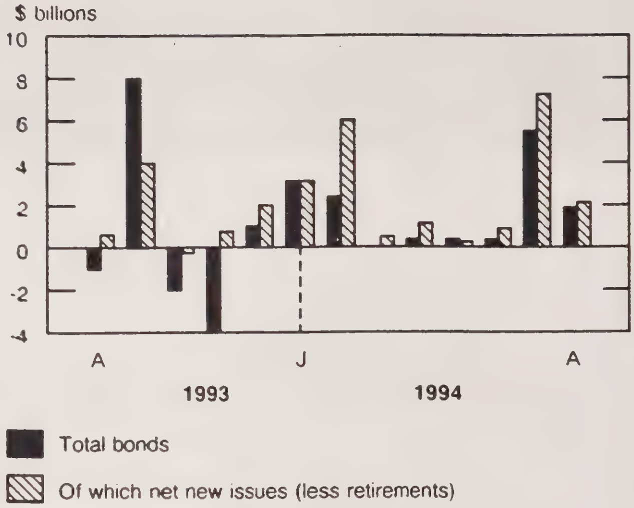


* *Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper*

Provinces continue new bond borrowings in foreign markets

Non-residents bought $4.3 billion of new bond issues. This was partly offset by sharply higher retirements ($2.1 billion versus July's $0.8 billion) and continued net selling of existing bonds ($0.3 billion). The $2.0 billion of net new financing (new issues less retirements) by the provinces was denominated exclusively in foreign currencies, notably yen. In the secondary market, after being large net sellers in July, Europeans purchased a net $1.1 billion in August, which was more than offset by net selling from the United States ($0.8 billion) and Asia ($0.6 billion). Gross trading in existing bonds declined a further $5 billion to $73 billion, the fifth consecutive decline from the peak of $137 billion reached in March.

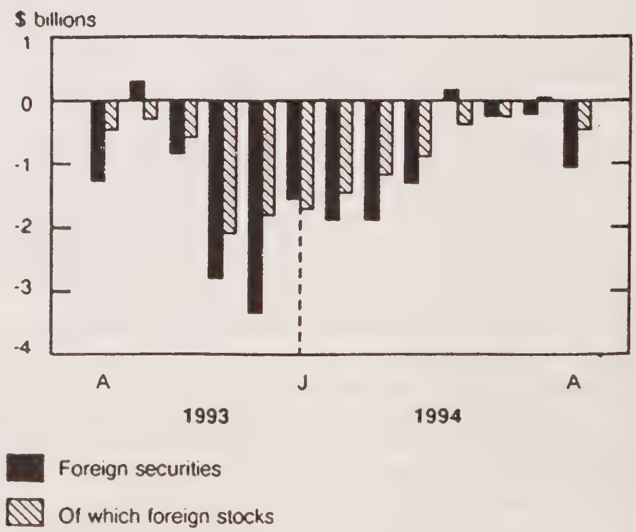
Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Canadian demand for foreign securities gains strength

Canadian residents returned as strong buyers of foreign securities in August with a net investment of $1.0 billion, following three months of negligible activity. August's net buying, which approached the heavy net investments witnessed earlier this year,

Canadian investment in foreign securities

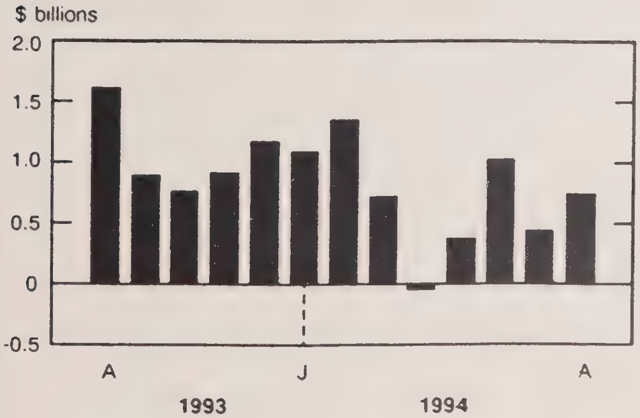


went in roughly equal amounts to bonds and equities. For the year to date, however, 80% of the almost $8 billion investment by residents has gone to foreign stocks. In August, residents purchased mostly overseas bonds and stocks, acquiring only a small amount of U.S. stocks while selling U.S. bonds.

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks continues at a healthy pace

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks continued at a healthy pace in August with net purchases of $0.7 billion, which brought to $5.4 billion the total foreign investment in equities in the first eight months of 1994. This strong foreign investment occurred against a backdrop of generally erratic Canadian stock prices. Canadian stocks, as measured by the TSE 300 index, regained in August and July the 7.7% they lost in June. For the year to date, however, the TSE was up less than 1% over its 1993 close. For the second consecutive month, August's net investment came solely from the United States. This is a shift from the first six months of this year, when U.S. investors accounted for two-thirds of the net investment and European and Asian investors accounted for the balance. After having declined for four consecutive months since March, gross trading rebounded 22% in August to $6.6 billion.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks



Small foreign net selling of Canadian money market paper follows record sell-off

Non-residents sold a net $0.6 billion of Canadian money market instruments; this followed the record sell-off of $7.4 billion in July. These two monthly disinvestments came after an unusually large buildup of non-resident holdings of short-term paper in nine of 10 previous months. August's small net disinvestment was spread over paper of the federal and provincial governments and corporations. Residents of the United States and Switzerland sold $1.5 billion of Canadian paper; investors from Asia and the European Union bought $0.8 billion. Short-term rates in the United States declined in August, while those in Canada remained steady. This left a differential of less than 100 basis points in favour of Canada. Gross trading activity (total sales and purchases) surged 25% in August to a record $65 billion.

Available shortly on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The August 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	January to August 1994	January to August 1993
				$ millions		
Foreign investment in Canadian securities						
Total	**2,482**	**5,859**	**-1,450**	**1,929**	**20,041**	**36,704**
Bonds (net)	**358**	**328**	**5,527**	**1,851**	**14,020**	**24,393**
Outstanding bonds	52	-598	-1,664	-329	-7,323	2,778
New Issues	1,949	3,247	7,992	4,297	36,289	37,136
Retirements	-1,643	-2,321	-800	-2,117	-14,946	-15,520
Money market paper (net)	**1,767**	**4,549**	**-7,389**	**-638**	**557**	**3,993**
Government of Canada	1,074	3,735	-4,748	-344	3,085	5,985
Other money market paper	694	814	-2,641	-294	-2,528	-1,993
Stocks (net)	**358**	**982**	**412**	**717**	**5,465**	**8,319**
Outstanding stocks (net)	343	533	307	687	4,422	7,354
New issues (net)	15	449	105	30	1,043	964
Canadian investment in foreign securities						
Total	**167**	**-239**	**-200**	**-1,022**	**-7,884**	**-6,298**
Bonds (net)	556	1	-231	-549	-1,633	-2,154
Stocks (net)	-389	-240	30	-473	-6,252	-4,144

Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates more purchases than sales of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
September 1994

Manufacturers shipped 4 004 831 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in September 1994, up 30.3% from 3 074 590 square metres a year earlier and up 33.0% from 3 012 169[r] (revised) square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1994 totalled 24 298 112[r] square metres, an 11.6% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available shortly on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The September 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps
September 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 24,861,000 light bulbs and tubes in September 1994, a 0.5% decrease from 24,986,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales to the end of September 1994 totalled 208,673,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 10.0% increase from 189,419,000 a year earlier.

The September 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps
Third quarter 1994

Data on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the third quarter of 1994 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, August 1994.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Gas utilities, 1993.
Catalogue number 57-205
(Canada: \$29; United States: US\$35; other countries: US\$460).

Energy statistics handbook, October 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other countries: US\$460).

Women in the labour force, 1994
Catalogue number 75-507E
(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 26, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Postal code/federal riding file

A new electronic data product, the *Postal code/federal riding file* (92F0007G) is now available. This digital file provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (FEDs). The postal code/federal riding file is a tool to be used with administrative files that contain postal codes. Using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files can be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding. For example, using this tool, federal government departments will be able to respond quickly and easily to requests from Members of Parliament for information about their ridings.

The first release of the *Postal code/federal riding file* links more than 650,000 postal code records that existed as of January 1994 to the 295 federal ridings. An updated file will be released every six months. The package includes a user guide and two diskettes containing the data for all of Canada as a flat ASCII file. The price is $2,900 (less than $10 per FED). Updates will sell for $500.

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

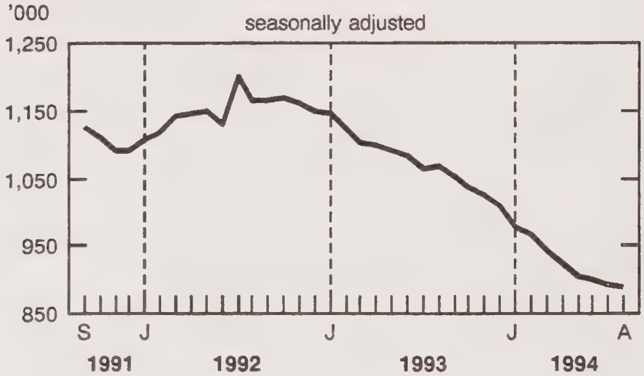
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment insurance statistics

August 1994 (preliminary)

Between July and August, the number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits continued to decrease, falling to 884,000. There are now 26.3% fewer beneficiaries than observed during the peak reached in July 1992.

The number of beneficiaries* has been declining since July 1992



** Receiving regular benefits.*

The number of beneficiaries is generally on the decline, except in Quebec and Manitoba

Between July and August, the largest proportional decreases in the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits occurred in Prince Edward Island (-8.2%), New Brunswick (-4.0%), the Northwest Territories (-4.0%) and Newfoundland (-3.7%). The provinces with the largest proportional increases were Quebec (+3.1%) and Manitoba (+2.6%). There were changes of less than 2% in the other provinces. Compared with the same period last year, there were declines in all provinces and territories; the largest occurred in the Yukon (-25.0%) and Ontario (-23.3%).

Note to users

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks, and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**884,450**	**-0.6**
Newfoundland	51,880	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	11,660	-8.2
Nova Scotia	48,700	0.8
New Brunswick	50,060	-4.0
Quebec	299,990	3.1
Ontario	223,410	-1.2
Manitoba	23,390	2.6
Saskatchewan	18,440	0.2
Alberta	62,120	-0.2
British Columbia	95,360	-0.3
Yukon	1,610	-1.0
Northwest Territories	1,400	-4.0

More people are receiving special benefits (unadjusted)

In 1990 major changes to the UI legislation introduced new special benefits as well as changes to other special benefits. This changed the proportions of claimants who receive regular and special benefits. The percentage of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits has been decreasing in recent years. In August 1994, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits represented 81.7% of all beneficiaries; this compares with 86.9% in August 1990. The special benefits are sickness, maternity, parental, adoption, fishing, training, work sharing, job creation and self-employment assistance.

Under the revised legislation, in addition to maternity benefits, 10 weeks of parental benefits were made available to natural or adoptive parents. The number of beneficiaries receiving these family-related benefits increased from 6.0% of all beneficiaries in August 1990 to 9.3% in August 1994. The revised legislation also provided more assistance for training unemployed workers. This explains the increase in the proportion of UI beneficiaries receiving training benefits, which went from 1.3% of all beneficiaries in August 1990 to 3.7% in August 1994.

The most recent addition, self-employment assistance benefits, are available to claimants who start a business or who become self-employed. These beneficiaries represented 0.7% of all beneficiaries in August 1994.

Number of beneficiaries by type of benefit

	August 1994	Proportions
	unadjusted	
Total	**995,000**	
Regular	813,290	81.7
Sickness	33,120	3.3
Maternity/parental	92,960	9.3
Fishing	2,730	0.3
Training	37,300	3.7
Work sharing	2,210	0.2
Job creation	6,210	0.6
Self-employment assistance	7,190	0.7

Number of claims has been on a downward trend since mid-1992

In August 1994, the number of UI claims received declined 6.5% from July to 241,000. This level is down 11.4% compared to August 1993. Since mid-1992, the trend has been generally downward.

Year-to-date benefits are down 12.3% (unadjusted)

In August 1994, $1.3 billion was paid in benefits (including regular and special benefits) to individuals, down 11.8% from August 1993. The amount of benefits paid for the January to August period amounted to $11.5 billion, down 12.3% from the same period in 1993.

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	9,430	-22.6
Halifax	12,470	-9.0
Saint John	4,990	-4.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	8,460	-13.4
Québec	29,600	-9.2
Sherbrooke	5,980	-11.9
Trois-Rivières	6,870	-18.7
Montréal	133,550	-13.4
Hull	9,420	-13.3
Ottawa	17,070	-8.3
Oshawa	6,980	-20.4
Toronto	114,060	-21.4
Hamilton	16,700	-20.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,580	-21.0
Kitchener	8,740	-29.3
London	8,840	-24.5
Windsor	6,250	-25.9
Sudbury	5,230	-28.0
Thunder Bay	4,200	-26.7
Winnipeg	19,010	-20.6
Regina	3,600	-25.6
Saskatoon	5,390	-24.2
Calgary	21,850	-13.9
Edmonton	26,710	-13.3
Vancouver	46,970	-19.2
Victoria	6,980	-20.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The August 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for June, July and August 1994. It will be available in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact André Picard (613-951-4045), or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment insurance statistics

		August 1993	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,065	898r	889p	884p	-0.6
Amount paid	$'000	1,215,475	1,007,997	961,188	981,620	2.1
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,722	3,997	3,800	3,876	2.0
Total claims received	'000	272	243	257	241	-6.5
		August 1993	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,185	1,006r	968p	995p	-16.0
Regular beneficiaries	'000	999	807r	786p	813p	-18.6
Male	'000	516	449r	414p	396p	-23.2
Female	'000	482	358r	372p	417p	-13.6
Claims received	'000	214	211	261	196	-8.4
Amount paid	$'000	1,441,352	1,181,395	1,023,601	1,270,626	-11.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,563	4,585	3,942	4,933	-11.3
Average weekly benefit	$	255.13	251.96	251.49	253.11	-0.8
		Year-to-date (January to August)				
		1993		1994		1993 to 1994
						% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,374		1,197p		-12.9
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,154		975p		-15.4
Claims received	'000	2,034		1,843		-9.4
Amount paid	$'000	13,091,399		11,481,809		-12.3
Weeks of benefits	'000	48,863		42,763		-12.5
Average weekly benefit	$	261.28		259.49		-0.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

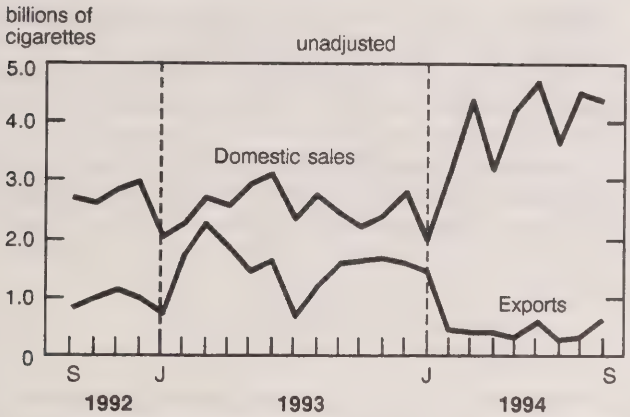
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Cigarette shipments and production

September 1994

Manufacturers substantially increased both production and shipments in September following a similar pattern in August. Production at 5.5 billion cigarettes, was up 22% from September 1993. Shipments of 5.0 billion cigarettes were up 25% from September 1993. Inventories stayed at a high level of 4.4 billion cigarettes, 28% higher than in September 1993.

Domestic sales and exports



Domestic shipments (4.3 billion cigarettes) continued the strong recovery that started earlier this year. As in August, domestic shipments accounted for 88% of total shipments, which compares with 64% last year. Exports are down considerably from last year, although exports for September more than doubled over August. The bulk of this increase was to countries other than the United States.

Domestic and export data are the aggregates of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers. They are not retail sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the Survey on Smoking in Canada, which was released in *The Daily* on August 18, 1994. Exports are excise-duty-free, cross-border shipments to any country outside Canada. Detailed data on exports by country are available approximately 60 days after the reference month in *Exports by commodity* (65-004).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The September 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Volume of cigarettes

	September 1994	August 1994	September 1993	January to September 1994	January to September 1993[r]	September 1993 to September 1994	January-September 1993 to January-September 1994
	millions of cigarettes					% change	
Domestic sales	4,344	4,492	2,390	33,889	22,905	81.8	48.0
Exports	592	283	1,536	4,466	12,672	-61.5	-64.8
Total sales[1]	4,983	4,825	3,967	38,694	35,826	25.6	8.0
Production	5,448	4,617	4,471	40,785	34,838	21.9	17.1

[r] *Revised figures*
[1] *Total sales include domestic excise-duty-free sales, in addition to domestic sales and exports.*

OTHER RELEASES

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

August 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 11.8% to 2 350 346 cubic metres in August 1994, from 2 102 857 cubic metres in August 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1994 totalled 2 745 035 cubic metres, up 3.5% from 2 653 312 cubic metres in August 1993.

At the end of August 1994, year-to-date production totalled 18 349 175 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 16 746 200 cubic metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The August 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Air charter statistics

First quarter 1994

Preliminary data on the air charter business for the first quarter of 1994 are now available.

The October 1994 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99) will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation statistics centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, September 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

New motor vehicle sales, May 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Canadian international merchandise trade, August 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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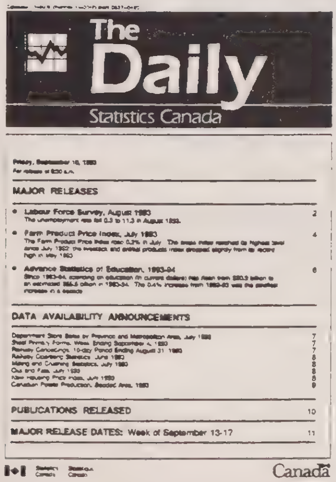

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 27, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

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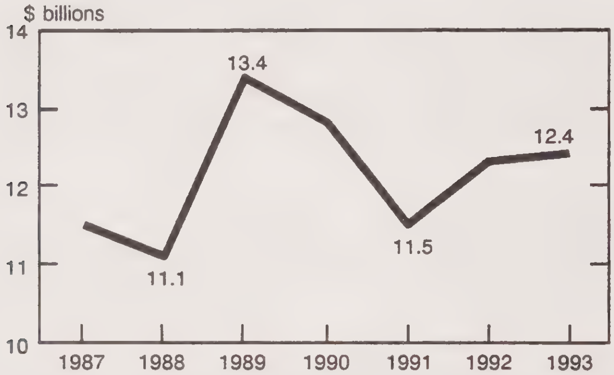
MAJOR RELEASES

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure
1993

The homeowner repair and renovation market remained stable in 1993 despite the lowest interest rates in decades. Homeowners spent $12.4 billion to repair and renovate their homes in 1993, unchanged from 1992.

Homeowners' total expenditure on home repairs and renovations



Expenditures on home repairs and renovations reflected a general decline in the housing sector in 1993. Activity was down 4.8% in new residential construction and was down 5.9% in the resale market for residential dwellings. Although a decision to buy a new house differs from a decision to renovate an existing one, the activity in these two markets is usually comparable.

The 6.7 million homeowners in Canada spent an average $1,846 on repairs and renovations in 1993, down 1.4% from 1992.

Renovation and alteration projects sustain total spending

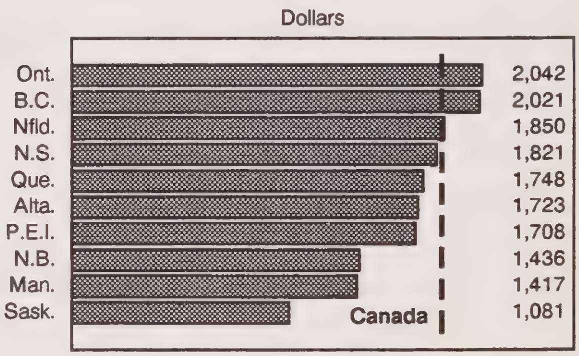
Of the five major categories of repair and renovation projects, the only increase in spending was in the renovations and alterations category (+7.0%), which accounted for 42% of all projects. This category includes projects, either inside or outside the house, intended to increase the value of the property.

Expenditures were down in the other four categories of projects: additions (-7.3%), new installations of equipment (-5.7%), replacement of equipment (-2.1%), and repairs and maintenance (-0.8%).

Homeowners in Ontario and British Columbia spent the most on average

Declines in average spending in three provinces with large populations—Quebec (-5.7%), British Columbia (-8.2%) and Alberta (-16.8%)—resulted in a drop at the national level. Homeowners in the Atlantic provinces—except New Brunswick (-8.1%)—spent considerably more in 1993: average spending increased 18.8% in Nova Scotia, 14.8% in Prince Edward Island and 7.0% in Newfoundland. Homeowners in Ontario (+5.4%) and Manitoba (+14.2%) also reported increases in average spending.

On average, homeowners in Ontario and British Columbia spent the most in 1993



Expenditures on repair and renovation projects over $10,000 increased by 4.6% in 1993. Of the $12.4 billion total, 44% came from only 3.8% of homeowners with that type of project.

Contracted work was more widespread in urban centres, where 71% of all spending was given to contractors; this compares with 56% in rural areas.

Preliminary tables from the homeowner repair and renovation survey of 1993 are now available. Data are presented by level of expenditure, province, size of area of residence, and type of dwelling.

Additional tables by income and other characteristics of homeowner households and their dwellings will be available in *Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada, 1993* (62-201, $30), which will be released in February 1995.

For further information on statistics, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-4165), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. ■

Industrial product price index

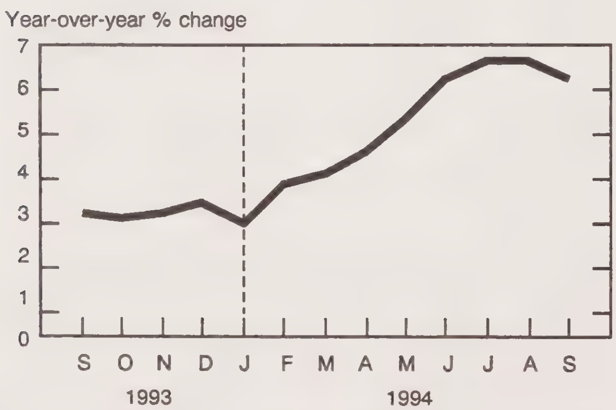
September 1994 (preliminary)

In September, prices of exporting producers continued to rise, while inflationary pressures on consumers did not increase. The year-over-year change in producer prices remained at over +6% for the fourth consecutive month.

Inflationary pressure on prices paid to some sectors of manufacturers remained strong in September. Consumers are not likely to feel the full impact of the rise in prices paid to manufacturers because export demand is behind much of the pressure. However, the profit figures of exporters are likely to continue to benefit.

The year-over-year change in the IPPI edged down to +6.2% as prices slipped 0.2% from their August level. Exchange rate movements were an important contributor to this change. Since June, the year-over-year change in manufacturers' prices has been higher than at any time since mid-1982.

Manufacturing prices are levelling off



At the manufacturer's level, the year-over-year price increase for consumer goods was about 2.4% in September. This excludes the immediate effects of changes the in value of the Canadian dollar abroad. The year-over-year change in the goods component of the CPI was a little under +1.5%. This excludes the effect of the drop in tobacco taxes in Eastern Canada. Manufacturers receive about half of the consumer's dollar. The remainder goes to retailers, wholesalers, transportation companies, and taxes. Over the last year, the consumer market remained relatively weak. It seems part of the increase in manufacturers' prices was absorbed by wholesalers and retailers as they tried to hold down labour and other costs.

The year-over-year change in manufacturers' prices in Canada remained much higher than in other G7 countries. It was about double the increase in Italy, the country with the next highest year-over-year change. It was about triple the increase in the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Important contributors to the differences were the structure of the Canadian economy and the effect of changes in the Canadian exchange rate.

Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers receive for goods at the plant gate: it records what producers receive, not what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between when a good leaves the plant and when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

The IPPI covers most of the goods produced in Canada. The prices received by producers for goods that appear in the CPI are typically covered by the finished foods and feeds price index and by the other finished goods price index.

The IPPI is better than the CPI at reflecting changes in the health of many industries. It may also give advance notice of changes in the pattern of consumer inflation. Elements of the IPPI are frequently used by businesses in contract escalator clauses to track changes in important inputs.

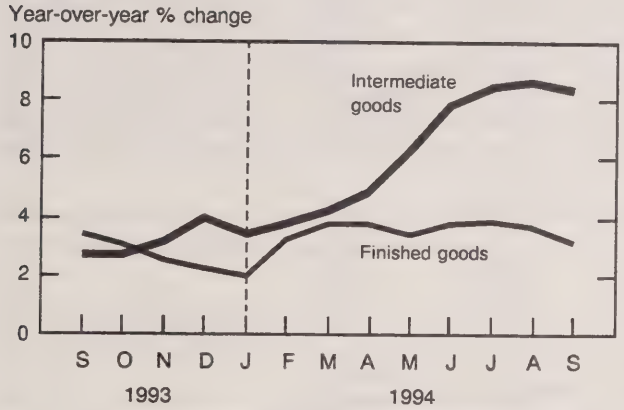
The effect of currency movements on the IPPI

Canadian producers export many goods. These producers often quote their prices in foreign currencies. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar will therefore affect the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by approximately 0.2%. The indexes for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products are particularly affected. A 1.0% change in the Canadian dollar will change the motor vehicles index 0.7%, the pulp index 0.6%, the paper index 0.5%, and the wood products index 0.3%.

Inflationary pressure on some intermediate goods remains strong

Inflationary pressure on the prices of certain intermediate goods (such as pulp and primary metals used to produce other goods) remained strong in September. There was some easing, however, in other intermediate goods prices. Increases in this sector generally came from the strength of demand for those commodities, not from the rising costs of their materials. Even so, prices received by manufacturers for the main categories of finished goods (foods and feeds, capital equipment, and other finished goods) moved down.

Intermediate and finished goods prices are edging down



Much of the inflationary pressure on intermediate goods produced in Canada remains foreign in origin. There is no appreciable evidence yet that input price increases are starting to force increases in prices of other commodities. Thus, conditions remain good for Canadian producers, while the Canadian consumer has yet to see any strong rise in prices of consumer goods. The continuing strength of exports and investment, together with the lack of any widespread increase in consumer spending, suggests this may continue.

The most important price increases among intermediate goods were for non-ferrous primary metal products, wood pulp, and paper. Only for one category of paper was the price increase rooted in supply costs rather than in increasing world demand. Offsetting the increases were declines in the prices for lumber and other wood products, motor vehicle parts, and petroleum products.

The downward movement of prices for finished goods was driven mainly by the strengthening Canadian dollar, which appeared to reduce the value of export prices for motor vehicles quoted in U.S. dollars. It was supported by a reduction in the prices for petroleum products, some industrial machinery, meat, and some electrical products.

Prices hit by a rise in the Canadian dollar

September's 1.9% rise in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar was primarily responsible for the 0.2% decline in manufacturers' prices because it reduced the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. Producer prices declined in six major product groups but rose in 13 others. The most significant price declines were for exported motor vehicles, lumber and other wood products, and petroleum products. Partly offsetting the declines were increases in non-ferrous primary metal products and in pulp and paper.

Declines in the prices received for exported automobiles (-1.8%) and exported trucks (-1.9%) were almost entirely due to the effect of the rise in the value of the Canadian dollar.

The change in the value of the Canadian dollar contributed to the fall in prices received for wood products. However, recent labour settlements in British Columbia were responsible for a large part of the decline in wood products prices.

A 6% decline in crude oil prices in August, followed by September's 7% decline, led to a 1.7% decline in September's gasoline and fuel prices.

Price increases for non-ferrous primary metal products were widespread. Copper and copper alloy products prices jumped 5.5% as world demand for copper continued to rise. Aluminum products prices also rose and were 1.0% higher than in August. The price for nickel products was up 2.3%, which may be due in part to the amount of nickel held by investors waiting for higher prices.

Domestic prices for sulphate woodpulp rose 1.9%, while export prices for sulphate woodpulp jumped 2.3%. Demand is rising both at home and abroad for woodpulp, and exports are strong.

Paper prices were up 0.1%, led by a 2.4% increase in the price of fine paper, which was partly offset by a decline in newsprint prices that was an effect of movement in the exchange rate. Overall, the demand for paper was strong as were exports. However, manufacturers reported that increased materials prices were responsible for the increase in the domestic price of paper (other than newsprint) used for printing.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The September 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	September 1993	August 1994[r]	September 1994[p]	September 1993 to September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994
					% change*	
Industrial product price index-total	**100.0**	**113.1**	**120.3**	**120.1**	**6.2**	**-0.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	114.9	121.9	121.8	6.2	-0.1
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.4**	**111.1**	**120.3**	**120.4**	**8.4**	**0.1**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	13.4	102.8	121.3	122.6	19.3	1.1
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	47.0	113.5	120.0	119.8	5.6	-0.2
Finished goods[5]	**39.6**	**116.1**	**120.3**	**119.7**	**3.1**	**-0.5**
Finished foods and feeds[6]	9.9	118.9	122.3	122.1	2.7	-0.2
Capital equipment[7]	10.4	117.3	121.5	120.8	3.0	-0.6
All other finished goods[8]	19.3	114.1	118.6	117.8	3.2	-0.7
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.6	118.8	118.3	1.5	-0.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	116.8	123.0	122.9	5.2	-0.1
Beverages	2.0	124.5	126.0	126.1	1.3	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.0	164.3	164.2	0.1	-0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.0	117.8	118.6	4.0	0.7
Textile products	2.2	109.9	112.4	112.9	2.7	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.5	116.2	116.3	1.6	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	138.4	159.1	156.7	13.2	-1.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.5	121.6	121.8	1.9	0.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.1	117.4	118.0	13.4	0.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	136.3	141.8	142.8	4.8	0.7
Primary metal products	7.7	100.3	119.0	120.7	20.3	1.4
Metal fabricated products	4.9	114.6	119.0	119.8	4.5	0.7
Machinery and equipment	4.2	119.8	122.1	122.1	1.9	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	111.4	117.0	115.6	3.8	-1.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.6	115.2	115.1	2.2	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.1	116.3	116.5	4.9	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[9]	6.4	89.9	97.1	95.8	6.6	-1.3
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	117.4	124.5	124.9	6.4	0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	114.9	118.4	118.5	3.1	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.9	87.6	88.5	10.8	1.0

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods. This category is dominated by primary metals, chemicals, and pulp.*
4 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods. Almost half the commodities tracked in the IPPI, and part of every commodity group, fall into this catagory.*
5 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
6 *Foods and feeds covers about two-thirds of the food, feed, and beverage products in the IPPI.*
7 *Capital equipment is dominated by transport equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and electrical and communications products other than household appliances.*
8 *The largest components of the other final goods category are: automobiles, gasoline, clothing, various chemical products, and most furniture and appliances.*
9 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

■

Raw materials price index

September 1994 (preliminary)

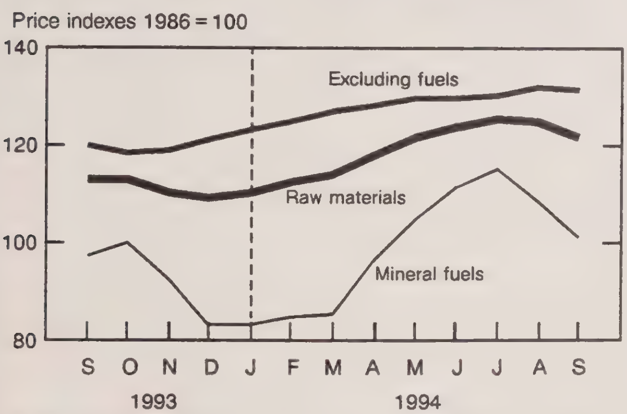
Raw materials prices continued downward in September. Price declines in crude oil and other commodities reduced the upward pressure on prices at the manufacturing level.

Raw materials prices fell 2.2% from August, but were still 8.1% higher than a year earlier. Leading the decline was crude oil. Also contributing were lower prices for live hogs amd cattle, oilseeds, and wood. Higher prices for grains and many metals, particularly copper and aluminum, partly offset the overall decline.

Crude oil prices continue downward

Crude oil prices, which had been increasing since the start of the year, declined for a second consecutive month in September. Prices increased almost 44% since the end of 1993 up to July. The downward trend of the latest two months may not continue much longer if demand rises as expected this fall and winter while OPEC's current supply controls remain in place.

Crude oil pulls down raw materials prices



Prices for live hogs and cattle have been declining since May, and fell more sharply in September.

Supply of live hogs and cattle is up, and, with the reluctance to carry them over the winter, there has been downward pressure on prices.

> **Note to users**
>
> *Due to a correction in the potato index dating back to September 1992, the indexes for fresh vegetables, vegetable products, total raw materials and total raw materials excluding mineral fuels may have been revised back to September 1992.*

Wood prices in September edged down slightly for the first time since October 1993. Wood prices have increased significantly since the start of 1992; but that rate of increase has slowed in recent months, and the upward pressure may have ended. Even so, it will be months before the effects of recent and ongoing labour settlements, increased overhead costs associated with higher stumpage fees, and policies to control cutting procedures in Canada's forests are fully realized.

Lower oilseed prices offset higher grain prices

Although they showed no overall change in September, vegetable product prices were still 20.3% higher than a year earlier. In September higher grain prices (wheat +6% and barley +11%) were offset by lower prices for oilseeds (canola -2% and soybeans (-9%). The Canadian Wheat Board's asking export price for No. 1 grade increased from US$176 per tonne in August to US$187 per tonne in mid-September. Wheat prices appear to be strengthening for 1994-95, due to tight world supply conditions and a low stock inventory predicted for next summer. Prices for oilseeds have fallen almost 25% since June; however, even with the current bumper crop for canola and soybeans, the demand from countries such as China and Japan for oilseed products may put upward pressure on oilseed prices in the future.

The only group of commodities for which prices rose in September was non-ferrous metals, which have been on an upward trend since December 1993. September prices were up over 4%. Led by increased demand for copper in the G7 countries, copper prices moved upward more than 7%. Also, aluminum prices increased to their highest level since September 1990; inventories have fallen almost 10% since June.

Raw materials prices in September declined 2.2% from a month earlier, and overall prices excluding mineral fuels fell 0.5%. On a year-over-year basis, raw materials prices were up 8.1%, and overall prices excluding mineral fuels rose 9.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The September 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	September 1993	August 1994[r]	September 1994[p]	September 1993 to September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100.0**	**112.6**	**124.5**	**121.7**	**8.1**	**-2.2**
Mineral fuels	32.0	97.1	108.4	101.0	4.0	-6.8
Vegetable products	10.0	98.2	118.1	118.1	20.3	0.0
Animals and animal products	26.0	111.1	109.2	105.3	-5.2	-3.6
Wood	13.0	189.1	204.7	203.5	7.6	-0.6
Ferrous materials	4.0	106.5	119.8	119.2	11.9	-0.5
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	92.3	124.0	129.5	40.3	4.4
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	98.9	103.5	100.7	1.8	-2.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	68.0	119.8	132.0	131.3	9.6	-0.5

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 22, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 22, 1994 totalled 271 289 tonnes, up 0.2% from the week-earlier 270 661 tonnes but down 2.0% from the year-earlier 276 966 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 095 550 tonnes, a 4.2% decrease from 11 583 511 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises

1991

Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises are now available for 1991. The data include balance sheet, income statement, reconciliation of profit to taxable income and taxes payable, and selected financial ratios for up to 153 industry groups based on the standard industrial classification for companies and enterprises.

For further information on this release, contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852) or Roy St. Germain (613-951-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

October 1, 1994

Frozen meat in cold storage as of October 1, 1994 amounted to 40 000 tonnes. This compares with 45 000 tonnes a month earlier and 36 000 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial flow accounts, second quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $35/$140; United States: US$42/US$168; other countries: US$49/US$196).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, July 1994.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Consumer prices and price indexes, January-March 1994.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; other countries: US$28/US$112).

Employment, earnings and hours, July 1994.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $29/$285; United States: US$35/US$342; other countries: US$40/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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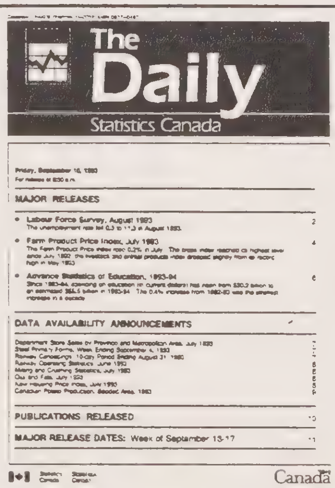
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Statistics Canada

Friday, October 28, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours
August 1994 (preliminary)

Led by manufacturers in Quebec and wholesalers in most provinces, businesses expanded payroll employment levels by 23,000 in August a sixth consecutive monthly gain. Since February 1994, employers have added over 300,000 employees to the economy. An increasing number of industries are contributing to the employment expansion: in August, employers in 133 of 214 industry groups (62%) reported higher employment levels (on an unadjusted year-over-year basis).

Employment and weekly payrolls are on the upswing in 1994

Employees received on average $565.02 a week in August, a 0.7% reduction from July. This was the second monthly decrease in weekly earnings and eliminated the 1% earnings growth in June. The decline was spread across most industries and was the result of lower weekly earnings for all employee categories (employees paid by the hour, salaried employees and commissioned agents). Hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour declined from July to $14.01.

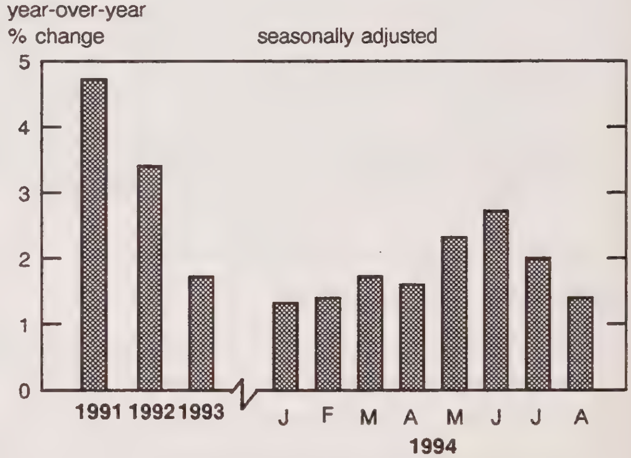
Note to users

Employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada's monthly payroll deduction remittance forms.

Unless otherwise stated all data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

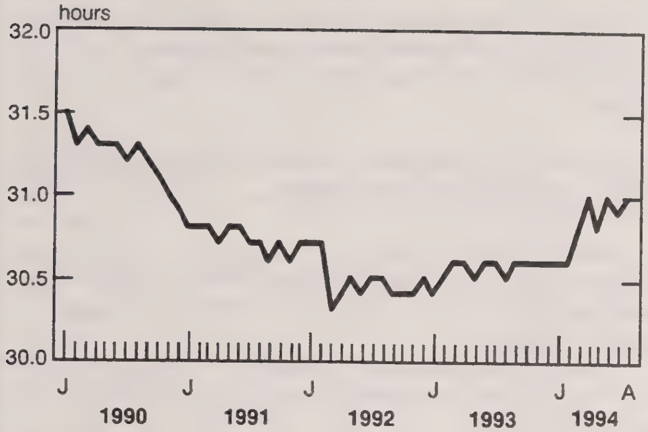
Detailed industrial series (seasonally adjusted) are now available for employment and average weekly earnings for the provinces and territories.

Weekly earnings growth declines for a second month

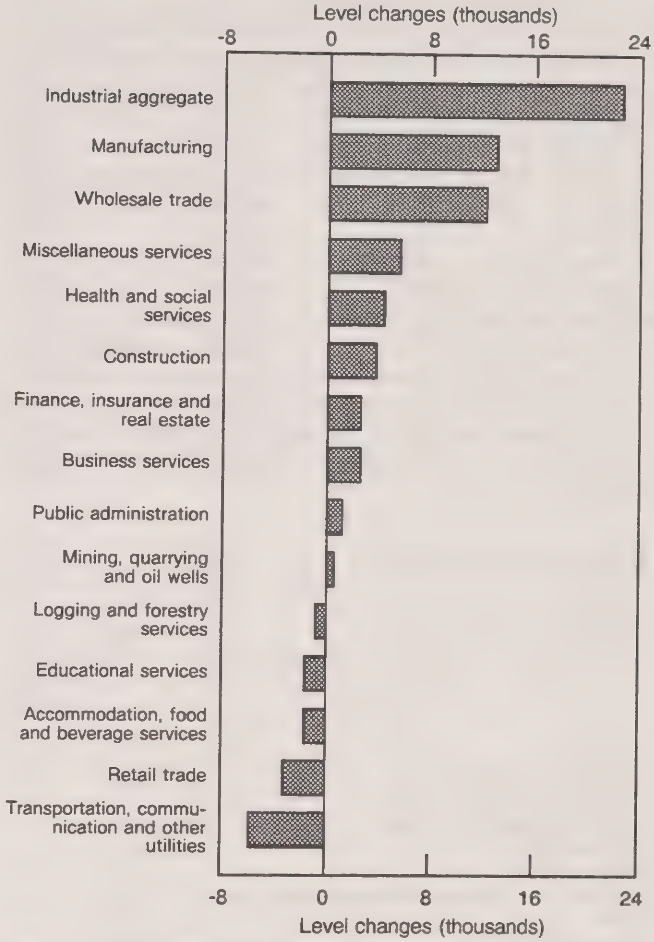


Employees paid by the hour averaged 31.0 hours per week for the third time in the latest six months. This new plateau is up 0.4 hours from the 30.6 hours maintained throughout 1993, and it is the highest weekly hours average since 1990. Mining operators, construction companies and providers of business services reported the most notable increases. Establishments in these industries are employing more workers and paying them to work longer hours.

Weekly hours are at their highest level since 1990



Manufacturers and wholesalers lead employment growth in August



Wholesalers are still expanding

Wholesalers were key to employment gains in August, adding 12,000 employees and boosting weekly payrolls by $3.3 million. Wholesalers have increased employment in five of the latest six months, so that employment in August was 35,000 higher than in February. This gain corresponds with wholesale trade sales figures, which rose for a seventh consecutive month in August.

August's employment gains were widespread as notable increases were posted by wholesalers of: motor vehicle parts and accessories; industrial machinery equipment and supplies; lumber and building materials; and paper and paper products; general merchandise, industrial and household products.

Manufacturers resume growth

Led by manufacturers of non-durable goods (including food, clothing, and chemicals and chemical products) employment rose 0.8% in August, offsetting the decline in July. Manufacturers of woods products and transportation equipment also increased employment. The increase in the transportation equipment industry was due to motor vehicle manufacturers (including manufacturers of parts and accessories) recalling employees after shutdowns for re-tooling and extended vacations in July.

Mine, quarry and oil well operators are registering a banner year

The number of employees working for mining, quarrying and oil well companies rose for a seventh consecutive month (+12,000 since January 1994) to stand at 135,000, the highest level since January 1992. This is proving to be a good year in the oil patch: services incidental to crude petroleum and to natural gas and companies that extract crude petroleum and gas are accounting for most of the growth. Drilling contractors enjoyed a banner first half this year, they drilled at rates that could set new records. Natural gas sales were also up for August.

Construction employment is steadily gaining ground

The number of construction employees reached 441,000, the highest level in two years. Construction companies have recorded steady payroll employment growth for six consecutive months. Since February, employment has increased by 23,000 in Ontario and by 8,000 in Quebec. These two provinces also registered August's strongest gains, which were partly offset by declines in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

The growth in August was spread across all the construction industries; the largest gains were reported by trade contractors and industrial, highway and heavy construction companies. Residential developers and general contractors raised employment for a second month, although recent declines in housing starts and an increasing inventory of unsold new homes may indicate weaker growth in the coming months.

Along with August's employment gains, employees in the construction industry worked more hours per week. Weekly hours for hourly-paid employees increased for a third month to stand at 38.0 hours, the highest level since October 1990. All construction industries posted strong gains in paid hours.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	June 1994	July 1994[r]	August 1994[p]	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,469**	**10,483**	**10,506**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Logging and forestry	62	65	64	4.8	-1.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	132	134	135	1.5	0.7
Manufacturing	1,636	1,630	1,643	-0.4	0.8
Construction	433	437	441	0.9	0.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	850	853	847	0.4	-0.7
Trade	1,947	1,961	1,970	0.7	0.5
Wholesale trade	604	606	619	0.3	2.1
Retail trade	1,348	1,356	1,353	0.6	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	640	641	644	0.2	0.5
Business services	558	559	562	0.2	0.5
Education-related services	955	954	952	-0.1	-0.2
Health and social services	1,138	1,134	1,138	-0.4	0.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	724	726	724	0.3	-0.3
Public administration	708	709	711	0.1	0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	147	149	150	1.4	0.7
Prince Edward Island	40	40	40	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	293	296	294	1.0	-0.7
New Brunswick	236	237	235	0.4	-0.8
Quebec	2,517	2,519	2,540	0.1	0.8
Ontario	4,092	4,101	4,099	0.2	-0.0
Manitoba	395	397	400	0.5	0.8
Saskatchewan	307	305	304	-0.7	-0.3
Alberta	1,041	1,039	1,035	-0.2	-0.4
British Columbia	1,351	1,364	1,374	1.0	0.7
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	22	22	0.0	0.0

[p] *Preliminary estimates.*
[r] *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	August 1993	July 1994r	August 1994p	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**557.16**	**568.91**	**565.02**	**-0.7**	**1.4**
Logging and forestry	721.28	721.23	735.09	1.9	1.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	961.44	976.61	966.99	-1.0	0.6
Manufacturing	669.96	685.25	679.11	-0.9	1.4
Construction	642.16	664.90	658.52	-1.0	2.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	719.97	721.76	725.15	0.5	0.7
Trade	409.06	426.25	416.66	-2.2	1.9
Wholesale trade	591.21	605.97	601.16	-0.8	1.7
Retail trade	331.43	345.82	333.65	-3.5	0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	628.02	630.41	627.55	-0.5	-0.1
Business services	582.12	615.57	605.52	-1.6	4.0
Education-related services	692.29	671.88	671.99	0.0	-2.9
Health and social services	500.32	504.81	500.54	-0.8	0.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	216.44	232.91	226.82	-2.6	4.8
Public administration	736.32	742.51	746.80	0.6	1.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	528.05	531.41	517.13	-2.7	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	453.53	451.12	442.42	-1.9	-2.4
Nova Scotia	499.24	497.10	488.56	-1.7	-2.1
New Brunswick	504.50	506.89	494.30	-2.5	-2.0
Quebec	537.60	546.26	538.07	-1.5	0.1
Ontario	588.82	605.01	601.81	-0.5	2.2
Manitoba	493.74	498.71	493.50	-1.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	475.74	489.93	489.15	-0.2	2.8
Alberta	550.19	553.42	555.11	0.3	0.9
British Columbia	562.07	583.17	580.10	-0.5	3.2
Yukon	658.83	671.12	685.12	2.1	4.0
Northwest Territories	703.74	703.00	707.18	0.6	0.5

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

Teacher workload in elementary and secondary schools

1982-1992

Full-time elementary and secondary teachers put in an average of 1.5 extra hours each week in 1992 compared with their workload in 1982. The average workweek rose 4% over the decade, from 39.4 hours to 40.9 hours. The national average for all full-time workers in 1992 was 41.4 hours.

Male teachers reported working longer hours than female teachers, though the gap had narrowed somewhat by 1992.

Note to users

This study examines whether teacher workload in elementary and secondary schools changed from 1982 to 1992. It uses data on average number of hours worked by full-time teachers provided by Statistics Canada's labour force survey.

The figures for usual hours worked reflect the number of hours worked full time by teachers in a typical week. Only the usual hours worked in the main job by employed teachers are included. Usual hours worked include regularly scheduled overtime and routine unpaid work at school or elsewhere.

Longer workweeks are reported in all provinces

Teachers reported longer workweeks in all provinces over the 10-year period. But increases were higher than the national average in Alberta and Quebec.

In 1992, Alberta's teachers reported they were working 42.5 hours a week, three hours a week more on average than a decade earlier. Their counterparts in Quebec said they were working an extra 2.2 hours a week, so that their 1992 average was 36.5 hours a week. Even so, the workload of Quebec's teachers remained the lowest in the country. Teachers in British Columbia reported the longest workweek (43.2 hours).

Teacher workload varies across the country. Regional disparities occur in part because education policies and practices differ by province.

Male teachers are working longer hours than female teachers

Male teachers reported putting in longer hours than their female counterparts in both 1982 and 1992. But over the decade the gap had narrowed somewhat.

In 1992, male teachers reported working an average 42.1 hours a week, compared with 40.3 hours for female teachers. Ten years earlier, male teachers reported a workload of 40.6 hours a week, compared with 38.6 for female teachers.

Workload varies with age

Between 1982 and 1992, the profile of teacher workload by age changed. In 1982 teachers aged 20 to 24 and those approaching retirement (aged 55 to 64) tended to work more hours a week than other age groups. By 1992 the opposite was true: the average workload of teachers aged 25 to 54 had increased by one hour to more than 41 hours a week, while the workload of teachers in both the youngest and the oldest age groups had dropped by 1.2 hours, to fewer than 40 hours a week.

The vol. 1, no. 3 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, $15/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Electric power statistics

August 1994

Net generation of electricity for August 1994 increased to 42 038 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 3.1% from August 1993. Exports increased 18.6% to 4 993 GW.h; imports decreased from 256 GW.h to 130 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 24 874 GW.h (+2.1%), nuclear 9 034 GW.h (+10.6%), and conventional thermal 8 130 GW.h (-1.5%)

Year-to-date net generation to the end of August 1994 totalled 358 799 GW.h, up 6.3% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (33 032 GW.h) rose 51.7% from the previous year, whereas year-to-date imports (2 845 GW.h) declined 51.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The August 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

August 1994

Coal production totalled 5 985 kilotonnes in August 1994, up 15.1% from August 1993. Year-to-date production at end of August 1994 stood at 47 743 kilotonnes, up 7.8% from the previous year.

Exports in August rose to 3 437 kilotonnes, up 54.8% from August 1993; imports increased 3.6% to 897 kilotonnes. For January to August 1994, exports totalled 20 541 kilotonnes, 15.6% above last year.

Coke production in August 1994 increased to 324 kilotonnes, up 3.5% from August 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The August 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction type plywood

August 1994

Firms produced 159 919 cubic metres of construction type plywood in August 1994, a 12.4% increase from 142 297 cubic metres in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, production totalled 1 229 033 cubic metres, a 1.6% increase from 1 209 885 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The August 1994 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

August 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 544 287 cubic metres of lumber and ties in August 1994, a 1.7% decrease from 2 589 459 cubic metres in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, production totalled 23 044 269 cubic metres, up 1.5% from 22 703 700 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The August 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

September 1994

Production of process cheese in September totalled 8 961 755 kilograms, up 38.3% from August 1994 and up 6.9% from September 1993.

Year-to-date production to the end of September 1994 totalled 57 319 438 kilograms, down from 59 235 818 the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The September 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed strawberries

1994

Data on the pack of processed strawberries for 1994 are now available.

Pack of selected processed fruits (excluding apples), 1994 (32-234, $14) will be released later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Agriculture-population income data

1991 Census of Agriculture and
1991 Census of Population

Income data from the 1991 agriculture-population database are now available for customized requests. These income variables can be cross-classified with the socio-economic variables of the 1991 Census of Population questionnaire and with the agriculture variables of the 1991 Census of Agriculture questionnaire. These data on income will provide a unique financial picture of farm operators and a picture of the economic situation of their families and households.

For further information on this release, contact Lynda Kemp (613-951-3841 or 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, September 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, August 1994.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Electric lamps, September 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, September 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Telephone statistics, August 1994.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Education quarterly review, fall 1994, vol. 1, no. 3.
Catalogue number 81-003
(Canada: $15/$60; United States: US$18/US$72; other countries: US$21/US$84).

Government expenditures on culture, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 87-206
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

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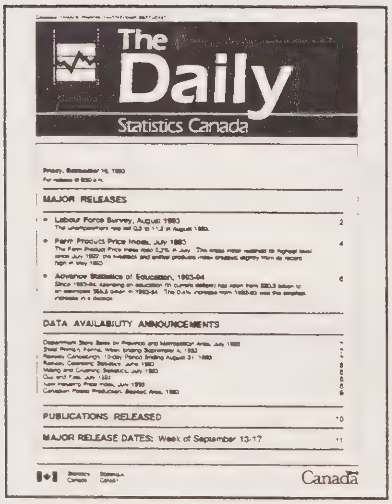
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 31 to November 4

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
October		
31	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	August 1994
	Major release dates	November 1994
November		
1	**Crude oil and natural gas**	August 1994
2	**Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries**	October 1994
	Household facilities and equipment	1994
3	**Help-wanted index**	October 1994
	Building permits	September 1994
4	**Labour force survey**	October 1994



The Daily

Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 31, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

August 1994

After pausing in July, the economy resumed growing in August. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.5%, equal to its pace during the second quarter. A boost in production by manufacturers accounted for more than half the overall gain. Recovery in the finance group and a good month for wholesalers and retailers reinforced the strong performance in manufacturing.

For July and August together, GDP averaged 0.8% above its second-quarter level, while employment grew 1.0% for the third quarter as a whole.

Demand for manufactured goods remains strong

Manufacturers boosted production 1.7% in August as domestic and foreign demand remained high. Since March shipments have increased 0.8% or more per month and the order backlog has continued to swell. By August, when 17 of 21 major groups recorded higher production, manufacturing output was 1.8% above its pre-recession peak (February 1989). The advance in August was concentrated in durables, where manufacturers of transportation equipment led a 2.4% gain. Production of primary metals and fabricated metal products also rose substantially.

Output of transportation equipment rose 2.8% after declining 0.6% in July. The gain was mostly due to higher motor vehicle parts production, which was curbed in July by longer than normal annual shutdowns in the motor vehicle industry and by weaker demand from the United States.

Producers of primary metals raised output 2.9%, its fifth increase in the latest six months. Manufacturers of pipe and tube boosted output 15.1%, reflecting a sharp increase in pipe production for pipelines. Along with higher demand for steel by the automotive industries over the latest few months, this sparked a 2.5% gain in production of iron and steel on the heels of a 2.0% advance in July.

Production of fabricated metal products (+3.4%), machinery (+3.7%) and electrical and electronic equipment (+1.4%) continued to advance after increasing almost every month this year.

Manufacturers of chemical products accounted for about half a 0.8% gain in non-durables production, which was restrained by declines in food, tobacco, and paper and allied products.

Higher activity in real estate and the stock markets ends slide of the finance group

Finance, insurance and real estate services rebounded 0.7% after slumping since March. A surge in the value of shares traded on stock exchanges and higher activity by real estate agents, especially in Ontario and British Columbia, sparked the turnaround. After increasing substantially from February through July, mortgage rates have eased somewhat; this may improve the resale housing market in coming months.

Wholesalers and retailers enjoy higher sales

Wholesaler's enjoyed a 1.1% surge in sales in August following slower growth in June and July. Higher sales of machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, and hardware products led gains by 7 of 11 trade groups. Lower sales of food, drugs, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages moderated the increase.

Retail sales rose 0.6%, but this was not enough to make up for a 1.9% loss in July. Sales by 11 of 18 trade groups increased, with motor vehicle dealers and department stores advancing the most. Higher spending on repairs and motor vehicle parts boosted sales by motor vehicle dealers, as spending on vehicles actually fell. Vehicle sales for the first two months of the third quarter were well below levels of the previous two quarters.

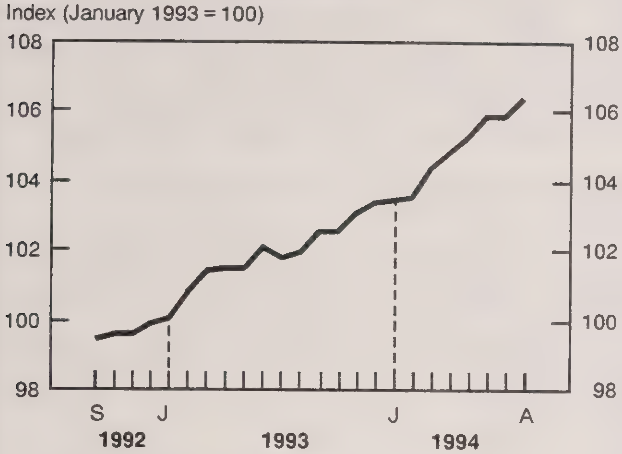
Mining growth pauses

After increasing an average 2.2% a month between March and July, output of mining, quarrying and oil wells inched down 0.3%. Iron, gold and potash mines recorded the only increases. Coal production fell 5.1% after five consecutive monthly gains. Despite the decline in production, demand abroad remained firm and was satisfied from inventories. Output of crude oil and natural gas sagged 0.3% as lower production of crude oil outweighed a gain for natural gas. Growth in natural gas production slowed, however, as storage levels were high and demand abroad softened. Even so, domestic consumption rose 3.0% and was mainly responsible for an increase in the transportation of natural gas.

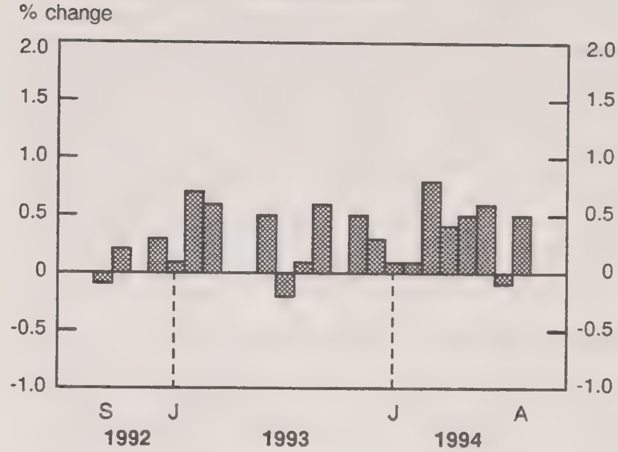
Gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

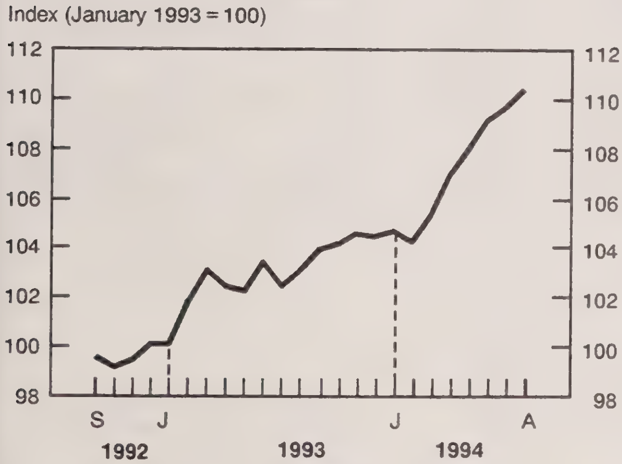
Total economy



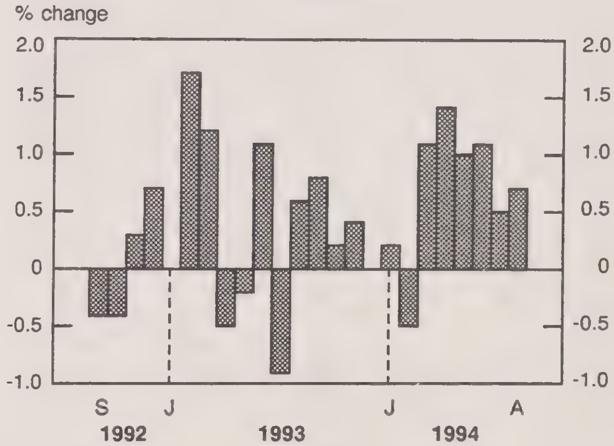
Total economy



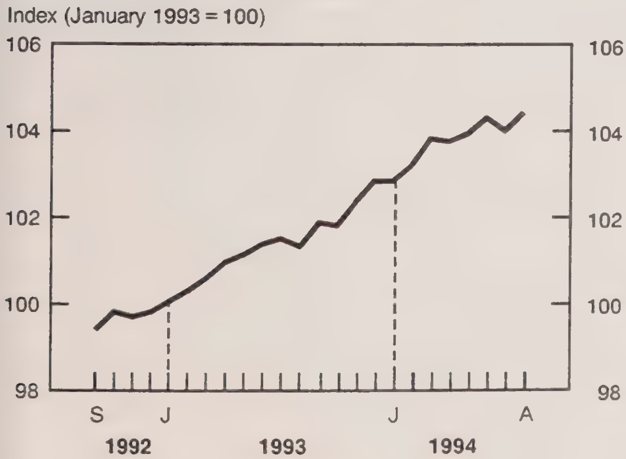
Goods



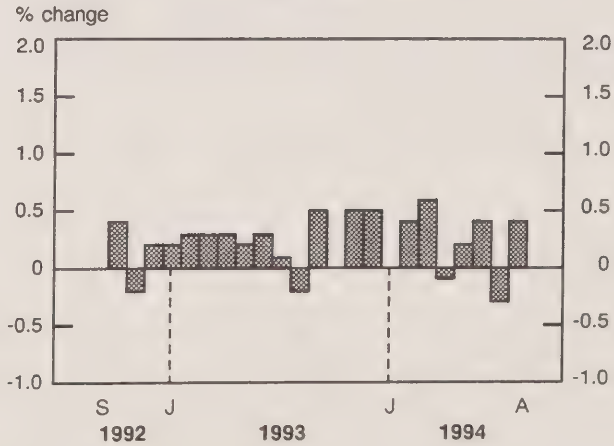
Goods



Services



Services



Production by metal mines excluding gold dropped 1.1% after rising by over 20% since February. Shutdowns curtailed production in the first two months of 1994, but output rose sharply in the following months, helped by improving economic conditions, especially by higher demand for copper and nickel on foreign markets. Production of copper and nickel continued to rise in August, but the gains were offset by a decline in uranium output. Smelting and refining activities related to copper and nickel also improved rapidly over the latest six months. As demand for these two commodities has risen, the price of non-ferrous metal products has soared, and in August it was back to its level of four years earlier.

Less homebuilding curbs construction

Construction dropped 0.4% in August following several monthly gains. Homebuilding fell by 1.3% in July and by 2.6% in August because higher mortgage rates have been gradually eroding the new housing market. Although rates have eased somewhat since July, declines in housing starts through August auger further cutbacks in work-put-in-place over the next few months. Activity on industrial and commercial projects continued to increase, however, and resulted in a 1.8% gain in non-residential construction. Engineering construction was unchanged in the month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The August 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	August 1993	June 1994 r	July 1994 r	August 1994 p	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**511,085.5**	**531,318.4**	**531,039.8**	**533,865.8**	**0.6**	**-0.1**	**0.5**	**4.5**
Goods-producing industries	170,955.4	181,043.2	181,959.6	183,272.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	7.2
Services-producing industries	340,130.1	350,275.2	349,080.2	350,593.3	0.4	-0.3	0.4	3.1
Business sector	**418,765.2**	**439,405.3**	**439,327.0**	**441,964.5**	**0.7**	**-0.0**	**0.6**	**5.5**
Goods	170,046.0	180,125.4	181,043.0	182,355.9	1.1	0.5	0.7	7.2
Agriculture	10,690.2	10,743.6	10,650.0	10,588.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.9
Fishing and trapping	1,215.0	1,018.8	1,028.7	1,012.6	-1.3	1.0	-1.6	-16.7
Logging	2,648.1	2,952.1	2,935.3	2,845.4	1.0	-0.6	-3.1	7.5
Mining	22,036.0	23,613.8	24,031.8	23,957.0	2.0	1.8	-0.3	8.7
Manufacturing	91,222.1	96,887.5	97,503.9	99,178.2	0.6	0.6	1.7	8.7
Construction	25,643.8	27,649.9	27,710.3	27,608.9	2.2	0.2	-0.4	7.7
Other utility industries	16,590.8	17,259.7	17,183.0	17,164.9	1.8	-0.4	-0.1	3.5
Services	248,719.2	259,279.9	258,284.0	259,608.6	0.4	-0.4	0.5	4.4
Transportation and storage	21,779.3	22,872.1	22,920.2	23,157.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	6.3
Communications	19,683.3	20,982.0	20,920.6	20,942.2	1.4	-0.3	0.1	6.4
Wholesale trade	31,026.2	33,948.2	34,017.9	34,379.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	10.8
Retail trade	31,376.3	33,323.3	32,681.0	32,873.9	1.3	-1.9	0.6	4.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,356.2	85,218.0	84,659.1	85,237.8	0.0	-0.7	0.7	2.3
Community, business and personal services	61,497.9	62,936.3	63,085.2	63,017.9	0.3	0.2	-0.1	2.5
Non-business sector	**92,320.3**	**91,913.1**	**91,712.8**	**91,901.3**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**0.2**	**-0.5**
Goods	909.4	917.8	916.6	916.6	0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.8
Services	91,410.9	90,995.3	90,796.2	90,984.7	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.5
Government services	33,553.9	33,385.4	33,235.4	33,255.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.9
Community and personal services	54,501.0	54,351.0	54,354.6	54,480.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.0
Other services	3,356.0	3,258.9	3,206.2	3,248.2	0.4	-1.6	1.3	-3.2
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	130,758.3	138,678.8	139,635.3	141,216.7	1.0	0.7	1.1	8.0
Non-durable manufacturing	41,506.6	43,041.6	43,515.6	43,872.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	5.7
Durable manufacturing	49,715.5	53,845.9	53,988.3	55,305.3	0.7	0.3	2.4	11.2

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

September 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 017 200 cubic metres in September, up 0.2% from September 1993. The advance was due to higher demand for diesel fuel oil (+142 800 cubic metres or +9.2%) and motor gasoline (+39 300 or +1.3%). Largely offsetting these gains was a sharp decline in sales of petrochemical feedstocks (-167 000 cubic metres or -53.2%). The decrease was partly due to a maintenance shutdown, which curtailed both production and sales.

To the end of September 1994, year-to-date sales for all refined products were up 2.9% from the same period in 1993. Five of the seven major product groups, accounting for 88% of total sales volume, registered increased sales. Higher demand by the transport sector (railways and the truck transport industry) and increased usage by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry, due to expanded drilling activity, led to a strong 11.1% gain in diesel fuel oil sales. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 12.6% from the same period in 1993, reflecting decreased use of the product by electric utilities and by the pulp and paper industry.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	**7 017.2**	**0.2**
Motor gasoline	3 058.9	1.3
Diesel fuel oil	1 697.5	9.2
Light fuel oil	306.5	1.0
Heavy fuel oil	477.5	-1.7
Aviation turbo fuels	419.9	1.2
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	146.8	-53.2
All other refined products	910.1	0.8
	January to September 1994	Jan.-Sept. 1993 to Jan.-Sept. 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	**61 717.3**	**2.9**
Motor gasoline	26 360.1	3.7
Diesel fuel oil	13 586.9	11.1
Light fuel oil	4 241.0	1.6
Heavy fuel oil	4 768.3	-12.6
Aviation turbo fuels	3 556.3	4.1
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	2 604.4	-8.8
All other refined products	6 600.3	2.5

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The September 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of December. See " How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

August 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,899 million for August 1994, up 5.7% from $1,797 million in August 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The August 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

September 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 036 337 metric bundles in September 1994, a 5.5% increase from 3 825 788r (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to September 1994, shipments totalled 32 151 250 metric bundles, up 6.6% from 30 161 351r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The September 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Machinery industries (except electrical machinery), 1992.
Catalogue number 42-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46;
other countries: US$54).

Retail trade, August 1994.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240;
other countries: US$28/US$280).

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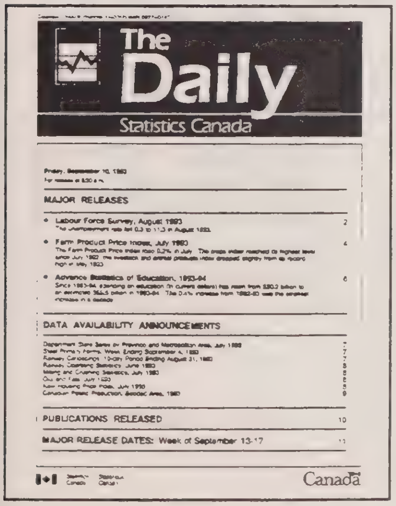
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Labour Force Survey, August 1993
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: November 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Crude oil and natural gas	August 1994
2	Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries	October 1994
	Household facilities and equipment	1994
3	Help-wanted index	October 1994
	Building permits	September 1994
4	Labour force survey	October 1994
8	Estimates of labour income	August 1994
9	New motor vehicle sales	September 1994
	New housing price index	September 1994
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 1994
16	Composite index	October 1994
	Department store sales	September 1994
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	September 1994
18	Canadian international trade	September 1994
	Retail trade	September 1994
21	Wholesale trade	September 1994
22	Consumer price index	October 1994
23	Survey on smoking	Summer 1994 (cycle 2)
	Production and disposition of tobacco products	October 1994
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 1994
	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 1994
25	International travel account	Third quarter 1994
	Industrial product price index	October 1994
	Raw materials price index	October 1994
28	Farm cash receipts	Jan.-Sept. 1994
	Net farm income	1993
29	Employment, earnings and hours	September 1994
	Unemployment insurance statistics	September 1994
30	Income and expenditure accounts	Third quarter 1994
	Balance of international payments	Third quarter 1994
	Financial flow accounts	Third quarter 1994
	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	September 1994
	Field crop reporting series: crop production estimates	November 1994
	Major release dates	December 1994

Note: *use the command DATES to retrieve this schedule from CANSIM.*

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 1, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

Crude oil and natural gas

August 1994 (preliminary)

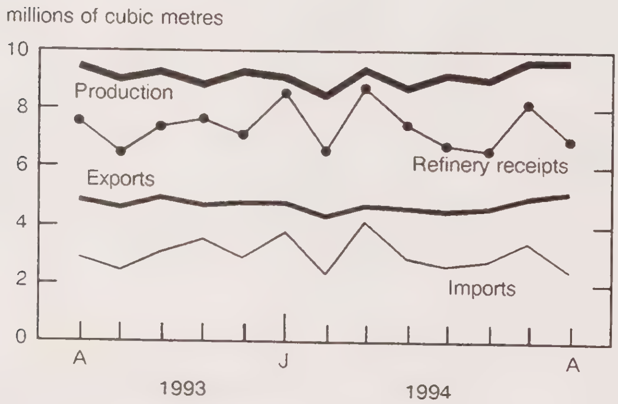
Continuing strong exports to the United States along with higher domestic demand led to a solid 9.5% gain from August 1993 in natural gas production. In contrast, crude oil production did not sustain the healthy year-over-year growth seen in the first seven months of 1994. It increased only 1.8% from August 1993. The slowdown in production reflects lower demand for crude oil by refineries in Ontario and Western Canada.

Production of crude oil and natural gas has been increasing since 1992. This has resulted in a surge in drilling activity and, more recently, a turnaround in employment. Drilling has been on the rise since early 1993, while employment in the crude petroleum and natural gas industry has been on an upward trend since August 1993.

Crude oil production weakens

Crude oil production increased 1.8% from August 1993, to 9.6 million cubic metres. This is in contrast to the advances recorded in the first seven months of 1994, which averaged around 6%.

Crude oil supply and disposition



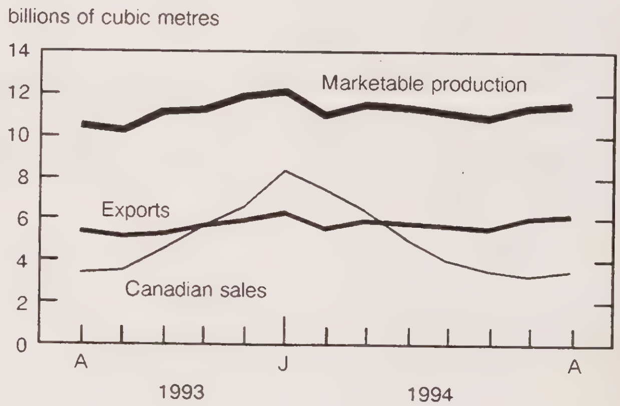
Crude oil exports increased 6.4% from August 1993, up from the advances of the previous three months, but much lower than the strong year-over-year gains of the May 1993 to April 1994 period. The slowdown in export growth over the latest four months reflects pipelines operating near capacity, which restricts further major increases in exports until expansion of the system is completed at the end of 1994. The expansion will allow movement of an additional 800 000 cubic metres of oil a month.

Refinery receipts of crude oil were down 7.6% from August 1993, the fourth consecutive decrease. August's decline was due to lower receipts by Canadian refineries of both imported and domestic crude oil.

Natural gas production surges ahead

Natural gas production rose a solid 9.5% from August 1993, to 11.5 billion cubic metres. This followed a 7.1% advance in July and an 8.5% gain in June. Year-to-date production was up 7.0% over the corresponding period in 1993.

Natural gas supply and disposition



Natural gas exports increased 13.6% from August 1993, to 6.1 billion cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, in part due to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Higher demand by all three main sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) led to a 4.2% advance in Canadian sales of natural gas. Except for August and the first two months of the year, sales have been weak during 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The August 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $11/$110) will be available the last week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Rasia (613-951-3569), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	August 1993	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994	January 1993 to August 1993	January 1994 to August 1994	January-August 1993 to January-August 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	9 451.6	9 626.3	1.8	69 411.5	73 067.6	5.3
Exports	4 791.8	5 096.4	6.4	34 384.1	37 233.9	8.3
Imports[2]	2 803.7	2 377.7	-15.2	22 770.7	23 933.7	5.1
Refinery receipts	7 521.7	6 946.7	-7.6	57 727.7	59 657.3	3.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]						
Marketable production	10 472.3	11 464.8	9.5	84 557.3	90 441.3	7.0
Exports	5 346.9	6 076.7	13.6	41 159.4	46 450.6	12.9
Canadian sales[4]	3 250.3	3 385.6	4.2	39 616.9	40 772.8	2.9

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Rigid insulating board

September 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 524 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1994, a 3.4% increase from 3 408[r] (revised) thousand square metres in September 1993.

For January to September 1994, shipments totalled 28 846 thousand square metres, a 13.1% increase from 25 507[r] thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The September 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

April to June 1994 (preliminary)

Domestic and international shipping generated a combined 92.5 million tonnes of cargo handled at Canada's ports during the second quarter of 1994, up 3.3% from the same period in 1993.

Preliminary statistics for April to June 1994 will be published in the vol. 10, no. 6 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80), which will be available in December.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings

June 1994

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada were estimated at 22.7 million tonnes in June 1994, an 18.1% increase from June 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from U.S. connections during June.

For January to June 1994, total loadings increased 8.1% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 8.4% during the same period.

All 1993 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The June 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Correction: Provincial real gross domestic product by industry

1984-1993

This release, which appeared in *The Daily* on October 13, 1994, contained the following statement about the province of Saskatchewan for the period from 1992 to 1993: "However, employment increased marginally and the population continued to decline, though at a much lower pace than in earlier years." Coincident with the writing of the release, Statistics Canada published revised population estimates that showed a slight increase in Saskatchewan's population between 1992 and 1993.

While the analysts regret that the most recent population estimates were not employed in the GDP release of October 13th, the analysis and data in the release were not materially affected.

For further information, contact Richard Martel (613-951-2018, fax: 613-951-3688), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, September 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Construction type plywood, August 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, August 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, second quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; other countries: US$35/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to order publications

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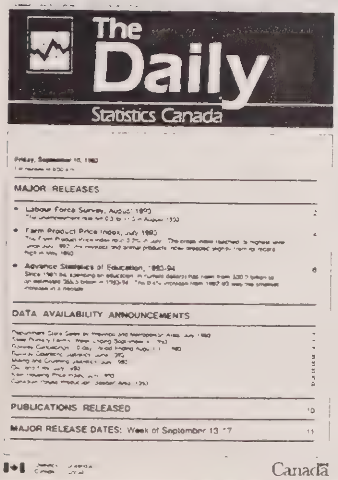

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 2, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

October 1994

In early October, manufacturers' satisfaction with orders received reached an unprecedented high. High finished products inventories are no longer a concern as a large majority of manufacturers indicated inventories are "about right". For the next three months, production prospects are still strong and employment prospects have inched upward.

Satisfaction with orders received reaches an unprecedented high

In the October survey 40% of manufacturers indicated that orders received are rising, whereas only 4% stated they are declining. October's balance of opinion of +36 replaces July's +29 as the record high (subtract the "declining" 4% from the "rising" 40% for the balance of opinion). Of the 22 major industry groups surveyed, 19 groups (accounting for 98% of shipments) posted overall increases in confidence. The major contributors to this record were the paper and allied products and the transportation equipment industries. These record levels are consistent with results from the monthly survey of manufacturering: from June to August 1994, orders received increased 8.1% to $30.7 billion.

High finished products inventories are no longer a concern

The October 1994 balance of opinion regarding current levels of finished products inventories remained unchanged from the July survey at -4. A record 86% of manufacturers said that the current level of their finished products inventories was "about right". Encouraged by strong order books, manufacturers do not seem worried about the current high level of finished products inventories, which, according to the monthly survey of manufacturing, stood at $12.7 billion in August 1994.

Note to users

Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

The balance of opinion is the difference between the proportion with a positive response (higher volume of production) and the proportion with a negative response (lower volume of production). Both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral component (expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components (the positive and negative components) from 100.

The business conditions survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

The business conditions survey's responses on production, inventories and orders are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1989 annual survey of manufactures. Weights for the responses on employment prospects are based on the number of employees reported to the annual survey of manufactures.

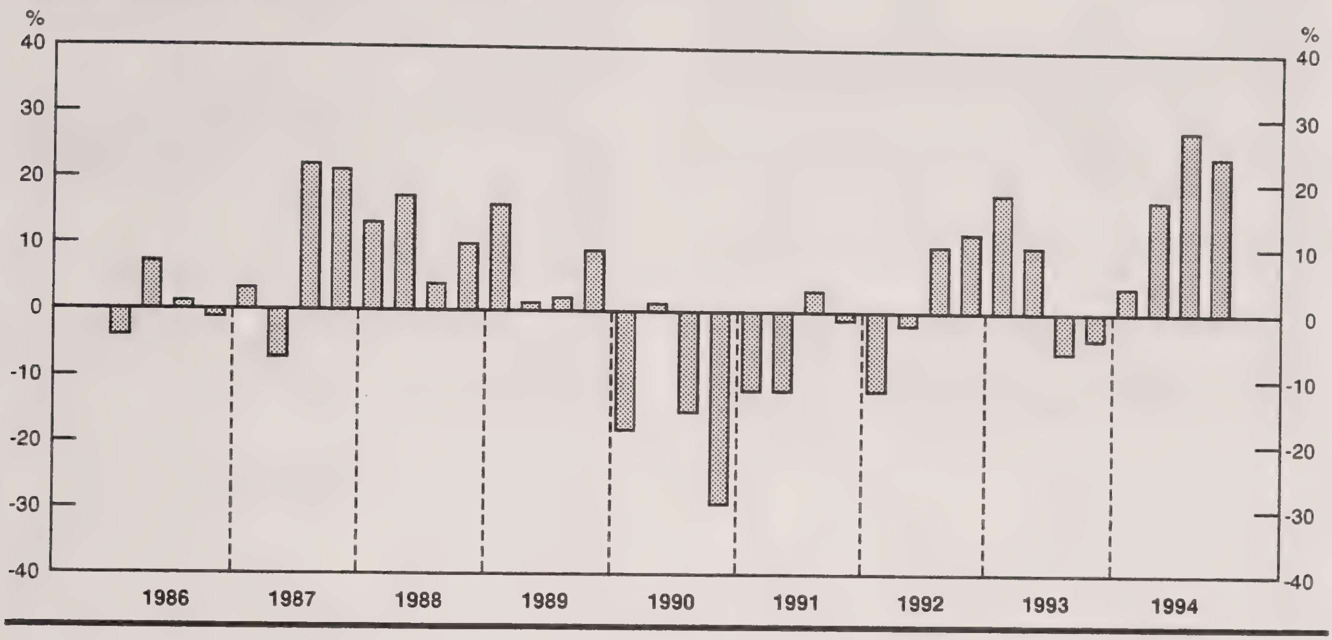
Production prospects for the next three months are still strong

Manufacturers' balance of opinion for production prospects decreased 4 points to +24 in early October. Although it decreased slightly, the current balance contrasts with the negative balances posted in late 1990 and early 1991 (see chart). These results are consistent with capacity utilization rates: manufacturers were operating at 81.1% of capacity in the second quarter of 1994, up from 73.3% in the first quarter of 1991.

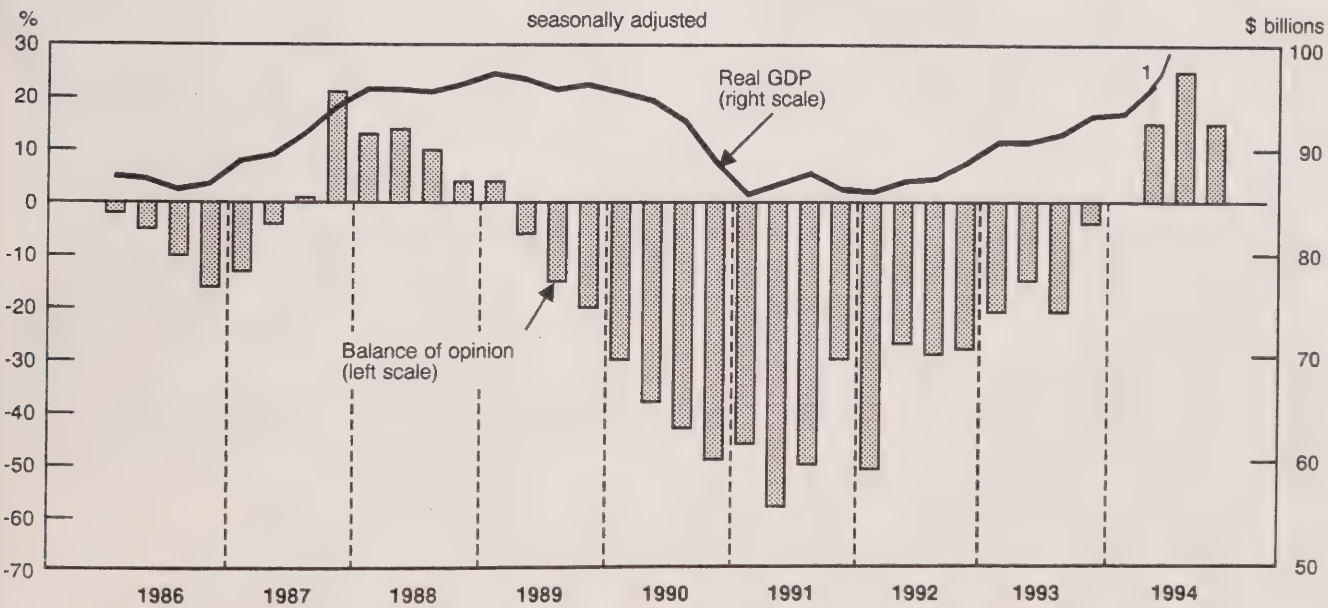
Employment prospects in manufacturing inch upward

In October 1994, the balance of opinion on employment prospects for the next three months increased 2 points to +4. The balance has not been this positive since April 1989, when it stood at +4. This is a major improvement from the low balances posted in 1991 in January (-24) and April (-26). This is in line with the labour force survey, which showed an increase of 98,000 manufacturing jobs in the first nine months of 1994. The Canadian Manufacturers Association recently released a survey of it's members (management issues survey) that also concurs with these results regarding future employment prospects in manufacturing.

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production
Next three months vs last three months



Balance of opinion on backlog of unfilled orders
and real GDP for manufacturing industries



[1] April and May 1994 average.

The balance of opinion on unfilled orders is still positive

Although it decreased 10 points, the October 1994 balance of opinion is still positive at +15. This contrasts with balances in the -50 range posted in 1991 during the downturn in manufacturing. The backlog of unfilled orders will generate future shipments, provided orders are not cancelled.

Shortage of raw materials and skilled labour are a concern

Some 83% of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the October 1994 survey. However, the proportion of manufacturers who reported a shortage of raw materials as a production impediment stood at 6%, down 1% from the July 1994 survey. A shortage of skilled labour was indicated as a production impediment by 4% of manufacturers, unchanged from the July survey. In October 1994, 4% of manufacturers reported a shortage of working capital impeded production. This is down from 6% one year earlier and from 7% in January 1994. For the 16th consecutive quarter, less than 0.5% of respondents indicated that a shortage of unskilled labour is impeding their production.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507) Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries

	October 1993	January 1994	April 1994	July 1994	October 1994
	seasonally adjusted*				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	52	38	47	50	52
Higher	22	33	35	39	36
Lower	26	29	18	11	12
Balance	-4	4	17	28	24
Balance (unadjusted)	-1	-10	35	19	28
Orders received are:					
About the same	64	61	53	59	56
Rising	21	28	37	35	40
Declining	15	11	10	6	4
Balance	6	17	27	29	36
Balance (unadjusted)	3	12	31	30	33
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal	64	68	65	63	63
Higher than normal	16	16	25	31	26
Lower than normal	20	16	10	6	11
Balance	-4	0	15	25	15
Balance (unadjusted)	-2	-4	14	22	20
Finished products inventory on hand is:					
About right	62	65	79	82	86
Too low	7	6	5	7	5
Too high[1]	31	29	16	11	9
Balance	-24	-23	-11	-4	-4
Balance (unadjusted)	-23	-24	-12	-3	-2
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little	64	62	66	70	72
Increase	14	20	16	16	16
Decrease	22	18	18	14	12
Balance	-8	2	-2	2	4
Balance (unadjusted)	-16	-4	8	3	-2
Sources of production difficulties:					
	unadjusted				
Working capital shortage	6	7	5	4	4
Skilled labour shortage	3	2	2	4	4
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	4	3	5	7	6
Other difficulties	4	4	4	3	3
No difficulties	83	84	83	83	83

[1] *No evident seasonality.*
* *Unless otherwise stated.*

■

Household facilities and equipment
1994

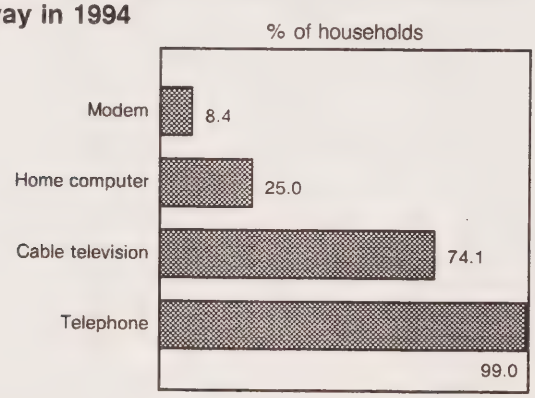
Canadian households continue to enter the high-tech world, a trend that may prove beneficial for accessing the information highway.

In 1994, one in four households (25.0%) have a home computer, double the proportion of six years ago. One in three (33.6%) home computers is equipped with a modem (a device that sends and receives information over telephone lines).

Getting on-line services through telephone lines will not pose a problem for Canadians, as 99.0% of households have a phone. Telephone communication is such an integral part of our lives that 36.2% of homes have three or more phones; in 1984 only 14.3% had three or more phones.

Cable television, another key to electronic information and communication, now allows 74.1% of homes to expand their viewing choice. Ten years ago, 60.1% of homes had cable.

Households chart a course for the information highway in 1994



Compact disc players are becoming a favourite

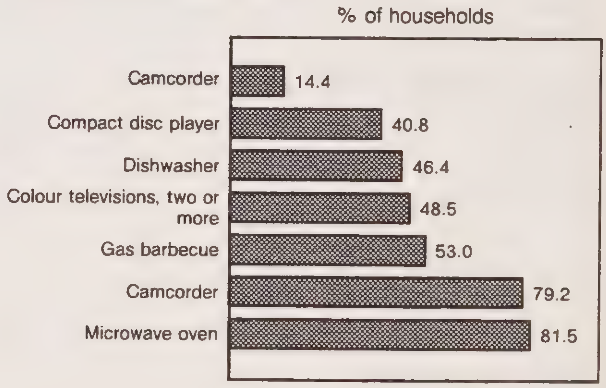
Compact disc (CD) players are rapidly becoming an audio favourite of consumers. In 1994, 40.8% of households have a CD player, up substantially from 33.2% last year and from 11.6% just five years ago. This rapid increase in CD players is matched by soaring sales of compact discs (see *Focus on culture, autumn, 1994,* which was released on October 5th). Despite these trends, cassette players remain popular, with 76.5% of households having one.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *These data are from the household facilities and equipment survey, which was conducted in May 1994. This sample survey of approximately 38,000 households represents virtually all private households in Canada.*
>
> *Data from the survey are linked to household income data from the survey of consumer finances, which was conducted in April 1994 on the same sample of households. These data (by household type, age of head of household, and other categories) will be released in early 1995 in* Household facilities by income and other characteristics *(13-218).*

Almost all homes have a colour television (98.2%), and close to half (48.5%) have two or more. Ten years ago, 18.0% of households had two or more colour sets.

Eight out of ten households (79.2%) can record their favourite show or watch the latest movie with a video cassette recorder (VCR). In 1984 only 12.6% of households had a VCR. Ten years later, 14.1% of homes have two or more. Camcorders, the newer video item, are owned by 14.4% of households.

Cocooning and consumerism in 1994: many households have leisure and time-saving equipment



Quick, easy and high-tech extends to the kitchen

Household requirements for quick, easy and high-tech extend to the kitchen, especially because both spouses work in 60.8% of families (see *Characteristics of dual-earner families, 1992,* which was released on May 9th). For example, 81.5% of households have a microwave oven, up from 16.2% a decade ago.

Automatic dishwashers are found in 46.4% of homes. Built-in models are almost five times more popular than portable models (38.4% vs 7.9%). Gas barbecues are also much more common: 53.0% of homes have one in 1994, compared with 19.9% a decade ago.

The second car is more likely to be a van or truck

Multiple vehicle ownership has increased over the decade. In 1994, 40.8% of households own two or more vehicles, compared with 34.8% in 1984. This increase is the result of a variety of factors, including the popularity of vans and trucks.

Ownership of a van or truck increased to 29.9% in 1994, up 9.7 percentage points from 1984, reflecting consumer preference for a multi-purpose vehicle. Over the same period, automobile ownership decreased slightly to 75.2% from 77.4%. These trends in vehicle ownership are likely to continue, since in 1994 the sales of trucks and mini-vans are increasing at a faster rate than sales of passenger cars (see *New motor vehicle sales, August 1994*, which was released on October 11th).

The percentage of households with at least one vehicle has remained fairly steady over the past decade at 83.4%.

National and provincial estimates of household equipment and housing characteristics are presented in *Household facilities and equipment, 1994* (64-202, $30), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release or on the availability of custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643), Household Surveys Division.

■

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Third quarter 1994

The non-residential building construction price index (1986=100) for the third quarter of 1994 rose to 125.1, a 0.6% increase from the previous quarter and a 2.3% increase from the third quarter of 1993. In the third quarter of 1994, contractors said that price increases for materials contributed to higher bid prices (they cited wage rate adjustments in the previous quarter). Manufacturers' selling prices for a selection of non-residential building construction materials rose 7.0% from a year earlier.

For a second consecutive quarter, Toronto recorded the largest quarterly change at +0.9%, followed closely by Edmonton at +0.7%. The composite price indexes rose about 0.5% in the other five cities surveyed (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Calgary, and Vancouver) in the third quarter of 1994.

Comparing the third quarters of 1994 and 1993, Toronto showed the greatest change at +3.1%. The year-over-year rates of price increase for all cities except Vancouver have reached levels last seen in 1990. In addition to the pressures from material and labour costs that the contractors have cited, there appear to have been improvements in some underlying market conditions: the value of non-residential building permits issued for industrial and commercial projects increased in the first half of 1994 in the cities surveyed.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

Non-residential building construction price indexes

(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Third quarter 1993	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Third quarter 1993 to Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1994
					% change	
Composite	**100.0**	**122.3**	**124.3**	**125.1**	**2.3**	**0.6**
Halifax	1.7	109.6	111.4	112.0	2.2	0.5
Montréal	16.5	111.7	112.9	113.4	1.5	0.4
Ottawa	9.5	127.1	129.3	130.0	2.3	0.5
Toronto	34.1	125.6	128.3	129.5	3.1	0.9
Calgary	5.0	123.9	125.8	126.4	2.0	0.5
Edmonton	7.0	125.6	127.6	128.5	2.3	0.7
Vancouver	26.2	121.4	123.1	123.7	1.9	0.5

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

According to the majority of a group of economists surveyed by Statistics Canada, real gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to rise 0.4% between August and September. Their predictions ranged from a minimum of +0.1% to a maximum of +0.7%.

Real GDP gained 0.5% in August following a 0.1% drop in July. However, GDP figures for June, July and August were revised upward as more basic data became available.

The economists also predicted that the increase in GDP will be accompanied by an increase in Canada's merchandise trade surplus in September, by no increase in the inflation rate (+0.2%), and by virtually no increase in the unemployment rate (10.1%).

The inflation rate in September came in at +0.2%, just below the economists' mean forecast of +0.3%.

Predictions of the unemployment rate for October varied widely, ranging from 9.8% to 10.3%. A majority forecast that it would remain at 10.1%.

As for merchandise exports, the economists forecast exports of $19.0 billion in September, up from $18.8 billion in August.

Businesses are expected to have imported $17.8 billion in September, compared to August's level of $17.9 billion.

For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

Third quarter 1994

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $17.2 million for the third quarter of 1994, a 9.6% increase from $15.7 million for the third quarter of 1993.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002, $6/$24) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

September 1994

Chemical firms produced 146 831 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1994, a 0.1% decrease from 146 947^r (revised) in September 1993.

For January to September 1994, production totalled 1 371 064 tonnes, up 7.0% from 1 281 559^r tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for September 1993 and September 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The September 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products

September 1994

Manufacturers shipped 22 560 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September 1994, up 4.3% from 21 621 thousand square metres in September 1993 but down 3.7% from 23 435 thousand square metres in August 1994.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1994 totalled 190 010 thousand square metres, up 14.2% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The September 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Hog inventories

October 1, 1994

At October 1, 1994, hog inventories in Canada were estimated at 11.0 million head, a 1% increase from a year earlier. In the East, inventories increased 3% from a year earlier to 6.6 million head. But in the West, inventories decreased 2% to 4.4 million head.

Total slaughter and exports during the third quarter of 1994 increased 2% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The October 1, 1994 hog inventories will be available in mid-November in *Livestock statistics update 3* (10-600E, $144). See "How to order publications". A facsimile service is also available.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division.

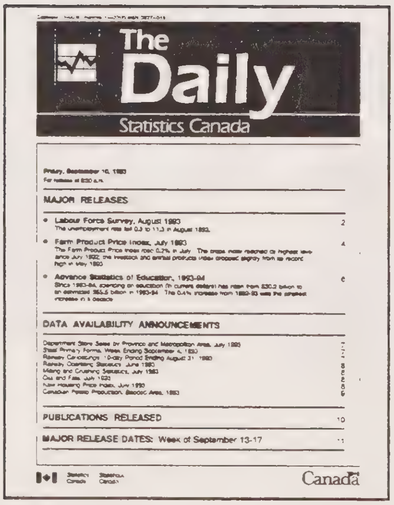
Pack of processed sour cherries

1994

Data on the pack of processed sour cherries for 1994 are now available.

Pack of selected fruits (excluding apples) 1994 (32-234, $14) will be released later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, August 1994.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

The crude petroleum and natural gas industry, 1993.
Catalogue number 26-213
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; other countries: US$40).

Rubber and plastic products industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 33-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Fabricated metal products industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 41-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Electrical and electronic products industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 43-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Coal and coke statistics, August 1994.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Electric power statistics, August 1994.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Household facilities and equipment, 1994.
Catalogue number 64-202
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

Imports by commodity, August 1994.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES

October 1994

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Agriculture-population income data	1991 Census of Agriculture and 1991 Census Population	October 28, 1994
Air charter statistics	First quarter 1994	October 26, 1994
Asphalt roofing	September 1994	October 31, 1994
Building board industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	October 14, 1994
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Electric lamps	September 1994	October 25, 1994
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Electric storage batteries	August 1994	October 7, 1994
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Energy supply and demand	First quarter 1994	October 7, 1994
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Raw materials price index	September 1994	October 27, 1994
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Touriscope: international travel (national and provincial counts)	April-June 1994	October 12, 1994
Travel between Canada and other countries	August 1994	October 14, 1994
Unemployment insurance statistics	August 1994	October 26, 1994
Wholesale trade	August 1994	October 21, 1994
Women in the labour force	1994 edition	October 25, 1994

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 3, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

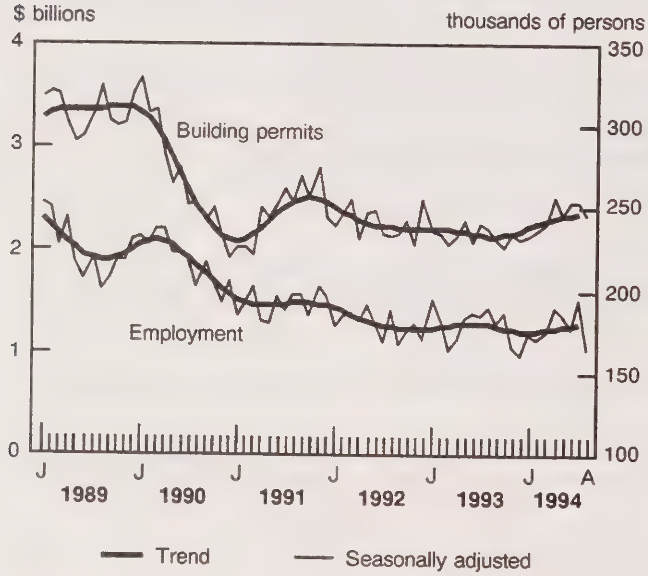
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits
September 1994

After two quarters of growth, the value of building permits issued by municipalities fell 5.4% in the third quarter of 1994. Combined with recent declines in housing starts, this could foreshadow further drops in construction employment over the next few months.

Total building permits value and employment in construction[1], Canada



[1] *Labour force survey excluding machinery and equipment and engineering projects.*

Permits, which are an early indicator of construction activity, fell to $6,851 million in the third quarter, from $7,246 million in the second quarter. Ontario was the only province to post a third-quarter gain.

In September municipalities issued permits valued at $2,112 million, down 7.7% following a 6.6% drop in August. One factor was a civic workers' strike in Vancouver, which halted permit activity in the city for the entire month. Vancouver has accounted for an average of almost 4% of the total value of permits this year.

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

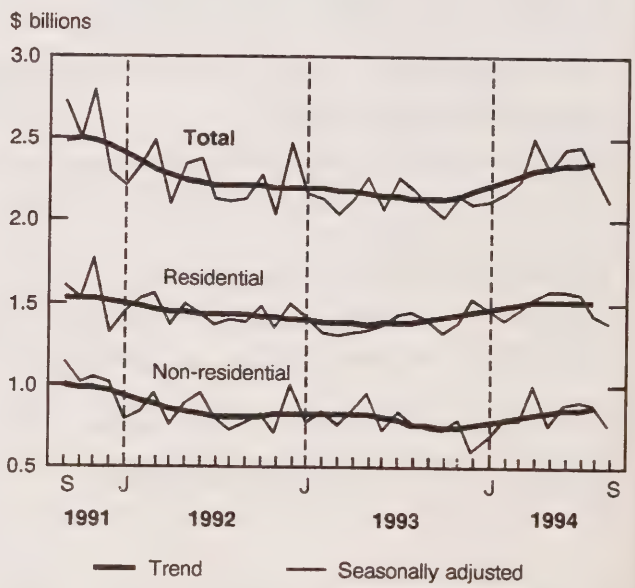
The building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities that represent 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities that represent the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Non-residential permits recorded the largest monthly drop (-15.4%) in September; this compares with -2.9% for residential permits.

Value of building permits issued



Non-residential construction intentions nosedive

The September value of non-residential permits plunged 15.4% to $740 million from August, as declines in institutional (-41.6%) and commercial (-13.4%) construction intentions more than offset a gain in planned industrial (+31.0%) construction.

The value of the non-residential permits for the third quarter of 1994 was down 3.9% to $2,509 million from the previous quarter. The decline was due mainly to significant decreases posted by the commercial and institutional components in September.

Despite the third quarter's decline, the value of non-residential intentions was 8.9% higher than in the third quarter of 1993. This reflected overall improved conditions for business as shown by a second-quarter gain in profits and by a jump in capacity utilization to 81.7%.

Housing construction intentions are weakening

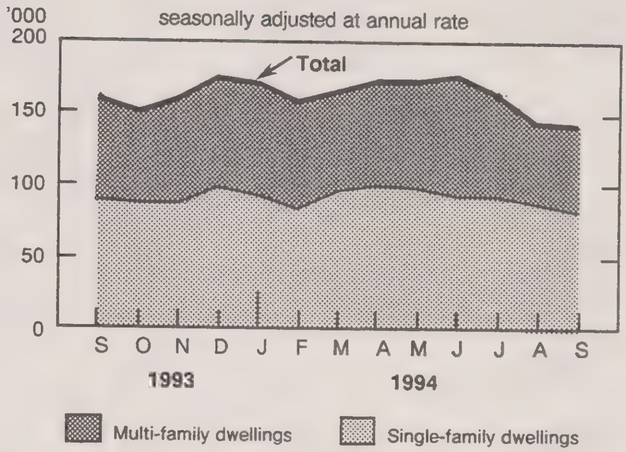
For a third consecutive month the value for residential projects declined (-2.9% to $1,372 million), reflecting the sluggish resale market of existing homes, which continued to slide in September in all provinces. The decrease in September was attributable to a 6.2% drop in single-family housing permits, which offset a 6.3% increase in multi-family dwelling intentions that came entirely from Ontario builders.

The value of residential permits fell 6.3% in the third quarter of 1994 to $4,342 million, due to a drop in multi-family (-11.0%) and single-family (-4.3%) dwelling intentions. However, compared to the same quarter last year, the value of residential intentions increased 2.5%.

The monthly average residential value for 1994 ($1,475 million) outpaced the previous four year's average, but it remained far below the peak average recorded in 1989 ($1,809 million).

In terms of number of dwelling units, the annualized number issued in September reached 141,000 units, down 1.7% from August. September's level—the lowest recorded this year—signals further contraction in the residential construction sector for the fourth quarter of 1994. The latest housing intentions numbers tend to support Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's housing affordability index, which fell from 41% early this year to 27% in June (the index measures the percentage of renters who could buy a home).

Dwelling units



Ontario posts a third-quarter gain

Ontario alone posted a third-quarter gain in total construction (+6.2% to $2,649 million), continuing a pattern of uninterrupted growth this year.

For the first nine months of 1994, the value of all permits was on the rise in all regions compared to the same period in 1993. Ontario's 9.9% advance—reflected in both the residential and non-residential sectors—contributed most to the total increase. During the same period, residential and non-residential construction intentions in the Atlantic region contributed equally to the region's 8.1% increase over last year. Noteworthy was the growth in the value of industrial projects, which reached $65 million, more than double that of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073 .

The September 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on November 10th. See "How to order publications".

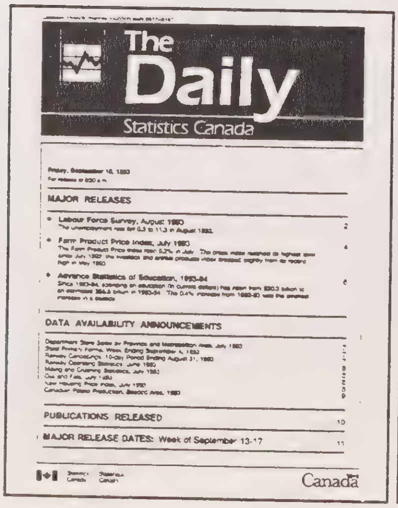
The October building permits estimate will be released on December 5th.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For further analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Regions and types of construction	September 1993	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Canada	**2,101**	**2,442**	**2,451**	**2,288**	**2,112**	**0.6**	**-7.7**
Residential	1,383	1,565	1,556	1,414	1,372	-0.7	-2.9
Non-residential	718	878	895	874	740	3.0	-15.4
Atlantic	113	123	119	114	128	13.5	12.1
Residential	77	81	80	74	74	-3.8	0.0
Non-residential	36	42	39	40	54	51.1	34.6
Quebec	396	526	497	482	417	5.3	-13.4
Residential	235	290	289	263	234	-0.6	-10.9
Non-residential	161	237	208	220	183	13.9	-16.5
Ontario	748	801	896	865	888	18.7	2.7
Residential	497	539	563	550	583	17.3	5.9
Non-residential	252	262	333	314	306	21.5	-2.8
Prairies	289	364	351	298	269	-6.7	-9.6
Residential	198	206	187	167	164	-16.8	-1.3
Non-residential	91	158	164	131	105	15.2	-20.1
British Columbia[1]	555	628	588	529	410	-26.2	-22.6
Residential	376	450	437	360	317	-15.6	-11.9
Non-residential	179	179	150	169	92	-48.4	-45.4

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
Note: *data may not add to totals due to rounding.*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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
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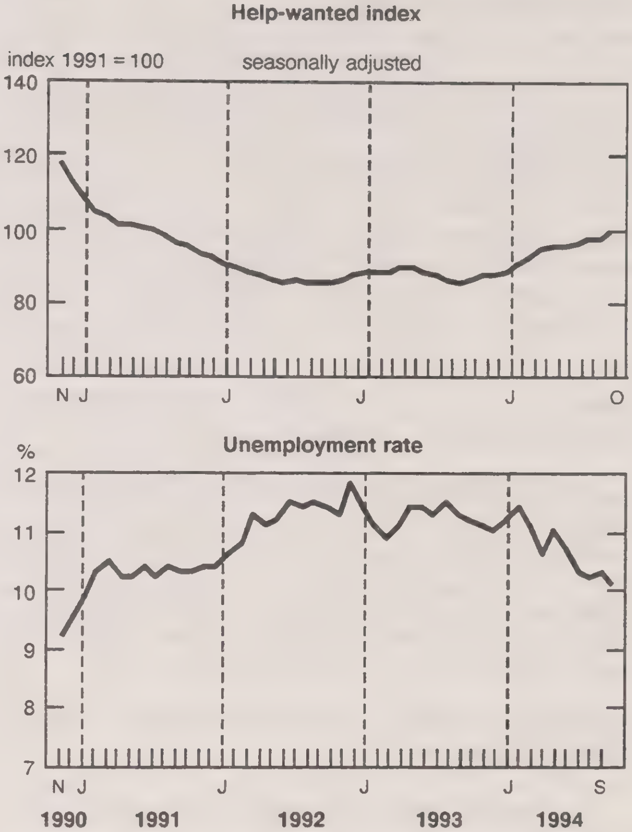
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Help-wanted index
October 1994

The job outlook for Canadians continued to improve in October. The seasonally adjusted help-wanted index for Canada (1991 = 100) increased 2% to 99. Since the trough of 85 in September 1993, the index has gained 16%. The increases signal further improvement in the labour market and accompany rising levels of employment and decreases in the unemployment rate.

In October, the index is continuing its upward trend that started a year ago



Advances in all regions except British Columbia

Between September and October 1994, the strongest increase occurred in the Atlantic provinces (+3%). In Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie provinces the index advanced 2%. In British Columbia a gain observed in Vancouver (+1%) was offset by a decrease in the index in Victoria (-4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas surveyed and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	October 1993	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994	September 1994 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**86**	**97**	**97**	**99**	**15**	**2**
Atlantic provinces	85	95	96	99	16	3
Quebec	92	99	99	101	10	2
Ontario	85	100	101	103	21	2
Prairies provinces	84	94	96	98	17	2
British Columbia	82	85	84	83	1	-1

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 29, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 29, 1994 totalled 287 718 tonnes, up 6.1% from the week-earlier 271 289 tonnes and up 11.3% from the year-earlier 258 611 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 383 268 tonnes, a 3.9% decrease from 11 842 122 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Cement

September 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 233 613 tonnes of cement in September 1994, up 3.5% from 1 192 243 tonnes in September 1993 and up 2.4% from 1 264 189 tonnes in July 1994.

For January to September 1994, shipments totalled 7 786 316 tonnes, up 12.2% from 6 939 845 shipped tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The September 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Footwear statistics

Third quarter 1994

Manufacturers produced 5,992,332 pairs of footwear in the third quarter of 1994, a 6.7% increase from 5,614,868[r] (revised) pairs a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to September 1994 totalled 17,557,460 pairs of footwear, up 5.2% from 16,691,336[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Footwear statistics* (33-002, $6/$24) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

International air passenger origin and destination

1992

The 1992 data on scheduled international air passenger origin and destination are now available.

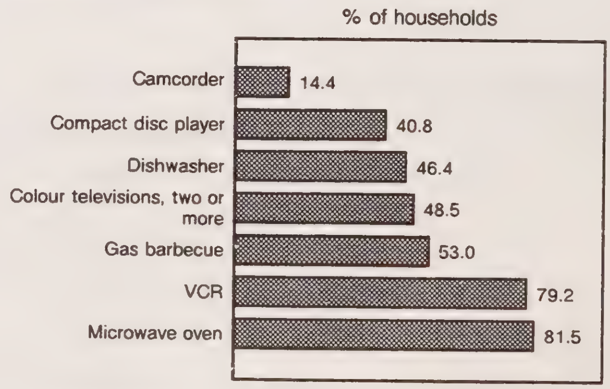
For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Correction: Household facilities and equipment

1994

The second chart that appeared in this release in yesterday's issue was incorrect because it listed camcorders twice in the labels. The correct version of that chart is shown below.

Cocooning and consumerism in 1994: many households have leisure and time-saving equipment



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, September 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Leather and allied products industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 33-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Primary metal industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 41-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Asphalt rooofing, September 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Aviation service bulletin, October 1994, vol. 26, no. 10.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

Canada's international transactions in securities, August 1994.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Labour force information, For the week ended October 15, 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, November 4th.

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MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

September 1994

Waferboard production in September 1994 totalled 268 694 cubic metres, an 8.6% increase from 247 361[r] (revised) cubic metres in September 1993. Particleboard production reached 132 020 cubic metres, up 6.0% from 124 590 cubic metres in September 1993. Fibreboard production in September was 9 462 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 15.4% from 8 199 thousand square metres in September 1993.

For January to September 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 2 261 514 cubic metres, up 11.5% from 2 027 510[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 095 131 cubic metres, up 4.9% from 1 043 889 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 82 850 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 9.9% from 75 364 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The September 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

September 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in September 1994 totalled 74 403 tonnes, up 8.7% from 68 428 tonnes in August 1994. At the end of September 1994, year-to-date production totalled 628 278 tonnes, a 5.3% increase from 596 869 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 841 tonnes in September 1994, up from 10 455 tonnes the previous month. At the end of September 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 97 782 tonnes, compared with 93 083 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 8 078 tonnes in September 1994, up from 7 472 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of September 1994 totalled 58 446 tonnes, compared with 49 998 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The September 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production and value of honey and maple products

1994 issue

Honey production in 1994 was up 7% to 72.6 million pounds—its highest level since 1988. Output from maple products rose 67% in 1994.

Data for 1993 on the production and value of honey and maple products are now available, as are preliminary production estimates for 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1056 and 1057.

To order *Production and value of honey and maple products* ($10/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact John Brunette (613-951-0374) or Rick Harrison (613-951-3854) for data on honey products, or contact Gerry Mason for data on maple products (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Air charter statistics

Second quarter 1994

Preliminary data for the second quarter of 1994 on the air charter industry are now available.

The November 1994 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99) will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumption of containers and other packaging supplies by the manufacturing industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 31-212
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; other countries: US$40).

Wood industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 35-250
(Canada: $53; United States: US$64; other countries: US$75).

Railway operating statistics, August 1994, vol. 74, no. 8.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

New motor vehicle sales, June 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Wholesale trade, August 1994.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm input price index

Third quarter 1994 (preliminary)

In the third quarter of 1994, Canadian farmers as a whole experienced no change in the overall prices of their inputs from the second quarter of 1994. Regional price changes offset each other: Eastern farmers saw prices for their inputs decrease 0.9% during the quarter, while Western farmers saw prices increase 1.0%. In both Eastern and Western Canada, the most important quarterly increases were for machinery and motor vehicles, supplies and services, and interest. At the same time, decreases in the animal production index had a greater impact on the Eastern total than on the Western total. Among the provinces, changes in farm input prices ranged from (-1.5) in Ontario to (+1.4%) in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices rose during the quarter for most input groups. Six of the seven major groups showed slight price increases. The most important increases during the quarter were for machinery and motor vehicles, supplies and services, and interest. Price increases in these categories were offset, however, by a large decrease in some animal production prices. This affected overall input costs—mainly in Eastern Canada.

The overall increase in machinery and motor vehicle input prices averaged 2.4% from the second quarter of 1994 and 6.2% from the third quarter of 1993. Particularly significant in the quarterly change were higher prices for petroleum products, which rose 7.0% in Canada as a whole, 5.5% in Eastern Canada, and 7.4% in Western Canada. Nationally, prices of petroleum products were 6.9% higher than in the third quarter of 1993.

Input prices for supplies and services were up 1.2% from the previous quarter for Canada and were up 4.5% from the third quarter of 1993. Noteworthy in this category was a 3.4% increase in the price of heating fuel from the previous quarter (+6.1% from the third quarter of 1993).

Interest costs in Canada were estimated to be up 6.2% from the previous quarter (+8.1% from the third quarter of 1993). The non-mortgage interest index rose 8.8% during the quarter and rose 14.5% since the third quarter of 1993.

Offsetting the price increases of these categories was a large decrease in animal production input prices (-4.0%). Particularly significant were large decreases in the prices for weanling pigs (-16.3%) and cattle (-3.6%). These price decreases had a greater effect during the quarter on the animal production index for Eastern Canada (-5.4%) than for Western Canada (-1.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582 and 2050-2063.

The third quarter issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, ($20/80) will be available in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Third quarter 1993	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Third quarter 1993 to Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1994
				% change	
Canada					
Total farm input	**114.2**	**118.8**	**118.8**	**4.0**	**0.0**
Building and fencing	119.6	128.1	128.2	7.2	0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.0	121.3	124.2	6.2	2.4
Crop production	104.3	111.4	111.7	7.1	0.3
Animal production	115.7	121.2	116.4	0.6	-4.0
Supplies and services	118.3	122.1	123.6	4.5	1.2
Hired farm labour	132.7	133.7	134.5	1.4	0.6
Property taxes	131.6	135.6	135.6	3.0	0.0
Interest	104.1	98.0	104.1	8.1	6.2
Farm rent	109.5	111.3	111.3	1.6	0.0
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	**118.9**	**123.8**	**122.7**	**3.2**	**-0.9**
Building and fencing	125.7	134.1	134.2	6.8	0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	121.9	127.1	128.6	5.5	1.2
Crop production	111.5	115.8	116.1	4.1	0.3
Animal production	113.6	120.5	114.0	0.4	-5.4
Supplies and services	125.8	130.3	131.4	4.5	0.8
Hired farm labour	141.0	139.2	142.6	1.1	2.4
Property taxes	152.7	158.1	158.1	3.5	0.0
Interest	100.9	104.1	111.2	10.2	6.8
Farm rent	147.3	151.1	151.1	2.6	0.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input	**110.6**	**114.8**	**115.9**	**4.8**	**1.0**
Building and fencing	112.8	121.4	121.5	7.7	0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.6	118.3	121.9	6.4	3.0
Crop production	101.1	109.5	109.9	8.7	0.4
Animal production	118.6	122.1	119.8	1.0	-1.9
Supplies and services	110.7	113.9	115.9	4.7	1.8
Hired farm labour	122.9	127.0	125.7	2.3	-1.0
Property taxes	126.0	129.6	129.6	2.9	0.0
Interest	93.5	94.3	99.7	6.6	5.7
Farm rent	96.7	97.8	97.8	1.1	0.0

■

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index early estimate
October 1994

The raw materials price index (RMPI) is estimated to have increased 0.3% from September 1994 to October 1994. Upward pressure came from the mineral fuels (+0.8%) and wood (+1.0%) indexes. These increases were partially offset by declines in the animal and vegetable products (-0.1%) and metals (-0.4%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 0.2% in October.

This early estimate of October's index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending November 5, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 5, 1994 totalled 284 728 tonnes, down 1.0% from the week-earlier 287 718 tonnes but up 0.2% from the year-earlier 284 217 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 667 996 tonnes, a 3.8% decrease from 12 126 339 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics
September 1994

In September, 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 119.4 million fares, down 2.2% from September 1993. Operating revenues in September totalled $128.4 million, up 1.8% from September 1993.

During the same period, 28 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fares, a 17.8% increase from September 1993. September's operating revenues from the same services totalled $18.9 million, an 8.1% increase from September 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The September 1994 issue *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, $8/$80) will be available next week. See "how to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-4105), Transportation Division. ■

Fabricated structural steel price indexes
Third quarter 1994

The fabricated structural steel price index for the third quarter of 1994 for Canada increased 1.2% from the second quarter of 1994 and increased 4.2% from the third quarter of 1993. Price indexes for the third quarter of 1994 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For furthrer information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Farm product prices
September 1994

In September prices received by farmers for their products continued a decline that began in May 1994. Prices of cereals, oilseeds, potatoes, cattle, and hogs all fell from August to September.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The September 1994 issue of *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) is scheduled for release on November 18th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Egg production
September 1994

Egg production in September 1994 totalled 39.3 million dozen, a 0.7% increase from September 1993. The average number of layers increased 1.4%. The number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,162 to 2,147.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock statistics updates, November 1994.
Catalogue number 23-603E
(Canada: $90; United States: US$108; other countries: US$126).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, September 1994.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Specific domestic electrical appliances, September 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, September 1994.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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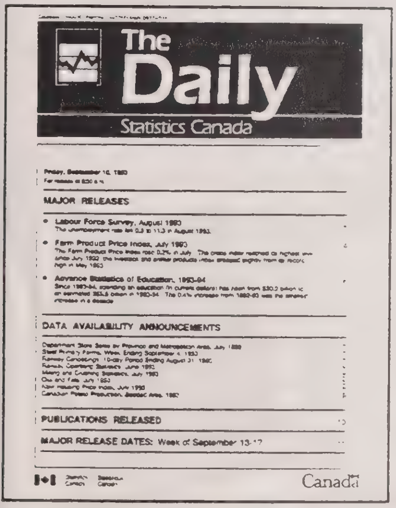
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 14-18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 1994
16	Composite index	October 1994
	Department store sales	September 1994
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	September 1994
18	Canadian international trade	September 1994
	Retail trade	September 1994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Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 9, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

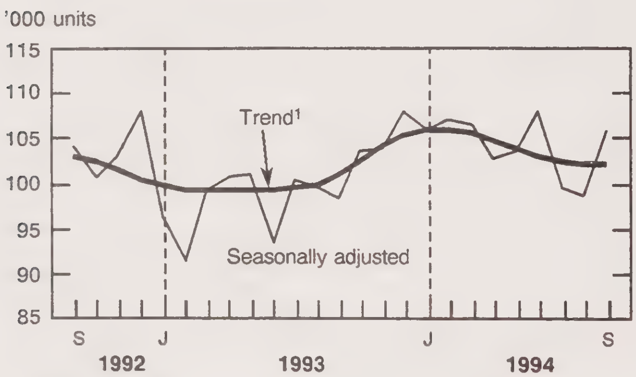
New motor vehicle sales

September 1994

New motor vehicle dealers' sales rebounded after two consecutive monthly declines. Sales of passenger cars and trucks were both higher in September.

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales totalled 106,000 units in September, an increase of 7.6% from August. This gain followed monthly sales declines in July (-7.9%) and August (-1.0%). However, the September sales level was some 2,000 units lower than the 1994 peak of 108,000 units recorded in June.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

September's surge in new motor vehicle sales was led by truck sales (includes light trucks, sport utility vehicles, vans and buses), which were up 9.7% from August. Truck sales have had a generally upward trend since March 1993.

Sales of North American built and imported passenger cars both contributed to a 6.2% increase in total passenger car sales for September. However, the trend for total passenger car sales has been declining since February 1994.

The proportion of North American built passenger cars in the Canadian market continued to be higher than a year earlier. In September the market share of Big Three passenger cars sold in Canada was 60.9%, up from 57.1% a year earlier. The share of passenger cars built by foreign manufacturers in North America almost doubled to 10.5% over the same period. The market share of passenger cars manufactured in Japan, on the other hand, dropped to 22.1% in September 1994 from 31.2% in September 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The September 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	June 1994[r]	July 1994[r]	August 1994[r]	September 1994[p]
	seasonally adjusted			
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
Total new motor vehicles	**107,929** 4.4	**99,444** -7.9	**98,482** -1.0	**106,004** 7.6
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	48,347 4.7	42,795 -11.5	42,899 0.2	46,059 7.4
Imported[2]	15,153 -1.7	15,927 5.1	15,229 -4.4	15,676 2.9
Total	63,501 3.1	58,721 -7.5	58,127 -1.0	61,735 6.2
Trucks, vans and buses	44,428 6.3	40,723 -8.3	40,355 -0.9	44,269 9.7

	September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994	January 1994 to September 1994	Jan.-Sept. 1993 to Jan.-Sept. 1994
	unadjusted			
	units	% change	units	% change
Total new motor vehicles	**100,163**	**5.6**	**974,487**	**5.9**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	41,776	12.6	438,949	15.6
Japan[2]	12,944	-30.0	115,636	-28.2
Other countries[2]	3,788	1.1	34,191	-16.2
Total	58,508	-1.4	588,776	1.2
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	37,573	20.3	352,422	18.0
Imported[2]	4,082	-4.1	33,289	-17.5
Total	41,655	17.3	385,711	13.8

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).
Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.
Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.

■

New housing price index
September 1994

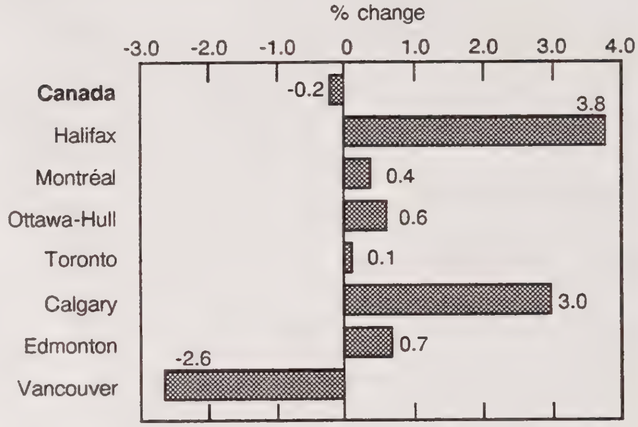
The new housing price index (1986 = 100) stood at 136.3 in September 1994, a slight 0.1% increase from August 1994. This was the 15th consecutive month when the index did not change by more than 0.1%.

In 10 of the 20 cities surveyed contractors reported stable or offsetting new home selling prices, so there were no monthly changes in those city indexes. Of the seven cities that showed monthly price index increases, the largest was for Montréal (+0.3%), where builders cited higher material costs as the main reason. No other monthly increase was larger than 0.2%. Of the three cities that registered monthly decreases, the largest was for Victoria (-0.5%).

The estimated house-only index increased 0.1%, whereas the estimated land-only index decreased 0.1%.

From a year earlier, the index of housing contractors' selling prices was down 0.2%. This movement was influenced by decreases in St. Catharines-Niagara (-3.5%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.1%), Vancouver (-2.6%), Victoria (-1.4%) Hamilton (-0.9%) and Québec (-0.7%). Offsetting increases occurred in Regina (+4.1%), Halifax (+3.8%), Winnipeg (+3.6%), Calgary (+3.0%) and Saskatoon (+1.2%). The index for Toronto, which is Canada's largest market for new residential construction, registered almost no change from a year earlier (+0.1%).

New housing price indexes
September 1993 to September 1994



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). □

New housing price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	September 1993	August 1994	September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994
				% change	
Canada total	**136.6**	**136.2**	**136.3**	**-0.2**	**0.1**
House only	126.1	125.6	125.7	-0.3	0.1
Land only	169.4	169.6	169.5	0.1	-0.1
St. John's	127.0	127.5	127.5	0.4	–
Halifax	114.3	118.6	118.6	3.8	–
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.8	115.8	115.8	0.9	–
Quebec	135.1	134.2	134.2	-0.7	–
Montréal	136.2	136.3	136.7	0.4	0.3
Ottawa-Hull	122.6	123.3	123.3	0.6	–
Toronto	137.7	137.5	137.8	0.1	0.2
Hamilton	128.5	127.6	127.4	-0.9	-0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	125.1	120.5	120.7	-3.5	0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	127.0	123.0	123.0	-3.1	–
London	146.5	146.5	146.5	–	–
Windsor	127.1	127.0	127.0	-0.1	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	136.7	137.7	137.7	0.7	–
Winnipeg	112.6	116.5	116.6	3.6	0.1
Regina	123.1	128.2	128.2	4.1	–
Saskatoon	111.3	112.4	112.6	1.2	0.2
Calgary	137.1	141.1	141.2	3.0	0.1
Edmonton	147.0	147.9	148.0	0.7	0.1
Vancouver	148.5	145.0	144.6	-2.6	-0.3
Victoria	131.6	130.4	129.8	-1.4	-0.5

– *Nil or zero.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms
September 1994

Steel primary forms production for September 1994 totalled 1 125 820 tonnes, a 6.1% decrease from 1 198 902 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to the end of September 1994 reached 10 230 950 tonnes, down 5.0% from 10 764 831 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The September 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing
September 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for September 1994 totalled 188 489 tonnes, a 23.2% increase from 152 987 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of September 1994 totalled 1 466 218 tonnes, up 13.5% from 1 291 280 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The September 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products
September 1994

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 73 874 tonnes in September 1994, up 9.3% from 67 614 tonnes the previous month.

Data for September 1994 on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available, as are production and export market data on selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The September 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics
September 1994

In September pulpwood receipts totalled 3 236 963 cubic metres, up 6.0% from 3 053 446 cubic metres in September 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 614 775 cubic metres, up 14.0% from 5 803 125^r (revised) cubic metres in September 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 116 043 cubic metres, up 7.9% from 7 523 392^r cubic metres in September 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 7.4% to 10 366 522 cubic metres, from 11 189 078^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of September 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 25 660 486 cubic metres, up 4.5% from 24 553 350 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 6.9% to 54 614 049 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 51 099 453^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (79 683 580 cubic metres) was up 4.2% from 76 481 306^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The September 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
July 1994

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.0 million tonnes in July 1994, a 19.4% increase from July 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from U.S. connections during June.

Total loadings from January to July 1994 increased 9.6% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 7.2% during the same period.

All 1993 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The July 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division.

■

Railway operating statistics
August 1994

The seven selected railways reported a net gain of $12.3 million in August 1994. Operating revenues totalled $612.3 million, an increase of 16.4% from August 1993.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased by 27.0% during the same period.

Year-to-date operating revenues to the end of August increased 13.1% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The August 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.

■

Crushing statistics
September 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 204 thousand tonnes of canola in September 1994, the largest volume of canola ever processed in one month and up 16.5% from September 1993. The August 1994 crush was unusually low due to plant maintenance.

Corresponding with the record crush in September was record oil (85 thousand tonnes) and meal (126 thousand tonnes) production. Despite the large output, oil stocks remained low at 16 thousand tonnes, just a slight increase from August. Meal stocks rose to 31 thousand tonnes in September from 25 thousand tonnes in August; even so, meal stocks are at their lowest level since November 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The September 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil pipeline transport, August 1994.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Department store sales and stocks, August 1994.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Building permits, September 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

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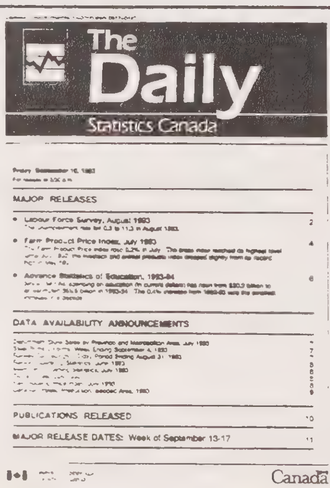

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 8, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

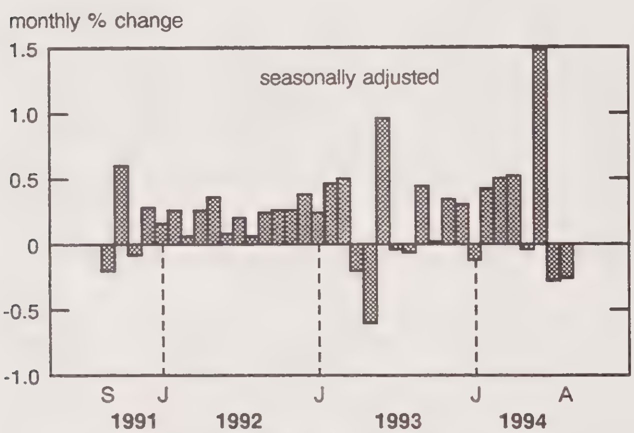
MAJOR RELEASE

Estimates of labour income

August 1994 (preliminary)

Labour income declined 0.3% in August 1994 to $34.1 billion (seasonally adjusted), resulting from weak employment growth and a drop in average weekly earnings. Despite the last two months of decline, labour income is 3.1% higher (unadjusted) than its August 1993 level.

Labour income declines for the second consecutive month



Declines in wages and salaries (seasonally adjusted) were recorded in most industries and provinces and territories on a month-to-month basis. However, for the majority, the current levels of wages and salaries remain above the August 1993 levels.

Decline in labour income led by trade

The August decline in trade, accounting for most of the change in the aggregate, was the largest decline recorded in this industry since January. Average weekly earnings dropped 2.2% in trade, while employment grew by 0.5%. Despite this decline, trade still remains 2.5% above its August 1993 level of wages and salaries.

Commercial services and the health and welfare industry also contributed largely to the August decline in wages and salaries. Weak employment growth combined with a drop of nearly 1% in average weekly earnings resulted in lower wages and salaries in these two industries. However, the year-to-date growth in wages and salaries for commercial services is already 5.8% (unadjusted), up from its 1993 annual rate of 4.0%. In contrast, the health and welfare industry has a year-to-date growth of just 0.6% compared with its 1993 annual rate of 3.1%.

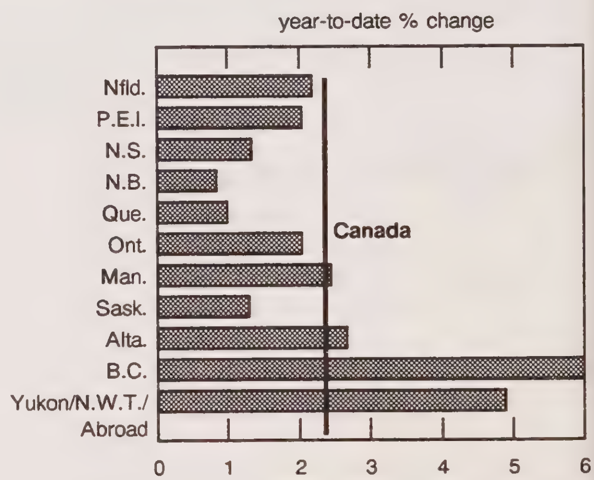
Except for Alberta, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and abroad, all provinces posted August declines in wages and salaries. On a year-to-date basis, six provinces and territories have already attained or surpassed their 1993 annual growth rates.

Note to users

Labour income consists of wages and salaries (88%), plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Unless specifically noted in the text, all figures contained in this release have been adjusted for seasonal variations to facilitate month-to-month comparisons.

Growth of wages and salaries in British Columbia exceeds the national average



Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, $24/$96) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income

	August 1993	July 1994[r]	August 1994[p]	July 1994 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	231.6	242.0	239.2	-1.2
Logging and Forestry	226.1	235.1	244.5	4.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	563.8	624.6	621.7	-0.5
Manufacturing industries	5,067.3	5,279.4	5,273.6	-0.1
Construction industry	1,556.7	1,698.9	1,691.9	-0.4
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,796.0	2,858.9	2,852.3	-0.2
Trade	4,099.7	4,276.1	4,204.0	-1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,528.4	2,495.2	2,487.7	-0.3
Commercial and personal services	3,986.9	4,292.3	4,256.5	-0.8
Educational and related services	2,765.2	2,799.3	2,806.3	0.3
Health and social services	2,773.5	2,770.1	2,744.4	-0.9
Federal administration and other government offices	1,021.1	1,006.3	1,017.2	1.1
Provincial administration	740.7	740.3	739.4	-0.1
Local administration	675.9	698.4	695.9	-0.4
Total wages and salaries	**28,997.0**	**29,989.3**	**29,896.3**	**-0.3**
Supplementary labour income	4,022.3	4,231.0	4,235.3	0.1
Labour income	**33,019.3**	**34,220.3**	**34,131.6**	**-0.3**
	August 1993	July 1994[r]	August 1994[p]	August 1993 to August 1994
	unadjusted			
	$millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	368.7	344.9	372.7	1.1
Logging and Forestry	262.1	281.7	282.8	7.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	565.5	631.8	623.2	10.2
Manufacturing industries	5,120.0	5,463.0	5,321.0	3.9
Construction industry	1,817.3	1,913.4	1,957.6	7.7
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,839.6	2,925.1	2,896.9	2.0
Trade	4,119.4	4,334.9	4,224.5	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,559.1	2,553.4	2,511.5	-1.9
Commercial and personal services	4,127.6	4,446.0	4,385.3	6.2
Educational and related services	2,283.5	2,392.5	2,315.9	1.4
Health and social services	2,833.1	2,844.5	2,805.2	-1.0
Federal administration and other government offices	1,029.1	1,030.0	1,024.7	-0.4
Provincial administration	773.2	772.1	771.5	-0.2
Local administration	682.1	717.1	701.6	2.9
Total wages and salaries	**29,380.4**	**30,650.3**	**30,194.4**	**2.8**
Supplementary labour income	4,046.2	4,335.2	4,257.5	5.2
Labour income	**33,426.6**	**34,985.5**	**34,451.9**	**3.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport
August 1994

In August, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 1.6% to 17 187 084 cubic metres (m^3) from August 1993. Year-to-date receipts, at 132 806 541 m^3, were up 5.7% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 6.8% from August 1993 to 5 021 007 m^3. Pipeline imports declined to 973 704 m^3, down 6.8% from August 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of August 1994 (36 584 558 m^3) were up 8.7% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (7 683 399 m^3) were up 3.7%.

August deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 406 562 m^3, a 2.4% decrease from 1993. August deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 23.9% to 502 507 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The August 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available the third week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
September 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 282,926 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in September 1994, up 10.4% from 256,260 batteries in September 1993.

For January to September 1994, shipments totalled 1,413,108 batteries, up 16.3% from 1,215,456 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The September 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances
September 1994

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 76,339 kitchen appliances in September 1994.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 443,378 units.

The September 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel wire and specified wire products, September 1994.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gas utilities, July 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Unemployment insurance statistics, August 1994.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

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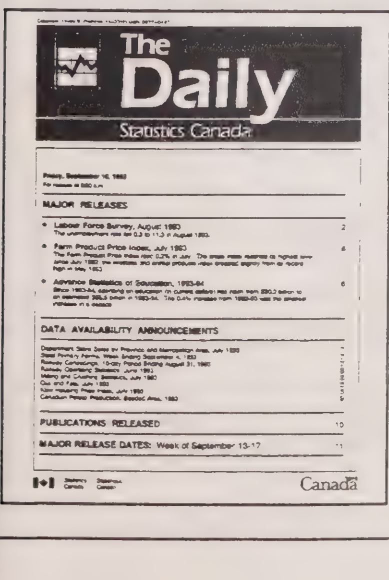
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 7, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Registered nurses
1993

Canada had 264,339 registered nurses in 1993, just 0.2% more than in 1992. In 1993, the ratio of registered nurses employed in nursing to the population was 1 nurse for every 122 residents. This compares with 1 nurse for every 142 residents in 1983.

British Columbia had the lowest ratio of employed nurses to population with 1 nurse for every 130 residents. This was followed by Ontario at 128 and the Northwest Territories at 123. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had the highest ratio at 1 nurse for every 100 residents.

Most nurses who were employed in 1993 (83%) had a diploma in nursing; 16% had a baccalaureate degree and 1.1% had a master's degree or a Ph.D.

In 1993, 89% of registered nurses were employed in nursing, 4% in non-nursing and 4% were not employed; the status of the remaining 3% was not known.

In 1993, 67% of nurses worked in hospitals, 11% in nursing homes, 6% in community health, 3% in educational institutions, 2% in physicians' offices, and 10% in areas that ranged from self-employment to business and industry. In 1993, as in previous years, most nurses worked in direct patient care (80%) and worked full time (57%).

Place of employment of registered nurses employed in nursing in 1993

Place of employment	Total	Percentage
Total	**235,630**	**100%**
Hospital	158,536	67
Nursing home	25,027	11
Community health	13,646	6
Physician's office	5,767	2
Educational institution	6,630	3
Other	23,837	10
Not stated	2,187	1

Source: Research Department, Canadian Nurses Association, October 1994.

Further tabulations of the 1993 data on registered nurses are now available.

For more information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

Employment status of registered nurses in 1993

	Total	Employed in nursing	Employed but not in nursing	Not employed	Not stated
Canada	**264,339**	**235,630**	**10,180**	**11,213**	**7,316**
Newfoundland	5,514	5,147	42	325	0
Prince Edward Island	1,276	1,247	8	21	0
Nova Scotia	9,544	9,129	46	359	10
New Brunswick	8,311	7,521	26	156	608
Quebec	63,172	59,863	382	904	2,023
Ontario	101,546	84,343	8,676	5,940	2,587
Manitoba	10,915	10,258	162	70	425
Saskatchewan	8,826	8,390	72	209	155
Alberta	24,148	21,835	259	1,712	342
British Columbia	30,541	27,384	499	1,492	1,166
Northwest Territories	546	513	8	25	0

Source Research Department, Canadian Nurses Association, October 1994.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Trends in the business population
Third quarter 1994

In the third quarter of 1994, the number of employer businesses recorded its first quarterly decrease in over a year. Even so, this count of the business population increased 1.48% from the third quarter of 1993.

The seasonally adjusted number of remitting payroll deduction accounts decreased 0.09% from the second quarter of 1993 to 923,881. All regions except British Columbia and the Territories recorded decreases for the third quarter. The largest percentage decreases were in Prince Edward Island (-0.85%), Saskatchewan (-0.81%) and Newfoundland (-0.78%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1420.

For further information on this release, contact Des Beckstead (613-951-6199), Business Register Division. ■

For-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination)
Second half 1993 and annual 1993 (preliminary)

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 95.6 million tonnes of freight during the second half of 1993, up 21% from the previous year. The annual 1993 level reached 173.1 million tonnes, a 16% increase from 1992.

Domestic traffic accounted for 82% of the tonnage moved during the second half of 1993 (81% for the year 1993).

Preliminary data are available from the for-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination) survey for the third and fourth quarters of 1993 and for 1993 (annual). The survey measures the intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers.

Data for the third and fourth quarters of 1993 will appear in the vol. 10, no. 6 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■

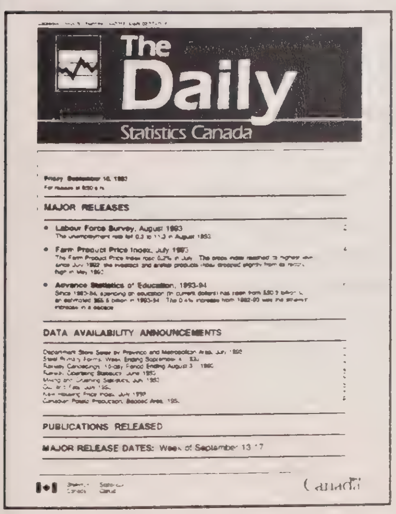
Mobile home industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mobile home industry (SIC 3244) totalled $198.8 million, up 13.3% from $175.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5554.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, August 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Footwear statistics, quarter ended September 1994.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $6/$24; United States: US$8/US$29; other countries: US$9/US$34).

Cement, September 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, June 1994, vol. 71, no. 6.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Exports by commodity, August 1994.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

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MAJOR RELEASE

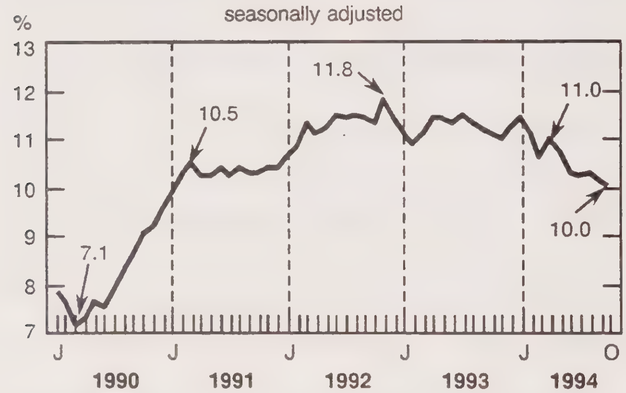
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

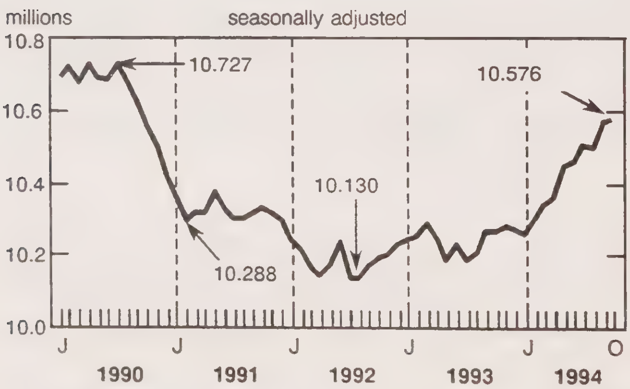
Labour force survey
October 1994

The estimate of employed persons declined slightly in October after robust gains that totalled 327,000 in the preceding eight months. A decline in part-time employment among youths was partly offset by a gain in full-time employment among adults. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 10.0%.

Unemployment rate



Full-time employment



Weak labour market for youths, but strong labour market for adults

Despite recent monthly fluctuations, the employment trend among youths aged 15 to 24 has changed little since early 1993, following sharp declines in the early 1990s. Employment among youths remains 354,000 below its pre-recession level. In October the number of employed youths fell by 43,000, offsetting the gain in September. Their unemployment rate increased 0.8 percentage points to 16.6% in October.

The number of employed adults aged 25 and over continued to increase, up 23,000 in October and up 299,000 since January. Virtually all of the increase has been in full-time employment. Strong employment growth over this period has lowered their unemployment rate to 8.7% in October from 10.0% in January.

Goods-producing industries continue to create jobs

The upward employment trend in goods-producing industries continued in October (+18,000), with gains since January totalling 211,000.

Employment in manufacturing increased by 26,000 in October. Since January, the gains in manufacturing employment have totalled 124,000 (+7.0%), and the total number of hours worked has grown 9.2%. This coincides with increasing exports, the continuing surge of new manufacturing orders, and rising shipments.

Employment in services-producing industries fell by 44,000 in October, with declines of 22,000 in trade and 13,000 in public administration.

Provincial labour markets

Despite declines in October of 20,000 in Ontario and 15,000 in British Columbia, employment has been trending upward in both provinces. Growth since January totals 137,000 in Ontario and 46,000 in British Columbia.

Employment in Manitoba increased by 11,000 over the latest two months, which returns it to about the same level as a year earlier. In October employment increased sharply in Prince Edward Island, up 3,000. Employment levels did not change significantly in the other provinces.

MAJOR RELEASE

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

The labour force survey undergoes a sample redesign every 10 years following the decennial Census. An article describing significant features of the new design will appear in the October 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001).

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ending October 15, 1994* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300). The October 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) will be available the third week of November. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for December 2nd.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

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12	*Industry employment*
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16	*Next release date and notes to users*

Hint: *if you know the code for the message you wish to hear, enter it immediately to by-pass the instructions. For example, to obtain in English the unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program in New Brunswick, press 15, and then press 3 for the province of New Brunswick.*

Labour force characteristics

	October 1994	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,140	-34	178
Employment ('000)	12,726	-20	319
Full-time ('000)	10,576	6	315
Part-time ('000)	2,150	-26	4
Unemployment ('000)	1,414	-14	-141
Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	-0.1	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	64.8	-0.3	-0.2
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.4	-0.1	0.7

	October 1994	October 1993	October 1993 to October 1994
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,081	13,910	170
Employment ('000)	12,804	12,488	316
Full-time ('000)	10,617	10,298	319
Part-time ('000)	2,187	2,190	-3
Unemployment ('000)	1,277	1,422	-146
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	10.2	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	64.6	64.7	-0.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.7	58.1	0.6

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	October 1994	September 1994	October 1993	October 1994	October 1993	October 1994	September 1994	October 1993	October 1994	October 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**14,140**	**14,174**	**13,962**	**14,081**	**13,910**	**64.8**	**65.1**	**65.0**	**64.6**	**64.7**
Newfoundland	234	238	233	232	234	52.5	53.2	52.5	51.9	52.8
Prince Edward Island	69	67	66	68	65	67.1	65.7	66.0	66.7	65.4
Nova Scotia	423	420	416	422	418	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.8	59.5
New Brunswick	338	338	331	341	332	59.2	59.2	58.6	59.8	58.7
Quebec	3,436	3,448	3,405	3,433	3,408	62.0	62.2	62.0	61.9	62.0
Ontario	5,394	5,424	5,356	5,363	5,319	65.9	66.3	66.5	65.5	66.0
Manitoba	545	540	543	545	541	66.8	66.3	66.9	66.8	66.6
Saskatchewan	472	470	476	471	474	65.5	65.2	66.2	65.3	66.0
Alberta	1,422	1,417	1,399	1,417	1,389	72.3	72.1	72.0	72.0	71.5
British Columbia	1,802	1,814	1,739	1,789	1,731	65.6	66.3	65.5	65.2	65.2

	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	October 1994	September 1994	October 1993	October 1994	October 1993	October 1994	September 1994	October 1993	October 1994	October 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**12,726**	**12,746**	**12,407**	**12,804**	**12,488**	**58.4**	**58.5**	**57.7**	**58.7**	**58.1**
Newfoundland	186	187	186	189	191	41.7	41.8	41.9	42.4	43.0
Prince Edward Island	58	55	54	59	55	56.7	54.0	53.6	58.0	54.6
Nova Scotia	369	367	354	374	360	52.2	52.0	50.4	52.9	51.3
New Brunswick	297	296	288	304	293	52.0	51.8	51.0	53.2	51.8
Quebec	3,026	3,029	2,954	3,053	2,986	54.6	54.7	53.8	55.1	54.4
Ontario	4,906	4,926	4,796	4,919	4,804	59.9	60.2	59.5	60.1	59.6
Manitoba	497	491	493	503	496	60.9	60.2	60.7	61.7	61.1
Saskatchewan	438	438	441	442	445	60.7	60.7	61.3	61.3	61.9
Alberta	1,308	1,304	1,268	1,316	1,272	66.5	66.4	65.3	66.9	65.4
British Columbia	1,638	1,653	1,577	1,644	1,586	59.7	60.4	59.4	59.9	59.8

	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	October 1994	September 1994	October 1993	October 1994	October 1993	October 1994	September 1994	October 1993	October 1994	October 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**1,414**	**1,428**	**1,555**	**1,277**	**1,422**	**10.0**	**10.1**	**11.1**	**9.1**	**10.2**
Newfoundland	48	51	47	43	43	20.5	21.4	20.2	18.4	18.4
Prince Edward Island	11	12	12	9	11	15.5	17.8	18.8	13.2	16.4
Nova Scotia	54	53	62	48	57	12.8	12.6	14.9	11.4	13.8
New Brunswick	41	42	43	37	39	12.1	12.4	13.0	11.0	11.7
Quebec	410	419	451	380	421	11.9	12.2	13.2	11.1	12.4
Ontario	488	498	560	444	514	9.0	9.2	10.5	8.3	9.7
Manitoba	48	49	50	41	45	8.8	9.1	9.2	7.6	8.2
Saskatchewan	34	32	35	29	29	7.2	6.8	7.4	6.1	6.2
Alberta	114	113	131	101	118	8.0	8.0	9.4	7.1	8.5
British Columbia	164	161	162	145	145	9.1	8.9	9.3	8.1	8.4

■

OTHER RELEASES

Apartment building construction price indexes
Third quarter 1994

Apartment building construction price indexes (1986 = 100) for the third quarter of 1994 are now available. The composite price index for the seven cities surveyed rose 0.6% from the second quarter of 1994 (to 120.1) and increased 2.1% from the third quarter of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Sugar sales
October 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 94 374 tonnes for all types of sugar in October 1994, comprising 77 893 tonnes in domestic sales and 16 481 tonnes in export sales. At the end of October 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 922 270 tonnes: 818 230 tonnes in domestic sales and 104 040 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 90 079^r (revised) tonnes in October 1993, of which 73 887^r tonnes were domestic sales and 16 192^r tonnes were export sales. At the end of October 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 891 220^r tonnes: 785 963^r tonnes in domestic sales and 105 257^r tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The October 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

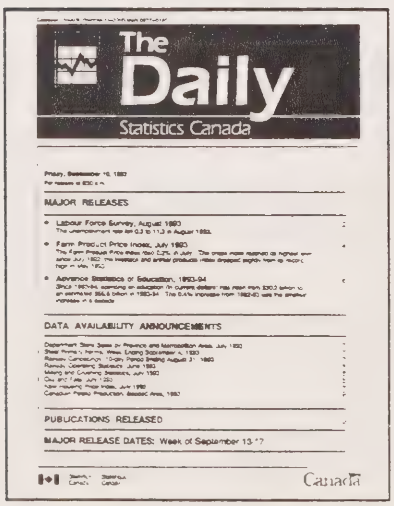
For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Television viewing
1993

Preliminary data on television viewing for 1993 (autumn) are now available.

Television viewing, 1993 (87-208, $28) will be available later this year.

For further information on this release, contact Mary K. Allen (613-951-1544), Culture Statistics Program, Education Culture and Tourism Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products, quarter ended September 1994.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $6/$24; United States: US$8/US$29; other countries: US$9/US$34).

Beverage and tobacco product industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Rigid insulating board, September 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gypsum products, September 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, September 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1992.
Catalogue number 53-215
(Canada: $36; United States: US$44; other countries: US$51).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 7-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
7	Registered nurses	1993
8	Estimates of labour income	August 1994
9	New motor vehicle sales	September 199
	New housing price index	September 19

Note: The Daily *will not be published on November 11th, Remembrance Day.*

Lacking Nov. 4 , 7-14, 1994

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 15, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries

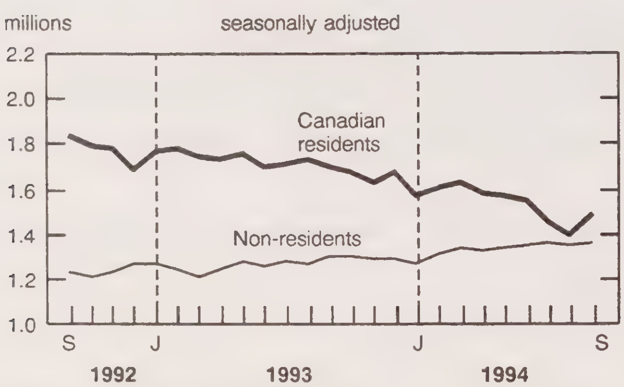
September 1994

A record 300,000 overseas visitors (seasonally adjusted) came to Canada in September 1994. Meanwhile, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States remained relatively stable at 3.1 million.

Overnight trips to Canada increasing

Foreigners made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) into Canada in September, up 0.7% from August. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, and then it began inching upward in April 1993.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



United States residents made 1.0 million trips of one or more nights to Canada in September, down slightly (-0.3%) compared to August, but above the level in September 1993.

Overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries increased 4.6% from August to a record seasonally adjusted level of 300,000, well above the number a year ago. Overnight visits from a number of countries were up from September 1993, including Germany (up 28.1% to 54,000), Japan (up 27.2% to 65,000) and Australia (up 25.8% to 15,000).

During the first nine months of 1994, residents of the United States and other countries made 13.3 million overnight trips to Canada, up 5.9% from the same period in 1993. The number of overnight stays in Canada increased for all of the top 10 countries of origin during this period.

Note to users

Month-to-month comparisons in international travel are made using data that have been seasonally adjusted for variations which repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week.

Year-over-year comparisons are made using unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.

Seasonally adjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States by province/territory of re-entry are available for the first time on CANSIM matrix 2695.

Estimated trips to Canada of one or more nights

	January-September 1994p	Jan.-Sept. 1993 to Jan.-Sept. 1994p
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Country of residence		
United States	10,474	4.8
United Kingdom	483	1.4
Japan	392	16.8
France	358	15.0
Germany	321	7.5
Hong Kong	106	8.2
Australia	96	23.3
Italy	81	1.1
Switzerland	77	7.8
Netherlands	77	5.2

p *Preliminary figures*

Canadians made more overnight trips abroad in September

Overall, Canadians made more overnight trips abroad in September. In terms of all travel modes, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries increased 6.7% from the previous month to 1.5 million (seasonally adjusted), but remained below the September 1993 figure.

Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States generally has been decreasing since January 1992. Nevertheless, considering all modes of transportation, Canadians made 1.2 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States, up 7.7% from August.

Canadians made 802,000 overnight car trips to the United States in September 1994, up 4.3% compared to August.

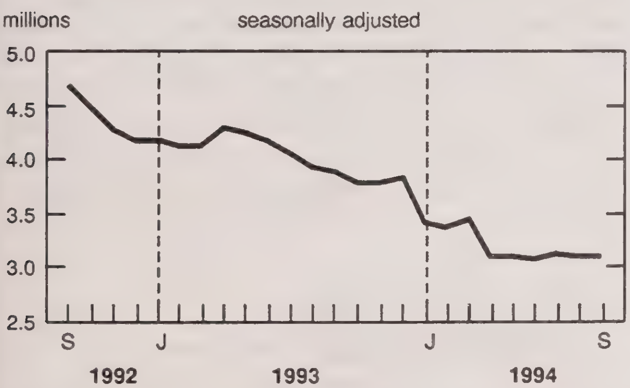
Overnight trips to all other countries increased 2.8% from the previous month to 283,000.

Same-day car trips to the United States relatively stable since April

Canadian residents made 3.1 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in September, up slightly (+0.3%) from August but substantially below the September 1993 figure. All provinces recorded increases from August in the number of Canadians returning from same-day car trips to the United States, except New Brunswick (-2.4%) and British Columbia (-1.7%).

After peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991, same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians declined between February 1992 and March 1994. Since April 1994, this type of travel, which is often used as an indicator of cross border shopping, has been relatively stable.

Same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States, by automobile



A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which stood at about US74 cents in September, compared to more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor has been the rising price of gasoline in the United States which, combined with the falling Canadian dollar, has narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C13 cents per litre. More recently, the Canadian federal government, as well as a number of provincial governments, lowered taxes on tobacco products (beginning in February 1994).

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 20.0% from September 1993, to 3.1 million. All provinces recorded decreases from September 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 539,000 same-day cross-border car trips, down 27.0% from September 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

	September 1994p	September 1993 to September 1994p
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Canada	**3,122**	**-20.0**
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	436	-24.0
Quebec	315	-20.9
Ontario	1,445	-20.3
Manitoba	60	-17.3
Saskatchewan	24	-18.4
Alberta	17	-7.2
British Columbia	822	-17.5
Yukon	3	+27.5

p *Preliminary figures*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The September 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	July 1994[r]	August 1994[r]	September 1994[p]	August 1994[r] to September 1994[p]
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,119	3,076	3,087	0.3
One or more nights	802	768	802	4.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,172	1,118	1,204	7.7
Other countries	275	275	283	2.8
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from United States				
Same-day	1,717	1,724	1,755	1.8
One or more nights	736	722	724	0.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,063	1,053	1,050	-0.3
Other countries[2]	287	287	300	4.6

	September 1994[p]	September 1993 to September 1994[p]	January to September 1994[p]	January-September 1993 to January-September 1994[p]
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,122	-20.0	29,144	-22.5
One or more nights	877	-19.3	8,190	-18.5
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,239	-15.2	12,012	-14.8
Other countries	271	6.3	2,703	3.1
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from United States				
Same-day	1,921	13.8	15,730	5.4
One or more nights	915	5.4	7,285	5.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,352	5.7	10,474	4.8
Other countries[2]	444	18.0	2,867	10.4

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

National survey on the financing of small business

October 1994

In Canada small businesses generally rely on loans arranged through domestic financial institutions for their financing. While their attempts to secure financing are generally fruitful, success varies with the type of business but not necessarily by whether the owner is male or female.

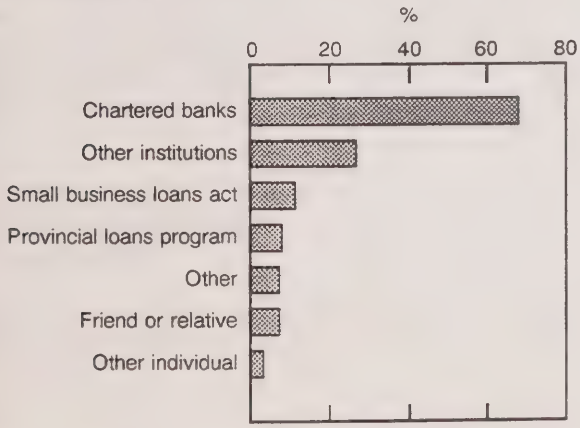
Almost all financing for small businesses was sought from domestic sources. Only about 1% of these businesses have obtained financing from outside Canada.

Small businesses most often seek loans from banks

Most small businesses prefer to finance their operations through borrowing. In October 1994, 34% of small businesses reported that they tried to obtain debt financing in the last year, whereas just under 2% pursued equity financing during the same period.

Over two-thirds (68%) of the small businesses that tried to secure debt financing went to chartered banks. Other financial institutions such as trust companies or credit unions were approached by 27%. A smaller share sought financing from the public sector. This may be because small businesses seek assistance from the public sector only after they have received insufficient financing from other sources.

Attempts to obtain financing by source
Number of businesses seeking financing as a percentage of total



Note to users

These data are from the National survey of small business financing, which was conducted in October 1994. This sample survey of 2,200 small businesses represents all industries and regions in Canada. The sample is only representative of active businesses.

Small businesses that are no longer in business, or those that had never started because they could not secure the necessary financing are excluded from survey frame.

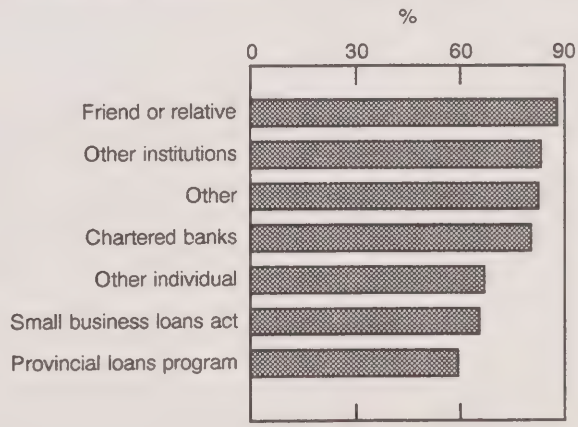
Small businesses, for the purpose of this survey, include all businesses with fewer than 50 employees.

Equity financing includes any financing where the investor receives a share of the business. Debt financing includes loans, lines of credit, factoring and leasing.

Friends and relatives: the most successful source of financing

Small businesses were most successful in securing loans from friends and relatives (88%), from other financial institutions (84%) and from chartered banks (81%). Least successful were attempts to obtain loans under a provincial small business loan program (60%).

Success rates for dept financing
Number of businesses obtaining financing as a percentage of attempts



Of businesses that tried to secure debt financing, those in the services and primary (agriculture, fishing, mining and forestry) industries were most successful. One fifth (18%) of small businesses in business and personal services and 15% of those in primary industries were refused loans. The highest refusal rates for debt financing were observed for small wholesale and retail operations (24%) and manufacturers (23%).

Are women really refused financing more often?

One fifth (18%) of small businesses owned by men that had sought financing had been refused, compared with 24% of those owned by women. This difference may reflect an industry preference rather than sex discrimination by the lenders. An example suggestive of this industry preference is the business and personal services industry, which has the largest share of businesses owned by women (22%), yet it has a low rate of refusal.

National and regional estimates of financing for small business will be presented in a working paper which will be available in December 1994. In addition to financing of small business, this paper will examine international trade by industry, region, sex, and multiple-owner businesses.

Custom tabulations and other special surveys on this topic are available.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-0224) or Andrée Girard (613-951-3467), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Cereals and oilseeds review

August 1994

With the harvest complete, interest in the grain trade has turned to international demand and pricing. This month's situation report looks at September world estimates for production and stocks of cereals and oilseeds. The report also outlines the latest outlooks for Canadian Wheat Board grains and details price trends for grain futures during September.

The August 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Postcensal estimates of population by age, sex and marital status

July 1, 1994

Preliminary postcensal estimates by age, sex and marital status at July 1, 1994 as well as updated postcensal estimates at July 1, 1991 to 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6213-6225.

These estimates will appear in the 1994 issue of *Annual demographic statistics* (91-213, $40) to be released in March 1995.

For further information on this release, contact the nearest Regional Reference Centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Air charter statistics

June and July 1994

Preliminary data on the air charter business for June and July 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

The November issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99), will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Chewing gum industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) totalled $329.9 million, up 5.1% from $314.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5394.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Leaf tobacco industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled $347.7 million, down 2.8% from $357.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5407.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials industry (SIC 3721) totalled $812.6 million, up 20.0% from $677.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6872.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other agricultural chemical industries

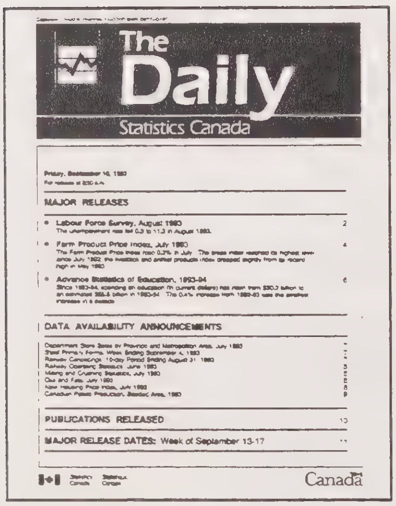
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled $106.6 million, up 41.3% from $75.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■



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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, September 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Railway carloadings, July 1994.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, September 1994.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Energy statistics handbook, November 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

Cancer in Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 82-218
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; other countries: US$35).

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Statistics Canada

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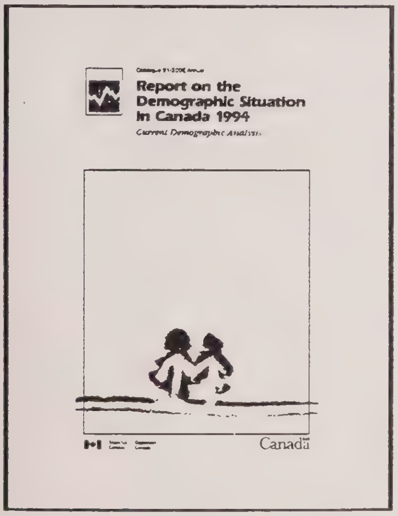
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Current demographic situation in Canada
1994

Statistics Canada's latest report on the demographic trends of the nation is released today.

Examining various indexes of the country's demographic health, the first part of this report places Canada in context with other developed countries, and features a look at Central Europe. It presents abridged life tables (revised) for Canada from 1971 to 1991 along with a commentary on them. The internal mobility of Canadians is also analyzed.

The report's second part takes stock of the demographic aspects of the "sandwich generation", using data from the 1990 general social survey.

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1994 (91-209E, $30) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division.

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index
October 1994

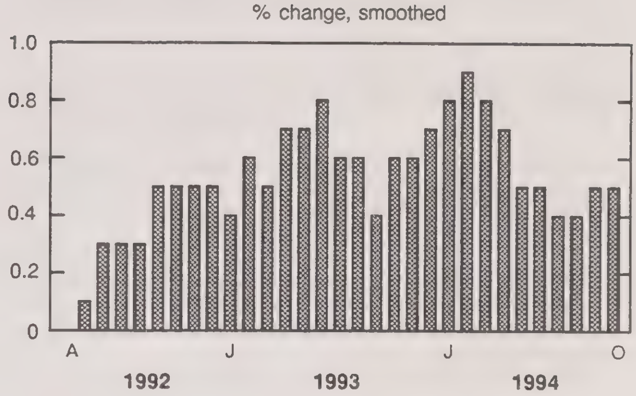
The leading indicator in October continued to grow at the 0.5% pace set in September, after easing from more rapid rates of growth most of this year. Growth was led again by investment spending, which has become the engine of growth since last summer. Export demand remained slow, while household spending tailed off.

Household demand remains weak, following back-to-back declines in labour income. Consumers were particularly hesitant to enter the housing market, with the housing index off another 2%. Both housing starts and sales of existing houses suffered a setback this month, after a one-month improvement. Sales of durable goods stayed sluggish.

New orders for durable goods continued their year-long surge, marking the longest period of sustained growth since 1987-88. Orders were sparked by heavy demand for capital goods and were reinforced by gains in several other industries, particularly autos after several plants reopened. Shipments continued to rise compared to inventories, which remained relatively low. Rapid growth in services employment was led by business demand, which remains robust after reaching a 20-year record high this summer.

Slower growth in the U.S. leading indicator has recently been reflected in Canada's exports. The key elements of U.S. demand for natural resources remain mixed. Industrial production in the United States in September failed to rise for the first time in 16 months, but consumers there continued to spend and building permits rose to their highest level this year.

Composite index



Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the November 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	**165.6**	**166.4**	**167.1**	**167.7**	**168.5**	**169.3**	**0.5**
Housing index[1]	130.3	129.7	127.8	125.2	122.6	120.1	-2.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,851	1,859	1,871	1,884	1,898	1,908	0.5
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,388	4,337	4,286	4,264	4,264	4,267	0.1
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	29,618	29,886	30,137	30,274	30,366	30,440	0.2
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	213.4	214.2	214.9	215.4	215.9	216.3	0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.7	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,724.7	10,851.5	10,965.3	11,094.3	11,274.8	11,503.4	2.0
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.60	0.02*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,110.6	1,115.4	1,121.8	1,127.3	1,131.8	1,133.6	0.2
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,873.1	3,919.5	3,951.7	3,988.3	3,985.0	3,963.8	-0.5
Unsmoothed composite	166.6	167.0	168.3	168.9	170.3	171.5	0.7

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

Current demographic situation

1994

At 1.3% in 1993, Canada boasts the strongest population growth rate among the industrialized countries. Australia, usually its principal challenger in this area, grew at a rate of 0.9% in 1993, the United States grew at 1.1% and Europe grew at 0.3%.

Immigration accounted for a large part of this high growth rate. The birth rate continues to fall while mortality is declining slowly. These are the classic features that produce an ageing population.

Fewer births and more deaths slow the rate of natural increase

The number of births fell below the 400,000 mark in 1992. Even though slight, the decrease was sufficient to bring the birth rate down from 14.0 per 1,000 population to 13.8 per 1,000 in 1993, the lowest birth rate ever seen in Canada. The declining birth rate is a result of population ageing: women of childbearing age make up a smaller portion of the adult population, even though their total fertility rate has risen slightly, from 1.59 children per woman in 1986 to 1.71 per woman in 1992.

Population growth and population ageing have meant that, in 1992, for the first time in its history, Canada recorded over 200,000 deaths (201,020). However, there was no rise in mortality because life expectancy at birth continues to increase.

While some causes of premature death have decreased, others have gained ground. Between 1971 and 1991, the risk of dying from a heart attack between the ages of 40 and 60 fell by 61% for men and fell by 55% for women. But in the same period the risk that women between the same ages would die of lung cancer increased by 140%.

Immigration is higher than the natural increase in the population

The decline in the rate of natural increase of the population was partly offset by substantial immigration. For a second consecutive year, net international immigration (206,900) contributed more to population growth than the excess of births over deaths (193,100). The last time that immigration was higher than the natural increase in the population was before World War I, during the opening of the Prairies.

If about 250,000 immigrants were to arrive every year (as was the case in 1992 and 1993), Canada would gain virtually the population of Saskatchewan every five years.

Definitions

Total fertility rate: *The number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if at each age she had the fertility behaviour of women in that year at the different ages.*

Birth rate: *The ratio of the number of births to the population of a country or region. It is expressed in births percent or per thousand.*

Death rate: *The ratio during a period of the number of deaths to the population at risk. If the population involved is the total population, the rate is called the crude death rate.*

Natural increase: *The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. It also can be expressed as a rate (percent or per thousand).*

Data sources

Most of the data come from the Vital Statistics Section of the Health Division in Statistics Canada, from the Demography Division in Statistics Canada, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Institut National d'Études Démographiques of France, from EUROSTAT, SOPEMI, the World Health Organization, the United Nations and the statistical institutes of some countries such as Switzerland, Australia, Japan, Mexico and New Zealand.

The sandwich generation, also known as the bridge generation because it bridges young children and ageing parents, consists of individuals aged 35 to 64 who have at least one child at home and at least one parent aged 65 or over who may or may not live in the same household. The data which allowed an analysis of this particular group of people came from Statistics Canada's general social survey.

In addition to the landed immigrants who intend to settle permanently in the country, Canada receives numerous temporary immigrants such as students and temporary workers. The number of residence permits granted to or renewed for students only in 1993 was 87,200.

Size of the sandwich generation will increase substantially

Over the next two decades, the size of the sandwich generation (middle-aged individuals who have both young children and ageing parents) will increase substantially. However, there is little evidence to suggest that this increase will directly cause an increase in the burden on individual members of the generation.

In 1990 over one-third of Canadians aged 35 to 64 (about 3.4 million people) had a child living under their roof and had at least one parent over 65. Only about 3% of them had a parent over 65 living with them. However, almost two-thirds (63%) lived close enough to visit a parent and return home the same day.

According to data from the 1990 general social survey, members of the sandwich generation need to provide relatively little immediate assistance to their ageing parents. While most keep in touch, fewer than one-quarter provide assistance in the form of transportation, house maintenance, personal care or financial support. But that does not mean that ageing parents are not receiving the help they need.

Projections show that by the year 2000 the population aged 35 to 64 will have grown by 23%, while the population with both young children and ageing parents will have increased by 30%. In contrast, from 2000 to 2010 the size of the sandwich generation will increase more slowly than the population of which it is a part.

The strong growth anticipated by the turn of the century will be due primarily to the increase in age of the baby-boomers. Changes in fertility and mortality will have little effect.

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1994 (91-209E, $30) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division. ■

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Third quarter 1994

The machinery and equipment price index (MEPI, 1986 = 100) by industry of purchase was at a preliminary 114.2 in the third quarter of 1994, up 0.3% from the second quarter of 1994. The domestic component increased by 0.8%, while the import component fell by 0.1%.

The total index was up 4.9% in the third quarter of 1994 from the third quarter of 1993. Both components rose: the domestic increased 3.0% and the import increased 6.6%. The increase in the import component reflects a 5.2% rise in the U.S. exchange rate.

Among the industry divisions, the largest contributor to the overall quarterly price increase was agriculture (+2.6%). Three industries posted declines for the period: manufacturing (-0.2%), construction (-0.3%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (-0.3%). Comparing the third quarters of 1993 and 1994, the largest contributors to the annual price increase were the following industry divisions: manufacturing (+4.9%), agriculture (+8.0%) and transportation, communication, storage and utilities (+3.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price Statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance[1]	Third quarter 1993[r]	Second quarter 1994[r]	Third quarter 1994[p]	Second quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1994	Third quarter 1993 to Third quarter 1994
					% change	
Machinery and equipment price index	**100.0**	**108.9**	**113.9**	**114.2**	**0.3**	**4.9**
Industry						
Agriculture	11.0	122.3	128.7	132.1	2.6	8.0
Forestry	1.5	118.6	122.8	123.3	0.4	4.0
Fishing	0.6	110.8	115.0	115.3	0.3	4.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	108.2	114.0	113.7	-0.3	5.1
Manufacturing	29.9	112.0	117.7	117.5	-0.2	4.9
Construction	3.5	110.0	117.0	116.6	-0.3	6.0
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.9	106.4	110.0	110.1	0.1	3.5
Trade	4.0	102.3	106.5	106.7	0.2	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	99.5	102.3	102.4	0.1	2.9
Community, business and personal services	11.1	96.0	99.9	99.9	0.0	4.1
Public administration	4.7	108.3	113.4	113.6	0.2	4.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *These indexes might have been revised from the previous quarter and have not been finalized.*
1 *Weights for the industry divisions are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and private investment in Canada, 1979-1983).*

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales

September 1994

Seasonally adjusted, department store sales dropped 7.4% in September following a healthy 4.8% increase in August. Although sales were 1.3% lower than in September 1993, cumulative sales for the first nine months of 1994 were 2.7% higher than for the same period last year.

Stocks, after five consecutive months of decline, remained virtually unchanged from August.

Department store sales and stocks

	July 1994[r]	August 1994[r]	Sept. 1994[p]	Aug. 1994 to Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993 to Sept. 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Sales	1,081.2	1,132.9	1,048.9	-7.4	-1.3
Stocks	4,969.7	4649.6	4,651.8	--	-8.2

– *Amount too small to be expressed.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Unadjusted

Consumer spending in major department stores totalled $541 million, 5.5% less than in September 1993. In contrast, junior department store sales, at $473 million, were 0.8% higher. Concession sales ($41.5 million) accounted for 4.1% of total sales.

Only Newfoundland and Saskatchewan recorded higher sales compared to September 1993. While sales in Quebec remained relatively unchanged, sales in all other provinces declined.

Department store sales including concessions

	September 1994	Sept. 1993 to Sept. 1994
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	15.9	12.5
Prince Edward Island	4.3	-3.0
Nova Scotia	33.6	-4.1
New Brunswick	24.5	-0.4
Quebec	187.8	-0.1
Ontario	429.3	-4.4
Manitoba	39.9	-5.9
Saskatchewan	27.6	1.3
Alberta	103.4	-3.0
British Columbia	148.1	-2.0
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	39.4	-1.9
Edmonton	40.5	-5.4
Halifax - Dartmouth	18.1	0.1
Hamilton	29.8	-6.0
Montréal	107.6	2.7
Ottawa - Hull	45.3	-6.6
Québec	23.3	-8.3
Toronto	168.2	-2.7
Vancouver	80.9	-0.5
Winnipeg	34.8	-9.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The September 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in December. See "How to order publications". Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines is also available in this publication.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear, (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

September 1994

Rolled steel shipments for September 1994 totalled 1 183 717 tonnes, up 7.1% from 1 105 609 tonnes in August 1994 and up 1.9% from 1 161 329^r (revised) tonnes in September 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September 1994 totalled 10 043 012 tonnes, up 1.1% from 9 937 911^r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The September 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation statistics

September 1994

On a year-over-year basis, the major Canadian air carriers (Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL)) reported 14% growth in international passenger-kilometres during September 1994. In the first three quarters of 1994, they flew 21.3 billion passenger-kilometres on international routes. This was a 3% increase from the previous peak, which occurred in 1990. CAIL's parent (PWA Corporation) purchased Wardair in 1990. In 1990, CAIL began reporting all the international scheduled operations previously flown by Wardair.

Domestic passenger-kilometres increased for a fifth consecutive month on a year-over-year basis. Since deregulation in 1988, this is the first time that steady increases in the domestic market have occurred, a result of growing demand for air services.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for September 1994 will be published in the December 1994 issue of *Aviation Service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

October 1994

Average prices of selected farm inputs for October 1994 are now available on CANSIM by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Correction: Other agricultural chemical industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled $296.0 million, up 14.8% from $257.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1994.
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(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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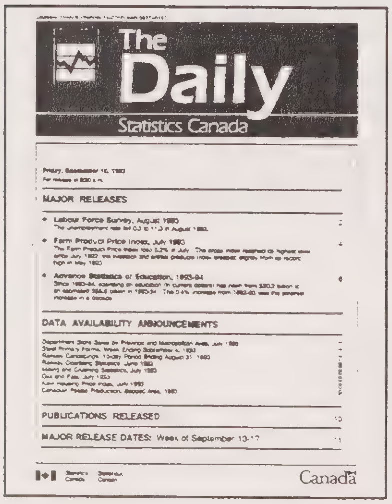
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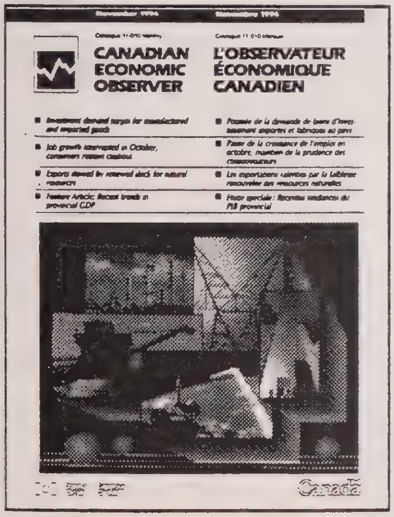
(continued on page 2)



Canadian economic observer
November 1994

The November issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, and a feature article on recent trends in provincial gross domestic product.

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The November 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Federal government finance estimates

1993/94 (revised) and 1994/95

Federal government revenues in 1994/95 are expected to reach $136.2 billion, while expenditures are estimated to total $175.5 billion, resulting in a deficit of $39.3 billion. Revenues are anticipated to increase 5.3% from 1993/94, compared with an average annual rate of change for the previous five years of 3.4%. Expenditures are calculated to increase 2.6%, significantly below the 4.6% average of the previous five years (see table 1).

Revenues

As economic recovery takes hold, all major groupings of tax revenues, except for non-GST consumption taxes, are expected to increase in 1994/95. Personal and corporation income taxes will lead the growth in revenues.

Personal income taxes are expected to total $64.2 billion, a rise of $6.4 billion or 11.0% over 1993/94 revised estimates. Corporation income taxes are estimated to increase 12.0% to $11.0 billion.

Goods and services tax receipts are anticipated to rise 3.8% to $19.0 billion, from the $18.3 billion collected in 1993/94.

Consumption taxes excluding the GST are expected to total $10.7 billion in 1994/95, down 7.2% from $11.6 billion in 1993/94. This decrease is spread among motive fuel taxes (-$0.2 billion) customs duties (-$0.6 billion) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxes (-$0.3 billion).

Unemployment insurance contributions are estimated to increase 5.9% to $19.3 billion in 1994/95.

Non-tax revenues of $10.3 billion represent a 13.4% decline from the previous year.

Expenditures

Debt servicing is driving the 2.6% increase in federal expenditures. Although expenditures on major program areas such as social services, education, health and transfers to the provinces are all estimated to decline in 1994/95, these decreases will be insufficient to offset the rapid increase in federal debt charges.

Debt servicing costs are expected to increase 16.5% in 1994/95 to $44.3 billion or 25.2% of total expenditures. This rate of increase is dramatically up from the previous five years' annual average growth of 2.7%. As outlined in the government's fiscal update of October 18th, this increase is attributable both to the costs of financing the 1993/94 deficit and to the increase in interest rates, which affects interest payments on the overall debt.

Note to users

Data in this release are based on the financial management system (FMS). This system standardizes presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records. This provides data that are intergovernmentally comparable, and it provides national aggregates that are consistent over time.

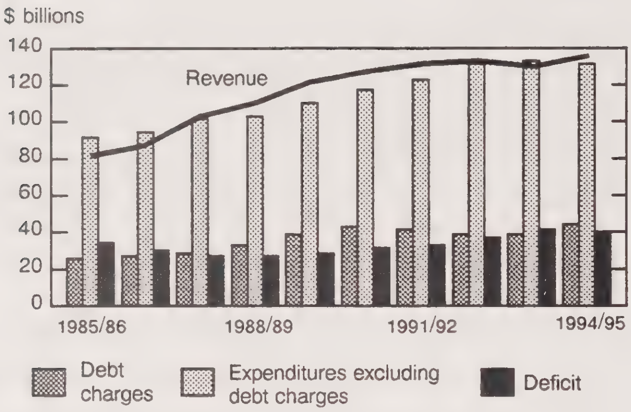
A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to public accounts, budgets and expenditure estimates is available for each reference year (see table 2).

Data sources

These 1994/95 estimates and 1993/94 revised estimates are based on the 1993/94 and 1994/95 federal budgets, the Annual financial report *of September 1994 and the* Economic and fiscal update *of October 1994. Additional information was supplied by the Federal Department of Finance.*

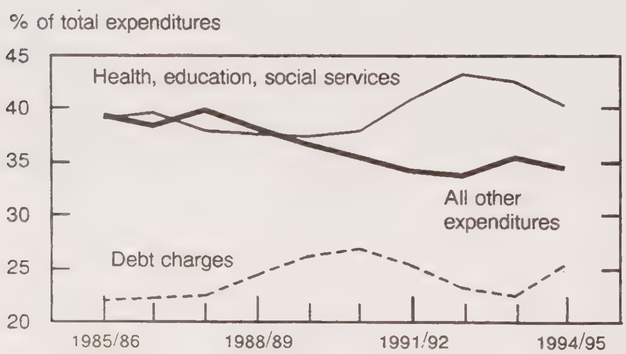
Included in all of the reference years are the financial transactions of departments, ministries, agencies, boards and commissions considered to be part of the federal government for statistical purposes. Excluded are the revenues and expenditures of federal government business enterprises. These are incorporated in other statistical series published by Public Institutions Division.

Federal revenue, expenditure, deficit
FMS basis



Constituting 33.0% of 1994/95 expenditures, social services spending is calculated to decline 2.6% from the previous year, a sharp contrast to the 8.6% average annual increase in this category for the five years before 1994/95. Several factors contribute to this change. Anticipated decreases of $2.0 billion in unemployment insurance payments and $1.1 billion in tax credits and rebates (because the child tax benefit replaced the child tax credit) will only be partially offset by expected increases in old age security (+$0.7 billion), social welfare assistance (+$0.5 billion) and other social welfare (+$0.5 billion).

Shares of selected expenditures
FMS basis



Lower cash transfers to provinces for insured health services and extended health care services are expected to cause a 2.8% drop in health expenditures (to $8.1 billion) for 1994/95.

Education expenditures are calculated to decrease 0.3% to $4.9 billion in 1994/95, a result of reduced established program financing payments to the provinces for post-secondary education.

General services expenditures of $7.7 billion represent an anticipated growth of 1.9% in 1994/95, slower than the 4.7% average annual increase over the previous five years.

An expected $0.4 billion drop in national defence spending is the main reason for a 2.9% decrease in 1994/95 expenditures on protection of persons and property.

Transportation and communications expenditures are calculated to increase in 1994/95 by 3.7% due mainly to transportation-related projects under the federal infrastructure program.

General purpose transfers to other governments in 1994/95 are estimated to be $11.0 billion, a 3.8% decrease from 1993/94. In 1993/94, under the stabilization formula of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, there was an unusual provision for stabilization liabilities to the provinces of $1.4 billion, which is unlikely to be repeated in 1994/95.

Other categories of expenditures are expected to total $22.3 billion for the current fiscal year, a rise of 2.8% from the previous year.

Surplus (deficit)

Total estimated expenditures will exceed estimated revenues by $39.3 billion in 1994/95 a decrease of $2.4 billion from the revised estimates for 1993/94.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2780.

For further information on this release, contact either Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), or Joumana Harfouche (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). □

Table 1

Federal government revenue and expenditure estimates (FMS basis)

	1988/1989	1993/1994	1994/1995	1988/1989	1993/1994	1994/1995	1988/1989 to 1993/1994	1993/1994 to 1994/1995
	$ millions			% of total revenue			average annual % change	
Revenue source								
Personal income taxes	48,078	57,829	64,173	43.9	44.7	47.1	3.8	11.0
Corporation income taxes	11,730	9,819	11,000	10.7	7.6	8.1	(3.5)	12.0
Sales / Goods and services taxes	15,744	18,306	19,000	14.4	14.2	13.9	3.1	3.8
Motive fuel taxes	2,542	3,656	3,470	2.3	2.8	2.5	7.5	(5.1)
Custom duties	4,527	3,652	3,390	4.1	2.8	2.5	(4.2)	(7.2)
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxes	2,706	3,400	3,090	2.5	2.6	2.3	4.7	(9.1)
Unemployment insurance contributions	11,252	18,233	19,300	10.3	14.1	14.2	10.1	5.9
Return on investments	5,577	6,149	4,599	5.1	4.8	3.4	2.0	(25.2)
All other revenues	7,350	8,321	8,208	6.7	6.4	6.0	2.5	(1.4)
Total revenue	**109,506**	**129,365**	**136,230**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**3.4**	**5.3**

	1988/1989	1993/1994	1994/1995	1988/1989	1993/1994	1994/1995	1988/1989 to 1993/1994	1993/1994 to 1994/1995
	$ millions			% of total expenditure			average annual % change	
Expenditure function								
General services	6,012	7,562	7,707	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	1.9
Protection of persons and property	13,440	15,822	15,367	9.9	9.3	8.8	3.3	-2.9
Transportation and communications	3,727	3,789	3,929	2.7	2.2	2.2	0.3	3.7
Health	7,685	8,331	8,098	5.6	4.9	4.6	1.6	-2.8
Social services	39,280	59,458	57,913	28.8	34.8	33.0	8.6	-2.6
Education	4,251	4,914	4,897	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	-0.3
Resource conservation and industrial development	7,440	6,683	6,106	5.5	3.9	3.5	-2.1	-8.6
Debt charges	33,167	37,982	44,260	24.3	22.2	25.2	2.7	16.5
All other expenditures	21,332	26,498	27,250	15.6	15.5	15.5	4.4	2.8
Total expenditure	**136,334**	**171,039**	**175,527**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**4.6**	**2.6**
Surplus/(deficit)	**(26,828)**	**(41,674)**	**(39,297)**	...	...	...	**9.2**	**-5.7**

... Not appropriate or not applicable

Table 2
Reconciliation of FMS data to public accounts

	1993/1994 revised estimates			1994/1995 estimates		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue minus expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue minus expenditure
			$ millions			
Totals on public accounts basis						
As presented in the federal government:						
Economic and fiscal update of October 18, 1994				123,700	163,400	(39,700)
Annual financial report of September 14, 1994	115,984	157,996	(42,012)			
Adjustments to produce FMS data						
Net addition of "special funds" to reflect the FMS universe						
Atomic Energy of Canada	348	348	0	397	343	54
Canadian Dairy Commission	317	90	227	269	52	217
Cape Breton Development Corp.	230	230	0	240	240	0
Death benefit accounts	75	(40)	115	77	(55)	132
Pilotage authorities	74	76	(2)	76	76	0
Other special funds	106	108	(2)	103	103	0
Total FMS universe adjustments	1,150	812	338	1,162	759	403
Additions to reflect "gross" treatment of FMS						
To account for revenues netted against expenditures on a public accounts basis:						
Airport tax	530	530	0	544	544	0
Police services	660	660	0	719	719	0
Sales of goods and services	1,442	1,442	0	1,597	1,597	0
Other	136	136	0	185	185	0
To account for expenditures netted against revenues on a public accounts basis:						
Child tax credit	1,200	1,200	0	0	0	0
Child tax benefit	5,196	5,196	0	5,150	5,150	0
Other tax credits	2,685	2,685	0	2,750	2,750	0
Youth allowance	382	382	0	423	423	0
Total adjustments for "gross" treatment	12,231	12,231	0	11,368	11,368	0
Total adjustments to produce FMS data	13,381	13,043	338	12,530	12,127	403
Totals on FMS basis	**129,365**	**171,039**	**(41,674)**	**136,230**	**175,527**	**(39,297)**

■

Monthly survey of manufacturing

September 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments dipped 1.2% to $29.7 billion in September as manufacturers did not maintain the pace of the previous six months. From February through August, manufacturers boosted monthly shipments by $3.6 billion or 13.5%. A number of factors contributed to the decline in September, including some assembly line production problems, labour disputes and price decreases. Manufacturers in 13 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 72% of shipments) posted declines, while seven increased and two remained flat.

Several indicators suggest continuing optimism and strength in the future for manufacturers' shipments. Employment levels in manufacturing increased in September and October (see labour force surveys released on October 7th and November 4th). Strong car sales were reported in both Canada and the United States for October. As well, the backlog of unfilled orders continued to grow, especially for long-term projects.

Shipments dip

The largest decline, in current dollar terms, was in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industry (-2.9%), where assembly line problems dampened output. The wood industry (-4.1%) experienced labour disputes and weaker demand in September. Price decreases of 1.3% in the refined petroleum and coal industry (see industrial product price index released on October 27th) also had a dampening effect.

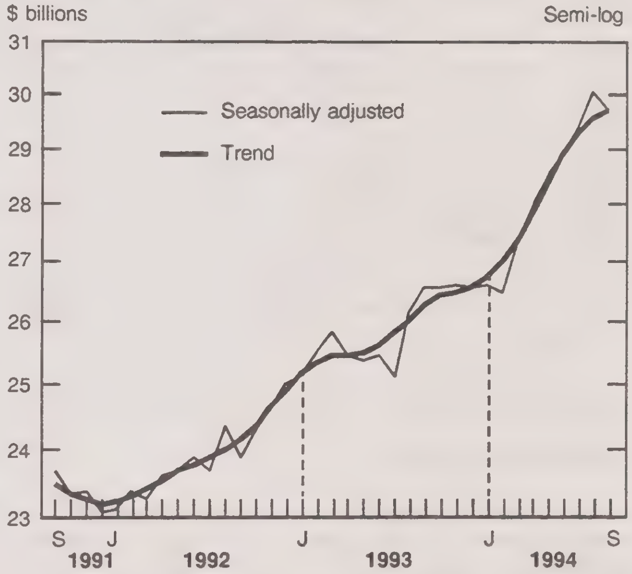
Manufacturers in seven major groups reported small increases in shipments. In current dollar terms, the largest increases were in the tobacco, machinery and primary metals industries.

Definitions

Unfilled orders: *a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*

New orders: *the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

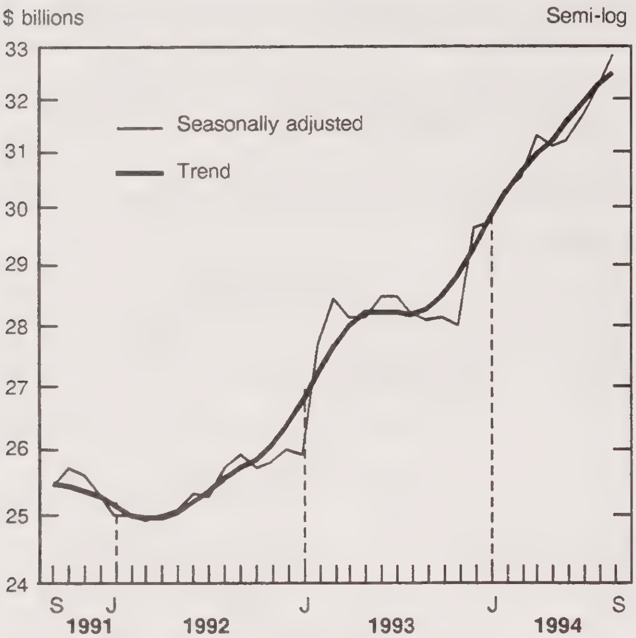
Shipments



Unfilled orders continue to grow

The backlog of unfilled orders grew 2.1% in September to $32.9 billion, the ninth increase in 10 months. In current dollar terms, the largest increases were in transportation equipment (+3.1%), where orders have been very large for aircraft and for heavy and medium-size trucks (due to fleet replacement of older trucks). Orders were also large in the machinery (+3.2%) and primary metals (+3.0%) industries.

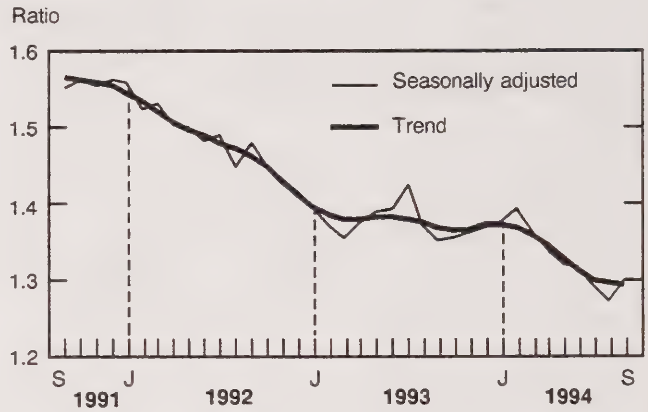
Unfilled orders



Inventory level rises

The value of inventories rose an additional 1.0% in September, largely due to increases in the transportation equipment (+2.6%), wood (+3.6%) and primary metals (+2.5%) industries. The inventory to shipments ratio increased to 1.30 in September. However, manufacturers are encouraged by strong order books and appear satisfied with inventory levels (see business conditions survey released on November 4th).

Inventory to shipments ratio



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The September 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly.

Data on shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory to shipments ratio
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
	seasonally adjusted								
September 1993	26,513	1.5	35,765	-0.2	28,050	-0.4	26,404	2.2	1.35
October 1993	26,514	0.0	35,872	0.3	28,069	0.1	26,532	0.5	1.35
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,528	1.9	37,637	0.6	31,110	-0.5	28,357	-1.3	1.32
June 1994	28,882	1.2	37,940	0.8	31,180	0.2	28,951	2.1	1.31
July 1994	29,340	1.6	37,815	-0.3	31,674	1.6	29,834	3.1	1.29
August 1994	30,031	2.4	38,178	1.0	32,212	1.7	30,569	2.5	1.27
September 1994	29,685	-1.2	38,572	1.0	32,876	2.1	30,350	-0.7	1.30

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending November 12, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 12, 1994 totalled 280 604 tonnes, down 1.4% from the week-earlier 284 728 tonnes and up 0.5% from the year-earlier 279 253 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 934 420 tonnes, a 3.8% decrease from 12 405 592 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics

September 1994

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,166.8 million in September 1994, up 0.3% from September 1993.

Operating expenses were $873.0 million, up 5.3% from September 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $293.8 million, a decrease of 12.0% from September 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The September 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Dairy review

September 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 7.1 thousand metric tonnes in September 1994, a 20.6% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9.2 thousand metric tonnes, a 1.2% decrease from September 1993.

An estimated 593.6 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in August 1994, a 3.3% increase from August 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1994 to 4.7 million kilolitres, an increase of 3.4% from the January to August 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The September 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) will be released November 25th. See "How to order publications".

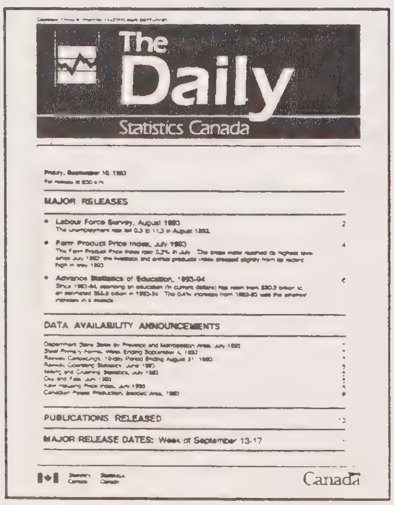
For further information, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Plastic film and bags

Third quarter 1994

Third quarter 1994 data on the plastic film and bags industry are now available. The third quarter issue of *Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin* (47-007, $8/$32) will be available at a later date.

For further information contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, November 1994.
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Oils and fats, September 1994.
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Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, September 1994.
Catalogue number 36-003
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Primary iron and steel, September 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
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Touriscope: international travel, advance information, September 1994, vol. 10, no. 9.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Science statistics service bulletin: Federal government personnel engaged in scientific and technological activities, 1985/86 to 1994/95. Vol 18, no. 7.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

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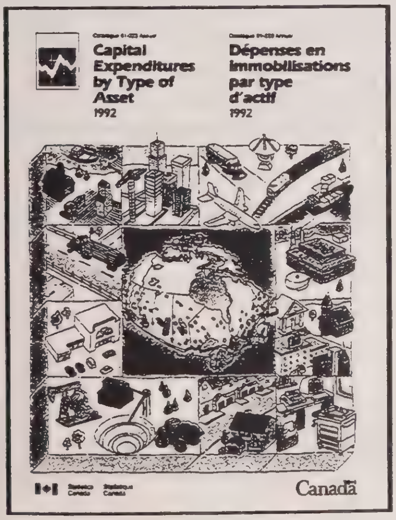
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 18, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Capital expenditures by type of asset
1992

How much capital did private and public firms spend on construction and on machinery and equipment in 1992? This new publication provides the answers by province and territory and by the 19 divisions of the Canadian economy. It details capital expenditures according to four types of residential construction, 95 types of non-residential construction, and 56 categories of machinery and equipment. Included are data on capital expenditures for major renovation and alteration of construction assets and for major retrofit and refurbishing of machinery and equipment assets.

Trade and general construction contractors, suppliers of construction materials, and suppliers of machinery and equipment will find these data useful for market analysis.

Capital expenditures by type of asset, 1992 (61-223, $40) is now available. It replaces the discontinued *Construction in Canada* (64-201) and *Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment by type of asset* (uncatalogued). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590) or Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

OTHER RELEASES

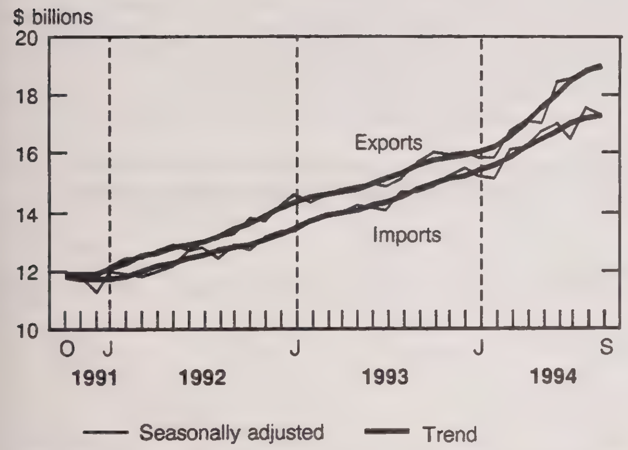
MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

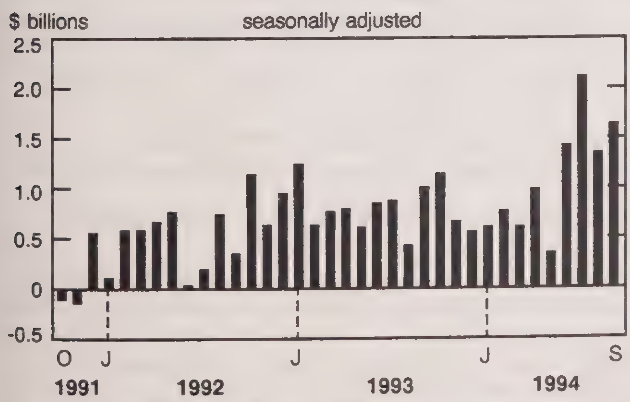
September 1994

Canada's merchandise trade surplus grew from $1.3 billion in August to $1.6 billion in September. While exports rose slightly from last month's record, imports fell by $204 million, due to declines in autos and energy.

Total imports and exports



Balance of trade



Did you know?

There are over 6,000 commodities classified at the HS8 level of detail, of which 5,200 have exports in 1994. The largest 32 commodities account for 50% of Canada's exports. Three of the top five exported commodities are resource-oriented.

HS8 Code	Commodity type	Export value, Jan. to Aug. 1994
		$ millions
87032495	New motor vehicles	9,643
87043100	Trucks under five tonnes	5,398
27112100	Natural gas	4,659
27090000	Petroleum oils	4,583
48010000	Newsprint in rolls or sheets	4,041

September's exports increased by just under 1%. A healthy increase in machinery and equipment exports was counterbalanced by declines in other sectors. The largest offsets occurred in energy products and precious metals.

Declines in automotive and energy imports had an overall dampening effect on total imports, despite increases in other sectors. Automotive imports returned to lower levels following August's greater than expected surge.

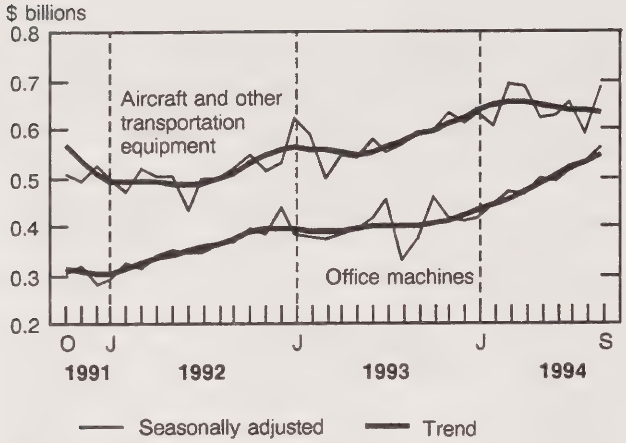
Canada's trade surplus with the United States stood at $2.7 billion in September, almost unchanged from August. The surplus with Japan fell to $23 million in the month, while Canada's trade deficit with the European Union fell by over 50%.

Exports are stable but movements are mixed

Machinery and equipment exports were up 3.6% in September. Topping the list were exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, followed by office machines. Exports of specialized equipment and tools, including flight simulators, were also strong.

Natural gas exports continued to grow in September (+7.7%), as suppliers geared up to meet demands this fall. However, crude and refined petroleum exports were down in the month. Coal exports fell because of a continued decline in purchases from Japan.

Exports of machinery and equipment



Metal ore exports have gained momentum over the last two quarters, up 32% from a year ago. Exports of zinc ore were much increased in September, with most heading to smelters in the European Union and Finland. These exports may continue to grow as European demand increases. Canada is a leading producer of zinc mine products. Precious metals exports, a markedly volatile series, fell steeply for a second month in a row in September.

Exports of passenger autos (mostly sedans) were up 2.7% in September, reflecting higher sales in the United States. Higher raw materials costs (e.g., plastics and metals) are expected to push auto prices up in the 1995 model year. Plant shutdowns, a result of striking U.S. parts makers, dampened exports of trucks in September, pulling down the auto sector overall.

Higher prices and demand have helped push up paper product exports in recent months. These exports have increased 5.7% since July. Lumber exports declined in September as the fear of strike action diminished. The export price index for lumber was off 3% in the month. Overall, forestry products were off 1% in September.

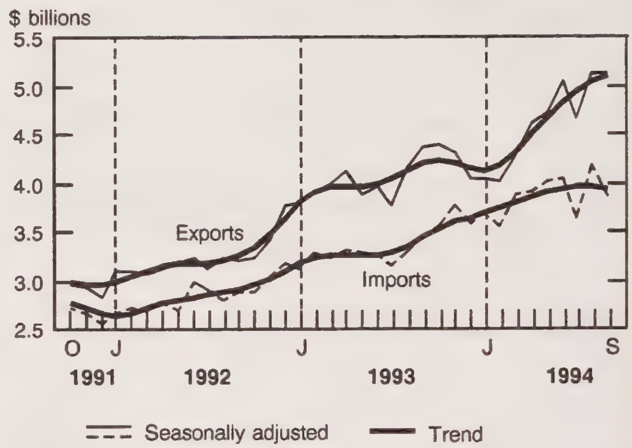
Revisions

In accordance with International Trade Division policy, revisions are made to data for each month of the current year, in order to correct for classification anomalies, to include information for late documents and, in the case of energy, to reflect differences between original estimates and actual figures.

For August, total imports were revised downward by $400 million. The bulk of the revisions were made to U.S. imports, although $190 million was deducted from Other OECD countries. Among imported commodities, large revisions were made to automotive products, revised down $125 million. Machinery and equipment imports—mainly industrial machinery, aircraft, communications equipment, and tools—were revised down $195 million.

Revisions to August exports were much less marked than revisions to imports, with a mere $23 million upward revision. There were downward revisions for the U.S., counterbalanced by upward revisions to all other trading partners. The largest revisions were made to machinery and equipment (+$80 million), automotive products (-$42 million), and forestry products (-$21 million).

Exports and imports of automotive products

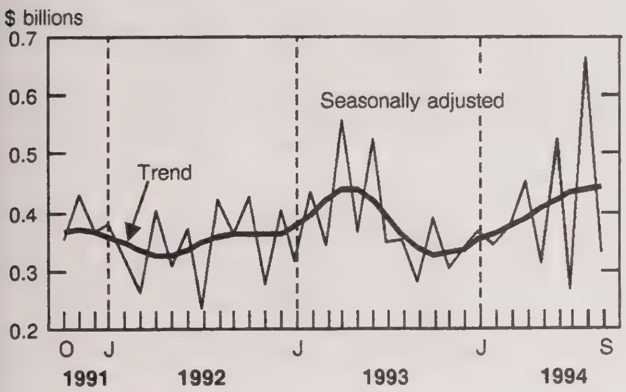


Imports down as autos return to normal levels

In the wake of August's greater than normal surge in automotive imports, levels in September appeared low by comparison. However, total automotive imports stand 12% higher than a year earlier. Growth has been particularly steady in the case of trucks and parts.

Machinery and equipment imports, which have grown steadily for three years, got an extra boost this month from communications equipment and from metals-working machinery. Orders for U.S.-made tools were correspondingly high in the month. Growing office machine imports (up 22% since January) seem in line with a recent Canadian study suggesting computer product sales will grow 18% this year.

Imports of crude petroleum



Imports of most agricultural products sagged in September, decreasing 4.4% overall. Coffee imports fell in the month, but prices continued to climb. The import price index of coffee continued to climb.

Imports of crude petroleum were down 51% in September as shipments from the United Kingdom and Norway fell sharply from August. Imports of crude have fluctuated widely in alternate months since April, but the overall trend seems positive.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

The September 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available next week. It will include tables of commodity and country detail on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120).

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (toll-free in Canada: 1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	July 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1994	July 1994 to Aug. 1994	Aug. 1994 to Sept. 1994	January to September 1993	January to September 1994	1993 to 1994	Sept. 1993 to Sept. 1994
	seasonally adjusted, current dollars								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading areas									
Exports									
United States	14,962	15,722	15,695	5.1	-0.1	106,702	129,153	21.0	24.1
Japan	929	904	749	-2.7	-17.0	6,158	7,020	14.0	8.1
European Union	927	676	876	-27.1	29.6	8,083	7,790	-3.5	-4.1
Other OECD	473	361	295	-23.7	-18.2	2,333	2,815	20.7	26.6
Other countries	1,269	1,188	1,335	-6.4	12.4	10,203	10,525	3.2	14.7
Total	18,560	18,850	18,950	1.6	0.5	133,478	157,302	17.8	21.1
Imports									
United States	12,220	13,030	12,965	6.6	-0.4	92,243	109,457	18.7	19.6
Japan	535	585	726	9.3	24.1	6,274	6,116	-2.4	4.0
European Union	1,509	1,549	1,299	2.7	-16.0	10,103	12,120	20.0	14.7
Other OECD	688	733	662	6.5	-9.6	3,504	4,797	36.9	89.1
Other countries	1,497	1,614	1,657	7.8	2.7	14,204	15,040	5.9	1.2
Total	16,449	17,512	17,308	6.5	-1.1	126,327	147,530	16.8	18.1
Balance									
United States	2,742	2,691	2,730	...	...	14,459	19,696	...	...
Japan	394	318	23	...	...	-115	903	...	...
European Union	-582	-872	-421	...	...	-2,019	-4,329	...	...
Other OECD	-215	-371	-366	...	...	-1,170	-1,982	...	...
Other countries	-228	-425	-321	...	...	-4,000	-4,514	...	...
Total	2,111	1,338	1,642	...	...	7,151	9,772	...	...
Principal commodity groupings **									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,598	1,376	1,331	-13.9	-3.3	11,358	12,565	10.6	1.8
Energy products	1,860	2,052	1,897	10.3	-7.6	14,528	16,257	11.9	14.2
Forestry products	2,732	2,720	2,694	-0.4	-1.0	18,861	22,514	19.4	27.1
Industrial goods and materials	3,439	3,316	3,274	-3.6	-1.3	24,068	28,271	17.5	16.9
Machinery and equipment	3,555	3,545	3,673	-0.3	3.6	24,681	30,791	24.8	27.4
Automotive products	4,667	5,125	5,116	9.8	-0.2	35,786	41,540	16.1	17.7
Other consumer goods	476	493	480	3.6	-2.6	3,363	4,165	23.8	13.2
Special transactions trade	767	798	833	4.0	4.4	5,345	6,765	26.6	31.6
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,042	1,100	1,052	5.6	-4.4	8,159	9,062	11.1	14.8
Energy products	422	955	607	126.3	-36.4	5,287	5,471	3.5	32.8
Forestry products	153	153	154	0.0	0.7	1,154	1,306	13.2	12.4
Industrial goods and materials	3,269	3,389	3,425	3.7	1.1	23,405	28,111	20.1	26.9
Machinery and equipment	5,405	5,602	5,760	3.6	2.8	38,830	47,413	22.1	25.0
Automotive products	3,615	4,168	3,830	15.3	-8.1	29,166	34,560	18.5	12.0
Other consumer goods	1,941	2,018	2,043	4.0	1.2	15,744	17,282	9.8	10.0
Special transactions trade	401	408	414	1.7	1.5	3,238	3,649	12.7	5.6

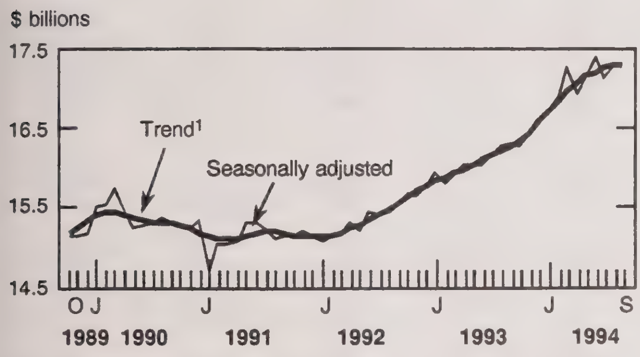
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
** *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*

Retail trade

September 1994 (preliminary)

Consumer spending on new motor vehicles offset weakness in all other sectors. As a result, seasonally adjusted retail sales were virtually unchanged in September, slipping 0.1% to $17.3 billion. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales were down 1.8% in September after four monthly increases that ranged from +0.6% to +0.9%.

Retail sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Sales decline slightly in September

Declines in the non-automotive sectors were led by food (-2.2% to $4.4 billion) and general merchandise (-4.0% to $1.8 billion). These two sectors account for approximately 36% of total retail trade.

Total retail sales have been relatively volatile over the past several months due to the influence of motor vehicle and recreational vehicles dealers' sales. Dealers of motor vehicles and recreational vehicles increased their sales by 6.2% in September. This followed several months where the changes ranged from -9.0% to +5.1%.

The only other trade groups with higher sales in September were gasoline service stations (+0.6%) and drug and patent medicine stores (+0.1%).

Third-quarter sales

Total seasonally adjusted retail sales increased 0.4% in the third quarter of 1994. This was the smallest gain since the fourth quarter of 1993. Of the five sectors reporting higher sales in the third quarter, the clothing (+2.5%) and other retail stores (+3.2%) sectors were the main contributors to the growth. This quarterly increase was mostly offset by lower sales in the automotive sector (-1.0%), mainly due to the lower sales reported in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The September 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the first week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	Sept. 1993	June 1994r	July 1994r	Aug. 1994r	Sept. 1994p	Aug. 1994r to Sept. 1994p	Sept. 1993 to Sept. 1994p
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	**4,289**	**4,447**	**4,488**	**4,507**	**4,407**	**-2.2**	**2.8**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,005	4,156	4,171	4,174	4,083	-2.2	2.0
All other food stores	284	291	316	333	324	-2.6	14.0
Drug and patent medicine stores	**1,012**	**1,009**	**1,010**	**1,013**	**1,015**	**0.1**	**0.3**
Clothing	**961**	**1,023**	**1,016**	**1,047**	**1,011**	**-3.5**	**5.1**
Shoe stores	138	147	148	161	139	-13.4	0.6
Men's clothing stores	145	155	153	155	150	-3.0	3.2
Women's clothing stores	317	338	330	335	328	-2.3	3.5
Other clothing stores	361	383	385	396	394	-0.7	9.2
Furniture	**889**	**905**	**913**	**916**	**912**	**-0.5**	**2.6**
Household furniture and appliance stores	701	717	718	721	717	-0.4	2.3
Household furnishings stores	188	188	195	196	195	-0.5	3.7
Automotive	**5,635**	**6,286**	**5,946**	**5,986**	**6,216**	**3.8**	**10.3**
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,516	4,093	3,727	3,769	4,001	6.2	13.8
Gasoline service stations	1,199	1,203	1,220	1,220	1,226	0.6	2.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	920	989	999	997	988	-0.9	7.4
General merchandise stores	**1,709**	**1,807**	**1,779**	**1,823**	**1,751**	**-4.0**	**2.5**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	**1,811**	**1,946**	**1,985**	**2,005**	**1,972**	**-1.6**	**8.9**
Other semi-durable goods stores	551	588	598	609	606	-0.5	10.1
Other durable goods stores	433	476	475	478	457	-4.5	5.5
All other retail stores n.e.c.	828	881	912	917	909	-0.9	9.8
Total, retail sales	**16,306**	**17,422**	**17,138**	**17,297**	**17,284**	**-0.1**	**6.0**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,791	13,328	13,411	13,528	13,282	-1.8	3.8
Department store type merchandise	5,554	5,808	5,792	5,887	5,751	-2.3	3.6
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	278	289	287	285	286	0.6	3.0
Prince Edward Island	72	72	71	71	71	1.0	-0.4
Nova Scotia	546	540	542	535	536	0.3	-1.8
New Brunswick	423	422	412	409	396	-3.1	-6.4
Quebec	3,989	4,284	4,155	4,213	4,153	-1.4	4.1
Ontario	5,973	6,412	6,257	6,360	6,405	0.7	7.2
Manitoba	562	581	573	581	569	-2.0	1.2
Saskatchewan	485	519	525	520	527	1.3	8.8
Alberta	1,695	1,834	1,838	1,843	1,786	-3.1	5.4
British Columbia	2,232	2,412	2,423	2,427	2,497	2.9	11.9
Yukon	17	16	16	16	16	0.1	-4.8
Northwest Territories	35	39	39	39	39	-0.8	10.0

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Retail sales

Trade group	Sept. 1993	August 1994r	Sept. 1994p	Sept. 1993 to Sept. 1994p
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	**4,272**	**4,432**	**4,506**	**5.5**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,995	4,095	4,176	4.5
All other food stores	277	337	330	18.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	**993**	**1,001**	**1,003**	**1.0**
Clothing	**1,021**	**1,020**	**1,095**	**7.2**
Shoe stores	153	157	158	3.6
Men's clothing stores	139	125	141	1.2
Women's clothing stores	342	321	356	4.4
Other clothing stores	388	417	439	13.2
Furniture	**926**	**937**	**964**	**4.2**
Household furniture and appliance stores	733	725	761	3.8
Household furnishings stores	193	212	204	5.6
Automotive	**5,552**	**6,235**	**6,224**	**12.1**
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,428	3,896	3,986	16.3
Gasoline service stations	1,220	1,333	1,261	3.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	904	1,007	977	8.1
General merchandise stores	**1,679**	**1,755**	**1,709**	**1.8**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	**1,784**	**2,051**	**1,993**	**11.7**
Other semi-durable goods stores	546	626	605	10.9
Other durable goods stores	428	482	457	6.8
All other retail stores n.e.c.	810	943	931	15.0
Total, retail sales	**16,227**	**17,431**	**17,495**	**7.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,799	13,535	13,510	5.6
Department store type merchandise	5,593	5,821	5,834	4.3
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	272	296	289	6.5
Prince Edward Island	72	79	74	3.1
Nova Scotia	538	547	546	1.3
New Brunswick	418	412	408	-2.4
Quebec	3,966	4,258	4,212	6.2
Ontario	5,969	6,275	6,492	8.8
Manitoba	555	575	572	3.1
Saskatchewan	473	523	521	10.1
Alberta	1,681	1,880	1,808	7.6
British Columbia	2,231	2,528	2,519	12.9
Yukon	17	19	16	-4.5
Northwest Territories	35	40	38	9.6

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

September 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

New indexes on a customs basis for the five commodity sections and the 62/61 major commodity groups are now also available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The September 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available the last week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

September 1994

Western Canadian grain deliveries continued at a strong pace in September 1994, up 49% from September 1993. Early harvest of a generally good quality crop, winter's late arrival, and the Canadian Wheat Board's strong demand for wheat and feed barley encouraged producer marketings.

Deliveries of major grains

	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993 to Sept. 1994
	thousand tonnes		% change
Total major grains	**2 378.9**	**3 539.4**	**48.8**
Wheat (excluding durum)	876.8	1 262.6	44.0
Durum wheat	176.4	240.5	36.4
Total wheat	**1 053.2**	**1 503.2**	**42.7**
Oats	197.6	257.9	30.5
Barley	247.7	436.1	76.1
Rye	52.0	26.0	-50.0
Flaxseed	30.6	99.2	224.5
Canola	797.7	1 217.0	52.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The September 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859 or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

October 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in October 1994 from September's level of 136.4. It was the fifth consecutive month the index remained unchanged. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.8% from 134.0 in October 1993.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Informationand Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight: revenues and expenses of large carriers

Second quarter 1994

Large carriers of freight are sustaining their growth in 1994. This growth trend for the industry started in the second quarter of 1993. Their operating ratio improved from 0.98 in the first quarter of 1994 to 0.97 in the second quarter of 1994.

Large motor carriers (those earning over $25 million annually) account for one-third of all revenues earned by motor carriers in Canada. In the second quarter of 1994, 51 large motor carriers generated operating revenues of $888.2 million (+14% from the second quarter of 1993) and incurred $864.7 million in operating expenses (+13% from the second quarter of 1993).

These results are based on the quarterly motor carriers of freight survey.

Data for the second quarter of 1994 will appear in the December 1994 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80).

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517) Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

October 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 205 627 thousand square metres in October 1994, a 10.5% increase from the 186 049 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to October 1994, domestic shipments totalled 2 025 150^r (revised) thousand square metres, a 10.5% increase from 1 833 059 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

The October 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Selected financial indexes

October 1994

Figures for October 1994 are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Soft drinks

October 1994

Data on production of soft drinks for October 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511),Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

October 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,198,000 light bulbs and tubes in October 1994, a 3.6% decrease from 26,151,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of October 1994 totalled 233,871,000 light bulbs and tubes, an 8.5% increase from 215,570,000 sold a year earlier.

The October 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Potato production

1993 (revised) and 1994 (preliminary)

Data for 1994 on the area, yield and production of potatoes are now available, as are data for the area, yield, production and value for 1993. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are available in a statistical bulletin, *Canadian potato production* ($21/year). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

November 1, 1994

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage for November 1, 1994 and revised data for October 1, 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Tobacco products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalled $1,658.7 million, down 1.8% from $1,688.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5408.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Vegetable oil mills (except corn oil)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for vegetable oil mills (except corn oil) (SIC 1061) totalled $1,065.7 million, up 9.4% from $974.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, August 1994.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Capital expenditures by type of asset, 1992.
Catalogue number 61-223
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

Selected characteristics of persons with disabilities residing in households, 1991 health and activity limitation survey.
Catalogue number 82-555
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; other countries: US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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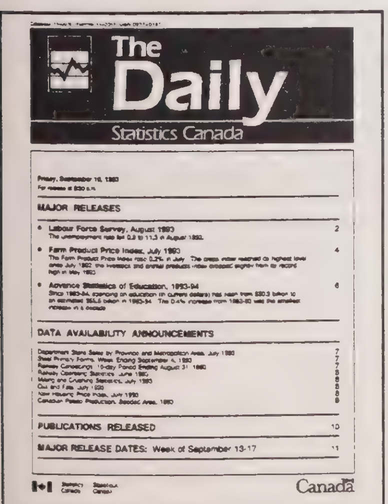
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 21-25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
21	**Wholesale trade**	September 1994
22	**Consumer price index**	October 1994
23	**Survey on smoking in Canada**	Summer 1994 (cycle 2)
24	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	September 1994
	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 1994
25	**International travel account**	Third quarter 1994
	Industrial product price index	October 1994
	Raw materials price index	October 1994

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 21, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

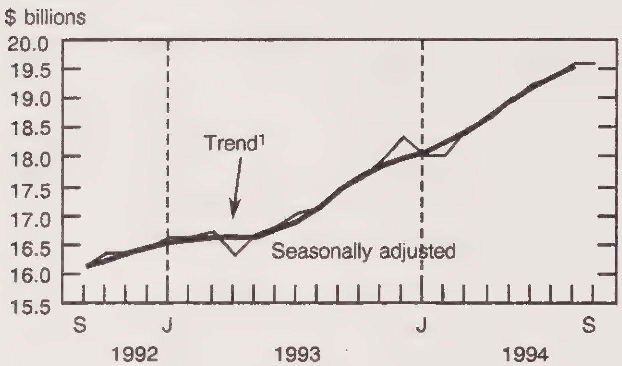
MAJOR RELEASES

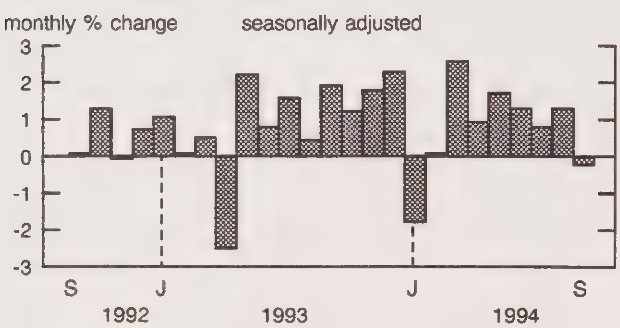
Wholesale trade

September 1994 (preliminary)

After seven consecutive monthly gains, sales in September were relatively unchanged from August, dropping 0.2% to $19.6 billion. Although wholesalers' total sales eased in September, expansion continued for suppliers of manufacturers.

Wholesale merchants' sales





[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

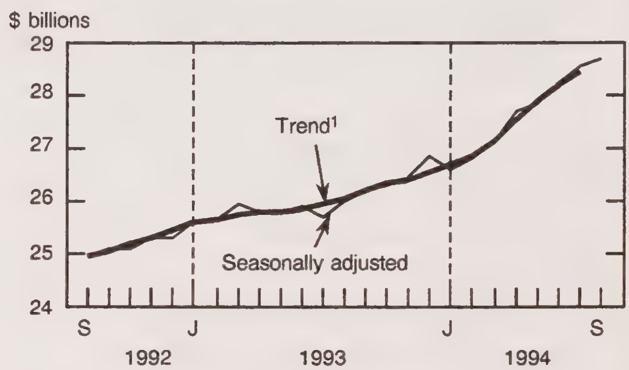
In September four of nine major groups, accounting for half of all sales, recorded increases. Posting the strongest month-over-month performances were distributors of non-farm machinery and equipment (+1.2%) and wholesalers of other products (+1.7%) —includes agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, newspaper and other products. Offsetting the growth were declines in food, beverage, drug and tobacco products, which represent about 24% of sales.

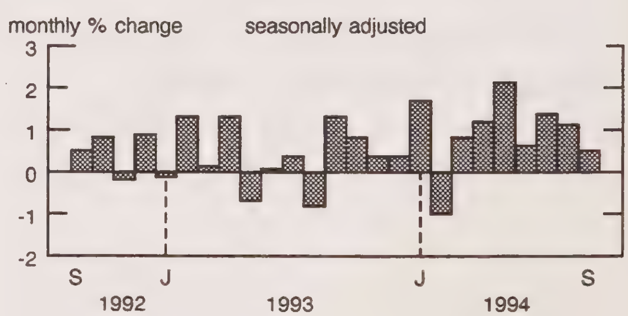
Business spending on machinery and equipment continues to support the strong growth of the wholesale sector in 1994. Typically accounting for one-quarter of all sales, these suppliers provide essential capital goods used in production. Between January and September, sales have been increasing an average of 1% a month, suggesting that businesses are modernizing production processes. Increased sales of supplies to manufacturers, such as chemicals sold by wholesalers of other products, have complemented this demand for new equipment.

Inventory inches up

Inventories ($28.7 billion in September) are slightly higher than in August (+0.5%). The buildup was mostly attributable to increases in the food (+1.9%), farm machinery (+2.7%) and other (industrial) machinery (+0.6%) sectors. The inventories to sales ratio at the end of September increased to 1.46:1 from 1.45:1 at the end of August.

Wholesale merchants' inventories





[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The September 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Sept. 1993	June 1994r	July 1994r	Aug. 1994r	Sept. 1994p	Aug. 1994r to Sept. 1994p	Sept. 1993 to Sept. 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,460	4,640	4,705	4,702	4,611	-1.9	3.4
Apparel and dry goods	459	510	479	466	464	-0.6	0.9
Household goods	586	619	603	640	605	-5.5	3.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,906	2,158	2,178	2,252	2,249	-0.2	18.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,249	1,471	1,506	1,560	1,564	0.3	25.2
Lumber and building materials	1,635	1,728	1,750	1,789	1,756	-1.8	7.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	390	423	454	463	476	2.9	22.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,984	4,461	4,534	4,544	4,599	1.2	15.4
Other products	2,738	3,203	3,153	3,195	3,250	1.7	18.7
Total, all trades	**17,408**	**19,212**	**19,361**	**19,611**	**19,573**	**-0.2**	**12.4**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	173	185	191	179	175	-2.4	0.7
Prince Edward Island	37	46	48	47	47	0.9	28.2
Nova Scotia	386	406	409	413	402	-2.7	3.9
New Brunswick	237	277	264	266	268	0.4	13.0
Quebec	4,123	4,363	4,377	4,357	4,302	-1.3	4.3
Ontario	7,165	8,027	8,147	8,341	8,355	0.2	16.6
Manitoba	559	642	629	651	661	1.6	18.3
Saskatchewan	520	607	578	600	613	2.1	17.8
Alberta	1,636	1,820	1,859	1,885	1,918	1.7	17.2
British Columbia	2,548	2,816	2,834	2,849	2,813	-1.3	10.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	23	22	25	22	19	-10.0	-14.9
Inventories							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,271	3,520	3,589	3,651	3,719	1.9	13.7
Apparel and dry goods	1,071	1,044	1,088	1,127	1,111	-1.4	3.8
Household goods	1,344	1,270	1,279	1,279	1,289	0.8	-4.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,624	3,626	3,696	3,666	3,672	0.1	1.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,261	2,533	2,549	2,556	2,570	0.5	13.6
Lumber and building materials	2,722	2,833	2,892	2,894	2,883	-0.4	5.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,201	1,476	1,515	1,559	1,601	2.7	33.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,029	7,693	7,815	7,981	8,026	0.6	14.2
Other products	3,464	3,828	3,798	3,810	3,803	-0.2	9.8
Total, all trades	**25,989**	**27,823**	**28,223**	**28,522**	**28,674**	**0.5**	**10.3**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	September 1993	August 1994r	September 1994p	September 1993 to September 1994p
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Sales				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,661	4,884	4,785	2.7
Apparel and dry goods	561	630	577	2.9
Household goods	699	682	736	5.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,056	2,262	2,403	16.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,336	1,674	1,691	26.5
Lumber and building materials	1,874	2,080	2,011	7.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	407	534	484	19.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,133	4,418	4,827	16.8
Other products	2,791	3,090	3,315	18.8
Total, all trades	**18,517**	**20,254**	**20,829**	**12.5**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	196	196	196	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	39	49	48	23.3
Nova Scotia	405	430	429	6.0
New Brunswick	255	290	293	14.8
Quebec	4,588	4,667	4,780	4.2
Ontario	7,575	8,470	8,839	16.7
Manitoba	578	671	695	20.2
Saskatchewan	546	650	658	20.5
Alberta	1,671	1,925	1,974	18.1
British Columbia	2,637	2,884	2,896	9.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	27	24	23	-16.9
Inventories				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,317	3,694	3,793	14.3
Apparel and dry goods	1,057	1,179	1,109	5.0
Household goods	1,344	1,338	1,343	-0.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,592	3,608	3,631	1.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,275	2,569	2,565	12.8
Lumber and building materials	2,638	2,812	2,761	4.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,152	1,562	1,563	35.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,945	8,047	7,971	14.8
Other products	3,427	3,714	3,762	9.8
Total, all trades	**25,747**	**28,524**	**28,499**	**10.7**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Employment generation by small firms and manufacturers

1970-1992

Throughout the last decade, claims have been made about the amount of job creation associated with small plants and firms. It has been argued that small plants have created a disproportionate number of new jobs. Recently this claim has been challenged in the United States. It has been argued that the importance of small plants is a statistical illusion due to measurement error.

Small companies, particularly those with fewer than 20 employees, were a dynamic force in job creation in Canada over the past 15 years. Smaller companies consistently had higher rates of job growth than larger companies, they also had larger rates of job loss. More important, job growth surpassed job losses far more among small Canadian companies than among companies with considerably more employees.

At the same time, small Canadian manufacturing plants were far better at creating jobs than were similar plants in the United States. Over the two decades, Canadian plants had consistently higher rates of job gains and job losses, and higher net employment growth, than did small U.S. manufacturing plants.

Small Canadian companies lead the way in job creation

Smaller Canadian companies lose jobs at a higher rate than larger firms. But they create jobs at a higher rate as well. Among the smallest Canadian companies, those with fewer than 20 employees, the annual rate of job creation over the last two decades (26%) has far exceeded the annual rate of job losses (18%), yielding an 8% annual growth rate in net employment.

Job creation and job loss rates by firm size*
Annual weighted average from 1978 to 1992

Firm size	Job gain	Job loss	Net change**
Number of employees	%		
0 to 19	26.5	18.4	8.0
20 to 49	14.9	14.7	0.2
50 to 99	13.0	13.8	-0.8
100 to 499	11.1	11.9	-0.8
500 +	5.9	7.1	-1.2

*See note to users box for definitions.
**Figures may not add due to rounding.

Note to users

This release is based on two reports that investigate differences in job creation 1) between large and small companies in the entire economy and 2) between large and small plants in the manufacturing sector. The two reports examine the performance from 1970 to 1992 of plants and companies of various sizes. They also compare job creation among Canadian manufacturing plants with those in the United States.

Definitions

Job creation *is the increase in employment between two years in plants or companies where employment is growing.*

Job loss *is the decline in employment between two years in plants or companies where employment is falling. Net employment growth is the difference between job creation and job loss.*

Rates of job change *are calculated by dividing job change (job growth or job loss) by average company size. To test the robustness of the results, different methods were used to calculate average company size. Basically, the various methods average the employment size for different periods, in order to remove random movements in employment that occur over short periods.*

Job turnover *occurs as workers move from one plant to another as a result of job gain and job loss in different plants.*

By comparison, on average between 1978 and 1992, companies with more than 50 employees all had negative rates of net employment growth—that is, they lost more jobs than they created. Job creation is found in some large firms just as in some small firms. But, in the larger size classes, job losses in declining firms outstrip job gains in expanding firms, so that net employment change is generally negative.

These results have given rise to the contention that small companies are the dynamos of change in the Canadian economy, and they have been used to stress the importance of small firms. These results consistently emerge for alternate estimation methods.

This disproportionate role of small firms in employment expansion is greatest in the primary, manufacturing and construction industries, where net employment expansion in large firms was negative (around -3% per year). Among the small firm sector, employment was positive (+3% to +10%). In the faster growing consumer and business services sectors, however, the difference was not as great, primarily because large firms in these sectors contributed more to employment expansion. Net employment growth among large firms in these industries was positive (+1% to +2% annually on average), but not as great as among small firms (in the +4% to +10% range).

Small manufacturing plants are dynamos of change

In manufacturing, the small plants—those with fewer than 100 employees—also dominated job creation. In the economy as a whole, job creation in small manufacturing plants exceeded job loss, resulting in net employment gains in the 2% to 7% range; this compares with an employment decline of around 0.5% annually in the large plant sector over the 1970 to 1990 period. The importance of small manufacturing plants can also be evidenced by their increased share of employment. Plants with fewer than 100 employees in the manufacturing sector accounted for a growing share of total employment throughout the two decades, but the pace picked up during the late 1980s. This shift occurred because of a rapid expansion of new, smaller plants and because of a decline in larger plants.

There are several reasons for this. One is changing technology, which allows for shorter product lines and which permits smaller firms and plants to compete with larger firms that previously enjoyed advantages from economies of scale. The expansion may also be related to labour cost advantages. There is evidence that new firms are paying lower wages than incumbents. In addition, the expansion of smaller firms is partly a result of outsourcing—larger firms subcontracting out a portion of their parts or fabrication requirements.

Canadian small plants are more vibrant than American small plants in manufacturing

When all plants in manufacturing are considered, Canada and the United States show remarkably similar patterns of job growth and job loss. However, when this change is broken into small- and large-plant job change, differences emerge. Small plants in Canada appear to be a more dynamic group than their U.S. counterparts.

Canadian small plants with fewer than 100 employees had consistently higher rates of job gain and job loss from 1970 to 1990. They also had higher net employment growth than their counterparts in the United States. One reason may be that Canada had a larger percentage of employment in plants with fewer than 250 employees. In comparison, the United States had a larger percentage of employment in plants with more than 2,500 employees.

Even so, Canadian small plants still recorded the largest total job turnover—a combination of both gross job creation and job loss.

The two reports, *Employment generation by small producers in the Canadian manufacturing sector* (No. 70) and *Have small firms created a disproportionate share of new jobs in Canada?* (No. 71), are available today. To obtain copies, contact Valerie Thibault (613-951-1804).

For further information on this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-Economics Analysis Division, or Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

University enrolment

1994-95 (preliminary)

After two decades of steady growth, part-time university enrolment in the fall of 1994 decreased for the second consecutive year. Full-time enrolment rose only moderately.

This fall, 284,500 students are enrolled part-time, a drop of 6%. The decline in part-time registrations occurred at both the undergraduate and graduate levels in all provinces and most institutions. Current labour market conditions and increased tuition fees may have contributed to the decrease.

It is not yet clear whether the reduction in part-time enrolment observed during the past two years is a temporary phenomenon or the beginning of a trend.

Growth in full-time university enrolment appears to be levelling off. This fall, 578,600 students are registered in full-time studies compared to 573,300 in 1993.

The number of full-time undergraduates increased by only 1% to 504,098. At the same time, the number of full-time graduate students rose to 74,497, an increase of only 200. Both increases are well below the average annual growth of the past two decades.

Undergraduate enrolment in universities
Fall, 1994-95

	Full-time	Part-time
Newfoundland	13,174	2,823
Prince Edward Island	2,489	601
Nova Scotia	27,989	5,791
New Brunswick	18,356	4,679
Quebec	112,610	95,968
Ontario	203,403	82,346
Manitoba	21,246	11,364
Saskatchewan	21,429	6,602
Alberta	45,853	14,178
British Columbia	37,613	20,128
Canada	**504,098**	**244,584**
% change from previous year	1.02	-5.94

Over the last decade, there has been a decrease of 19% in the population aged 18 to 24 years—the age group in which most university students are found. Rather than the anticipated decreases, enrolment in this age group increased 25%.

Graduate enrolment in universities
Fall, 1994-95

	Full-time	Part-time
Newfoundland	952	474
Prince Edward Island	21	1
Nova Scotia	2,431	1,364
New Brunswick	1,038	733
Quebec	22,841	19,219
Ontario	27,574	11,066
Manitoba	2,631	1,244
Saskatchewan	1,857	1,200
Alberta	5,631	2,141
British Columbia	9,547	2,498
Canada	**74,479**	**39,940**
% change from previous year	0.24	-5.94

Preliminary data on the number of students in universities by level and type of attendance are obtained prior to the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally have been close estimates of final enrolment counts.

For further information, contact Mariem Martinson (613-951-1526) or Mongi Mouelhi, (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Sales of natural gas

September 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales in Canada totalled 3 482 million cubic metres in September, up 1.0% from September 1993. The increase was due to a 6.0% jump in sales to the industrial sector (including direct), largely the result of higher demand by electric utilities and the chemical industry. Sales to both the residential and commercial sectors declined from September 1993.

Year-to-date sales were up 2.8% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the residential sector rose a strong 7.5%, due to unseasonably cold temperatures in January and February, and to continuing growth in the number of customers. Commercial sales increased 3.2%, while the industrial sector (including direct sales) were up 0.7% from last year.

Sales of natural gas

	September 1994p	September 1993 to September 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	**3 481 924**	**1.0**
Residential	444 010	-14.5
Commercial	367 714	-9.8
Industrial	1 986 826	6.0
Direct	683 374	
	January to September 1994p	Jan.- Sept. 1993 to Jan.- Sept. 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	**44 183 286**	**2.8**
Residential	11 175 618	7.5
Commercial	8 116 057	3.2
Industrial	18 658 321	0.7
Direct	6 429 263	

p *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The September 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Civil aviation statistics

Third quarter 1994

Operating income for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. increased to $253 million in the third quarter of 1994, compared to $163 million for the same quarter of 1993. A basic income of $183 million was reported in the third quarter of 1994 (basic income or loss is measured by combining the operating income—before capital gains, miscellaneous items and tax—with interest expenses). Although these two carriers always produce a basic income in the third quarter, the 1994 value is the largest ever.

In constant dollars (1986 = 100), the basic income for the third quarter of 1994 was $140 million. This has been exceeded only four times in the last 20 years (1979, 1980, 1986 and 1987). The highest reported value of basic income was $181 million in the third quarter of 1980. The average basic income for the third quarter over the last twenty years is $96 million. In 1991 and 1992, average basic income slipped to $7 million and $1 million, respectively.

The last time these carriers ended a complete year with a basic income (as opposed to a loss) was 1988, when $23 million was reported. After three quarters of 1988, they had a basic income of $61 million. After three quarters of 1994, they have a basic income of $31 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the third quarter of 1994 are published in the December issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Tea, coffee and cocoa

September 1994

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the third quarter of 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188.

The September 1994 issue of *Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa* (32-025, $8/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Non-metallic mineral products industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 44-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46;
other countries: US$54).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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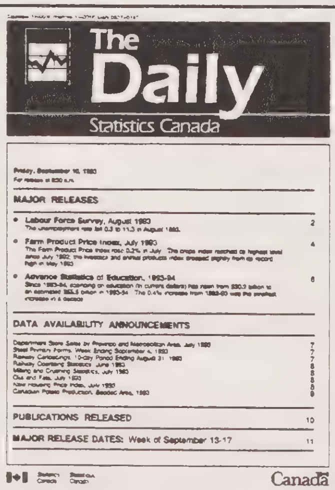
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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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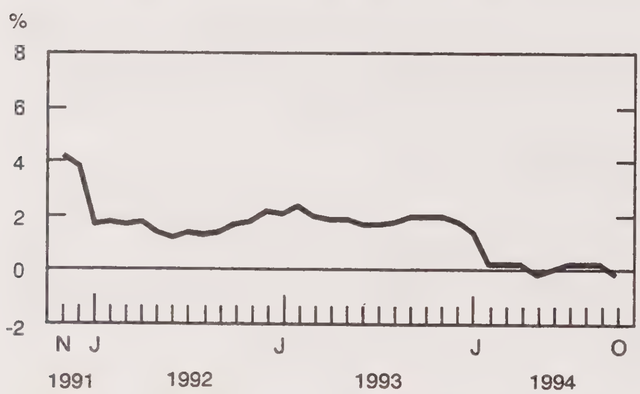
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
October 1994

For a second time this year, the consumer's basket of goods and services cost 0.2% less than it did in the same month last year. These latest year-over-year declines in the consumer price index (CPI) are the only negative annual movements of the CPI since the 1950s.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Tobacco products, subject to major tax reductions earlier this year, exerted the largest downward pressure. If tobacco products were excluded, the CPI would have risen 1.3%. Similarly, lower interest rates over last winter exerted a large downward pressure on mortgage interest costs. Other annual price declines were observed for fresh produce, personal care supplies, and gasoline. Items which cost more included new motor vehicles, vehicle insurance, tuition fees, rent, recreation, air fares, coffee, and restaurant meals.

Gasoline prices down, property taxes up

Consumers paid 0.2% less for the basket of goods and services in October than they did in September. A 4.2% decline in gasoline prices was a major factor. In addition, consumers saw seasonal price decreases for air travel, traveller accommodation, and fresh fruit, as well as declines for home furnishings and clothing. In contrast, consumers paid higher property taxes and mortgage interest charges. In addition, price increases were also recorded for many food items, cultural events, recreational activities, and alcohol.

Property taxes are priced once a year and enter the CPI calculation in the fall. This year's increase of 1.3% was the smallest in 20 years. For the cities for which indexes are published, annual changes in property taxes varied from a low of -0.2% in Thunder Bay to a high of +7.7% in Victoria.

Monthly price changes in the major components

The cost of the CPI basket of goods and services declined 0.2% in October after a 0.1% rise in September. Average prices in three of the seven major expenditure categories decreased, three increased and one remained unchanged. The most significant downward pressure came from transportation-related charges (-0.8%). This was somewhat offset by a 0.2% rise in food prices. Housing costs stayed flat overall, even though there were major price changes in some components.

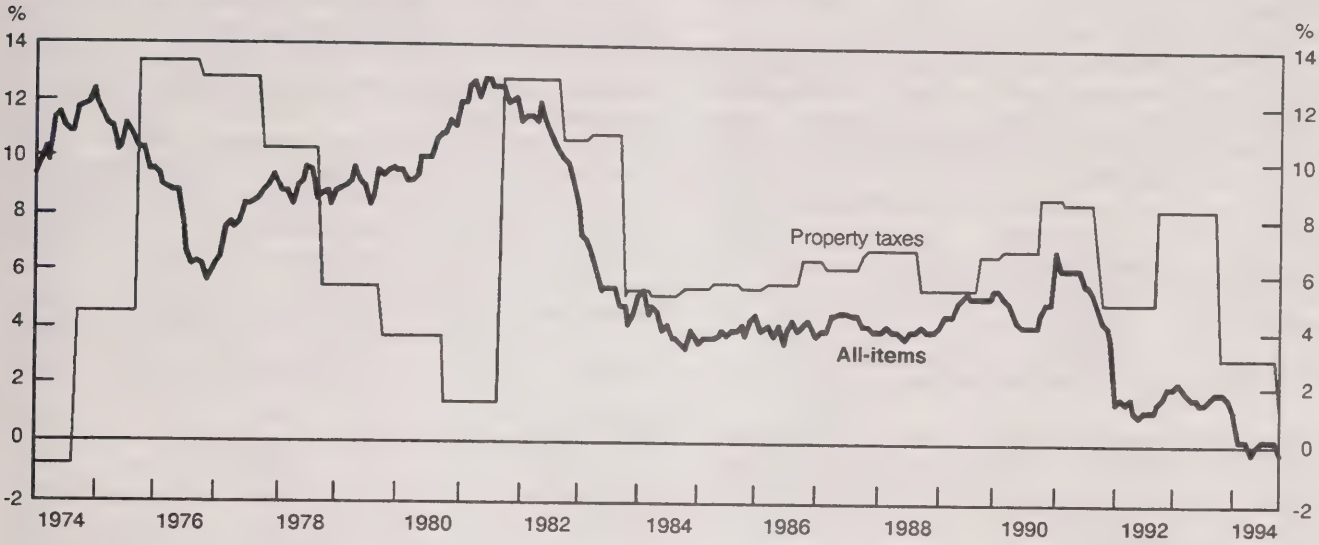
Transportation charges declined 0.8% in October. Most of the latest decrease was attributable to a 4.2% decline in gasoline prices. Price wars between retailers intensified in certain cities, most notably Montréal, Toronto, Edmonton, and Québec. Air fares showed a 2.2% seasonal decline. But because of unusually large summer increases, air travel costs were 10.8% higher than a year earlier.

Food prices moved up 0.2% in October because of a 0.3% increase in the price of food purchased from stores and a 0.2% increase in the price of restaurant meals. As is usual in October, consumers had to pay more for a variety of fresh vegetables. The switch from local to imported vegetables coupled with a weaker Canadian dollar led to a 5.3% price increase in this category.

Coffee prices advanced to an all-time high in October as the effects of unfavourable weather conditions during the summer in Brazil were still being felt. (The previous high was in 1986 when droughts affected coffee prices.)

Consumers benefited from reduced prices on a number of other food items. Fruit prices continued to decrease because of lower apple and grapefruit prices. Chicken prices fell because of a voluntary increase in supply in order to become more competitive with U.S. suppliers in the wake of the latest GATT agreement. Turkey prices declined due to the traditional extensive marketing of this product around Thanksgiving.

Consumer price index and property taxes
Year-over-year percentage changes, January 1974 to October 1994



Overall housing costs remained unchanged in October, following a 0.3% increase in September. The increase of 1.3% in property taxes (the smallest in the last 20 years), coupled with a 0.4% rise in mortgage interest costs, completely offset seasonal decreases in hotel and motel rates as well as declines in furniture prices and fuel oil charges.

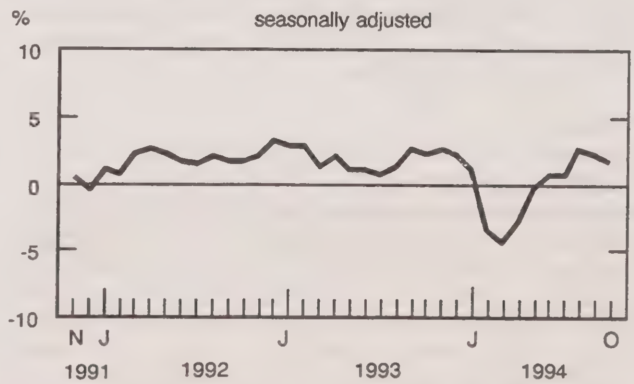
Property taxes
Annual percentage changes

	1991	1992	1993	1994
Canada	**5.0**	**8.4**	**3.0**	**1.3**
St. John's	0.0	22.3	0.7	0.2
Charlottetown/Summerside	12.0	4.3	6.9	3.5
Halifax	5.2	3.9	3.3	0.0
Saint John	7.3	2.5	2.2	7.1
Québec	6.0	6.7	1.6	0.6
Montréal	6.4	7.5	1.9	0.8
Ottawa	6.7	5.1	5.1	0.9
Toronto	5.0	9.8	3.0	0.0
Thunder Bay	6.7	7.3	2.4	-0.2
Winnipeg	7.6	0.6	8.4	5.4
Regina	3.9	2.7	2.5	2.5
Saskatoon	4.4	1.8	1.9	1.4
Edmonton	7.7	5.4	7.3	1.5
Calgary	6.5	7.2	1.4	2.3
Vancouver	-2.3	21.5	2.2	2.6
Victoria	1.0	16.5	4.4	7.7
Whitehorse	8.4	10.5	4.3	0.4
Yellowknife	9.7	15.8	9.4	2.8

Seasonally adjusted movements

From September to October, the CPI decreased 0.2% in unadjusted terms. After removing seasonal influences from the index, however, the CPI remained unchanged from September. Expressing the July to October quarterly movements of the all-items CPI in annual terms, the index increased 1.5%, compared with September's increase of 2.2%.

Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



Special aggregates

Energy

Compared with last year, energy costs increased 0.2%, mainly because of the higher cost associated with piped gas and electricity. Lower gasoline prices and home heating oil charges moderated the annual energy cost increases.

The month-to-month movement in energy prices declined 2.0% in October. The decrease was attributable to lower prices for gasoline and home heating oil, offset slightly by an increase in piped gas charges.

All-items excluding food and energy

For a fourth consecutive month, the year-over-year movement in the all-items excluding food and energy index edged down, falling 0.3% in October. Compared with September, the index fell 0.1% after a 0.3% increase in September.

Goods and services

On an annual basis, the goods index declined 1.6% in October following a 1.3% fall in September. The average price of non-durable goods, which includes tobacco products, was down 4.9%. In contrast, the durable goods and semi-durable goods indexes increased 3.8% and 0.6% respectively over the year. The annual increase in the services index was 1.5% in October, compared with 1.8% in September.

On a monthly basis, the goods index declined 0.3% in October after a decrease of 0.2% in September. Price declines were noted for durable (-0.2%), semi-durable (-0.2%), and non-durable (-0.4%) goods. The services index remained unchanged from September.

Provinces

Compared with October 1993, the changes in consumer prices for the provinces ranged from a drop of 1.5% in Quebec to an increase of 1.7% in British Columbia. If tobacco products were excluded from the CPI, the annual changes would vary between a low of +0.8% in Quebec to a high of +2.1% in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia.

All-items index and all-items excluding tobacco products index
Percentage changes, from October 1993 to October 1994

	All-items	All-items excluding tobacco products
	% change	
Canada	**-0.2**	**1.3**
Newfoundland	0.9	1.5
Prince Edward Island	-0.7	1.3
Nova Scotia	0.2	1.8
New Brunswick	0.6	2.1
Quebec	-1.5	0.8
Ontario	-0.4	1.1
Manitoba	1.2	1.6
Saskatchewan	1.4	1.9
Alberta	1.6	2.1
British Columbia	1.7	2.1
Whitehorse	1.7	2.3
Yellowknife	1.8	1.8

City indexes

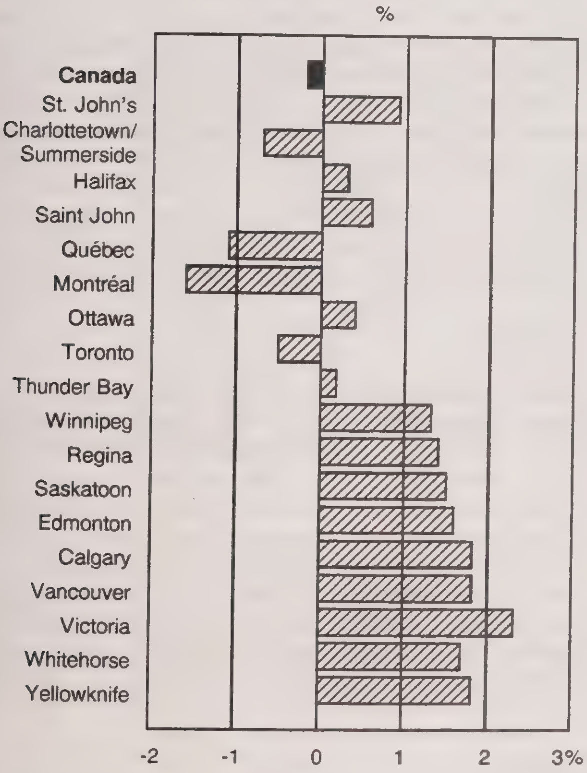
Year-over-year changes for cities for which indexes are published ranged from a decline of 1.6% in Montréal to a rise of 2.3% in Victoria. The drop in Montréal was largely a result of decreased tobacco taxes and changed provincial retail sales taxes. The rise in Victoria reflected higher food prices, electricity rates, gasoline prices and property taxes.

Monthly changes to the CPI ranged from a drop of 0.5% in Edmonton to a rise of 0.4% in Victoria. Edmonton experienced higher than average price declines for traveller accommodation, men's wear, gasoline, personal care supplies, and wines. In contrast, important price increases were reported in Victoria for certain food items and gasoline.

St. John's

In October, consumers paid less for groceries, particularly poultry, fresh vegetables, soft drinks, dairy products, fats and oils, and cereal products. Prices for furniture and household textiles declined. Lower charges were observed for household operating expenses, homeowners' repairs, and traveller accommodation. In addition, lower prices for cigarettes and clothing were reported. Partially offsetting these declines were price increases for gasoline and higher recreation expenses.

Percentage change in the all-items index October 1993 to October 1994

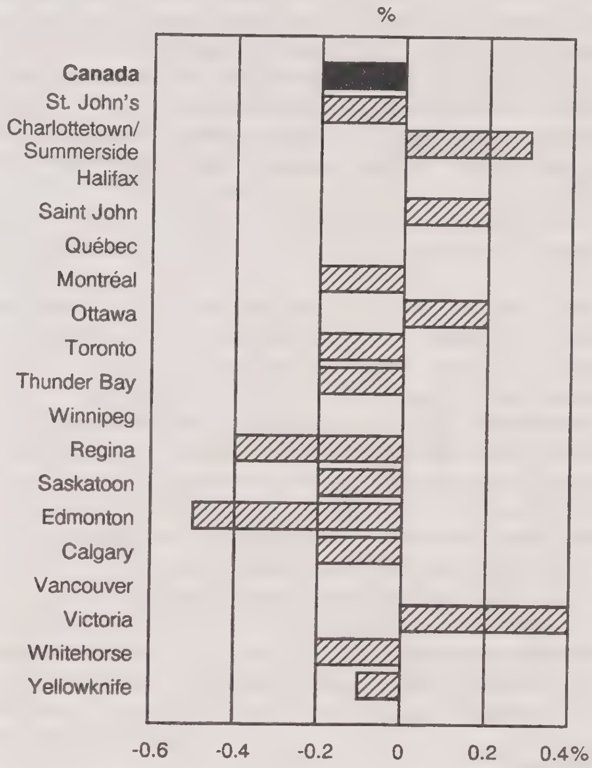


Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges, particularly for fuel oil and property taxes, explained a large part of the overall rise in October. Consumers also paid more for gasoline and for women's and girls' wear. Moderating these advances were lower food prices, most notably for fresh fruit and vegetables, cereal products, dairy products, prepared meats and beef.

A 0.7% year-over-year decline largely reflects the drop in tobacco taxes. Three other cities reported negative year-over-year movements.

Percentage change in the all-items index September 1994 to October 1994



Halifax

No overall change was recorded in consumer prices in October. A notable upward impact came from higher prices for food, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Price increases were observed for household furniture and equipment, and for mortgage interest costs, but these advances were completely offset by decreased charges for homeowners' repairs, household textiles, traveller accommodation and household operation. Lower prices for gasoline, air fares, women's and girls' wear and personal care supplies had a notable downward impact.

Year-over-year, an increase of 0.3% was down from the 1.2% registered in September. In October 1993, the provincial retail sales tax was increased from 10% to 11%. As of October 1994, the effect of this increase was longer influencing the annual rate of inflation.

Saint John

In October higher prices for food were recorded, most notably for bakery products, fresh vegetables, beef, restaurant meals, sugar and chicken. Increased housing charges were also noted, particularly for property taxes, electricity and household equipment. On the other hand, consumers saw prices fall for women's and girls' wear, home entertainment equipment, air fares, gasoline and personal care supplies.

Québec

No overall change was recorded in consumer prices in October. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for food (fresh vegetables, coffee, beef, cereal products and chicken), clothing and alcoholic beverages. Advances in mortgage interest costs and property taxes were observed, along with price increases for child care and household equipment. Completely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, air travel, and personal care supplies.

A 1.1% year-over-year decline was largely due to lower prices for tobacco products and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. Of the four cities registering declines in their annual movements, only Montréal showed a greater drop in consumer prices.

Montréal

In October, consumers paid less for gasoline, air fares, food (notably fresh fruit and poultry) and personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, clothing and selected recreation expenses. Housing charges remained unchanged overall, as advances in property taxes, mortgage interest costs, new house prices and child care were offset by lower prices for fuel oil, furniture and household equipment.

A year-over-year 1.6% decline was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. Montréal had the largest decline of any of the four cities registering negative annual movements.

Ottawa

Increased housing charges, most notably for furniture, household equipment, property taxes and mortgage interest costs, explained a large part of the overall rise. Consumers paid more for food in October, particularly for fresh vegetables, bakery products, restaurant meals, coffee and chicken. Further upward pressure came from higher recreation costs and increased charges for personal care supplies. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for gasoline, air fares and clothing.

Toronto

Lower prices for gasoline, decreased air fares and a drop in clothing prices explained a large part of the overall decline in consumer prices in October. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for furniture and traveller accommodation. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for bakery products, fresh vegetables and coffee were offset by lower prices for dairy products, fresh fruit and poultry.

Toronto was one of four cities to register a negative year-over-year movement (-0.5%). This decline was largely due to the drop in tobacco taxes.

Thunder Bay

Lower prices for gasoline, air travel and clothing accounted for a large part of the overall decline in consumer prices. Housing charges fell slightly, mainly due to decreased costs for homeowners' repairs and lower prices for traveller accommodation. In addition, decreased prices were observed for personal care supplies. Lower overall food prices were recorded, as declines in the price of beef, fresh fruit, cured meats and poultry more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables, low fat milk, coffee and restaurant meals. Increased recreation expenses had a notable upward influence.

Winnipeg

Consumer prices remained unchanged overall in October. Increased housing charges were reported, particularly for property taxes. Food prices were up, reflecting price increases for pork, coffee, prepared meats, eggs, soft drinks, restaurant meals and dairy products. Additional upward pressure came from increased recreation expenses and higher prices for non-prescribed medicines and for personal care supplies. Completely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, air fares and clothing.

Regina

In October, consumers paid less for gasoline, air fares, household operating expenses, household equipment and traveller accommodation. Food prices also fell, most notably for fresh produce and chicken. Clothing prices declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were increased recreation expenses and higher prices for personal care supplies.

A year-over-year increase of 1.4% was down from the 2.1% reported in September. In October 1993, prices for food and gasoline advanced. In October of this year, both these commodities declined in price. This resulted in a drop in the annual rate of inflation.

Saskatoon

Consumer prices fell in October, particularly for gasoline, air fares and clothing. Housing charges also declined overall, as lower prices for homeowners' repairs, traveller accommodation and household furnishings more than offset higher property taxes and increased charges for mortgage interest and rent. Food prices were up, most notably for coffee, restaurant meals, chicken, bread, fruit juice and pork.

A year-over-year increase of 1.5% was down from the 2.2% reported in September. In October 1993, higher prices for gasoline were recorded. In October 1994, gasoline prices fell. In addition, this year the rise in property taxes was less than the rise observed last year. These two factors explained the drop in the annual rate of inflation.

Edmonton

Edmonton recorded the largest monthly decline of the 18 index cities. This drop resulted from a greater than average decline in traveller accommodation costs, gasoline prices, men's wear and personal care supplies. In addition, wine prices fell in Edmonton, but rose nationally. In October, lower prices for gasoline, air fares, traveller accommodation and household furnishings were among the main contributors to the overall decline in consumer prices. Additional downward pressure came from price declines for homeowners' repairs, personal care supplies and wine. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for household equipment, increased household operating expenses and a rise in property taxes. Higher food prices (beef, coffee, restaurant meals and dairy products) were recorded as well.

A year-over-year increase of 1.6% was down from the 2.1% reported in September. In October 1993, prices for gasoline and personal care supplies advanced. In October 1994, the prices of those commodities declined. In addition, there was a much larger increase in property taxes in October 1993 than in October 1994. These factors accounted for the drop in the annual rate of inflation.

Calgary

In October, consumers paid less for gasoline and air travel. Housing charges declined overall, as lower prices for traveller accommodation and decreased charges for homeowners' repairs were only partly offset by advances in household operating expenses and a rise in property taxes. In addition, lower prices were recorded for clothing and wine. A rise in food prices (dairy products, restaurant meals, beef, fresh vegetables and coffee) exerted a notable upward influence.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in consumer prices in October. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for food (beef, coffee, cereal products, dairy products and fresh produce), and increased charges for personal care supplies. Prices for wine and liquor were up as well. Gasoline prices advanced, but were more than offset by lower air fares. Housing charges fell slightly, reflecting lower costs for traveller accommodation, homeowners' repairs, household equipment and new houses. These declines more than offset higher charges for property taxes, mortgage interest and household furnishings.

Victoria

Victoria registered the largest monthly increase in consumer prices. Higher than average price increases were reported for property taxes. In addition, prices for gasoline, fresh fruit and dairy products advanced in Victoria, but declined at the national level. In October, higher prices were reported for gasoline, property taxes and food. The rise in the latter reflected higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, coffee, restaurant meals, dairy products and cereal products. Prices for men's wear advanced, but were offset by lower prices for women's, girls' and boys' wear. Lower prices for traveller accommodation, new houses and furniture had a dampening effect.

Victoria registered the largest annual movement (+2.3%) of the 18 index cities. Higher than average price increases were reported for groceries, restaurant meals, property taxes, electricity and recreation. In addition, the decline in cigarette prices in Victoria was substantially less than the decline at the national level.

Whitehorse

Consumer prices fell in October, reflecting lower prices for traveller accommodation, furniture, food, air fares and women's clothing. The drop in food prices was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, cured and prepared meats and turkey. Prices for cigarettes declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in recreation charges and higher prices for alcoholic beverages and personal care supplies.

Yellowknife

Much of the overall decline in consumer prices was associated with a drop in housing charges, most notably for traveller accommodation, fuel oil, rent and household furnishings. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and food (cured and prepared meats, turkey, beef and pork). Transportation costs fell overall, as lower air fares more than offset a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and cigarettes, and increased recreation expenses.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The October 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price index and its major components
(1986 = 100)

	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1994 to Oct. 1994	Oct. 1993 to Oct. 1994
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**130.7**	**130.9**	**130.9**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
Food	123.2	122.9	122.4	0.2	0.7
Housing	128.9	128.9	128.7	0.0	0.2
Clothing	131.4	131.7	131.0	-0.2	0.3
Transportation	131.3	132.4	125.7	-0.8	4.5
Health and personal care	135.8	135.9	135.9	-0.1	-0.1
Recreation, reading and education	141.3	141.0	137.2	0.2	3.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.6	140.3	172.2	0.2	-18.4
All-items excluding food	132.4	132.7	132.8	-0.2	-0.3
All-items excluding food and energy	133.2	133.3	133.6	-0.1	-0.3
Goods	123.8	124.2	125.8	-0.3	-1.6
Services	139.1	139.1	137.0	0.0	1.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.5	76.4	76.4		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.0				

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Oct. 1994 index	126.0	118.9	118.1	133.2	130.8	126.0	141.7	145.1
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	-0.3
% change from Oct. 1993	0.9	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	8.4	-2.8	3.5	-4.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Oct. 1994 index	129.5	129.1	122.8	131.4	126.1	142.0	138.9	150.2
% change from Sept. 1994	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	1.0	5.7	0.5	2.1	-22.3
Halifax								
Oct. 1994 index	129.0	135.1	121.0	129.4	128.0	130.9	137.6	144.9
% change from Sept. 1994	0.0	1.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.2
% change from Oct. 1993	0.3	4.4	-0.2	0.6	5.2	-0.4	2.5	-17.2
Saint John								
Oct. 1994 index	128.1	129.8	121.8	132.8	127.6	130.2	134.1	142.9
% change from Sept. 1994	0.2	0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.2	5.3	-2.5	2.1	-16.7
Québec								
Oct. 1994 index	127.8	120.2	128.2	135.1	119.4	135.9	143.4	125.9
% change from Sept. 1994	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	-1.4	-0.7	0.2	0.7
% change from Oct. 1993	-1.1	2.0	0.0	-0.2	1.4	-1.5	2.2	-25.2
Montréal								
Oct. 1994 index	128.7	119.2	131.5	135.0	123.3	137.7	146.7	121.0
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.4	-1.2	-0.4	0.2	0.7
% change from Oct. 1993	-1.6	0.7	0.3	-0.5	3.0	0.4	2.6	-30.5
Ottawa								
Oct. 1994 index	131.4	125.7	129.7	131.5	131.3	143.4	140.7	136.0
% change from Sept. 1994	0.2	0.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	4.1	1.8	4.0	-17.8
Toronto								
Oct. 1994 index	131.8	122.2	131.5	129.0	134.5	137.9	142.4	133.1
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	-0.5	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1	4.4	-1.1	3.3	-19.5
Thunder Bay								
Oct. 1994 index	130.0	121.0	128.1	133.7	135.2	132.1	138.5	131.7
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	6.5	2.3	2.4	-23.0
Winnipeg								
Oct. 1994 index	132.7	131.0	126.8	132.6	133.1	134.5	142.4	157.0
% change from Sept. 1994	0.0	0.3	0.2	-1.0	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	5.8	-0.6	1.6	-4.6
Regina								
Oct. 1994 index	134.1	134.3	122.2	140.3	140.0	144.1	138.3	166.7
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.9	5.7	-1.8	2.3	-6.0

Consumer price indexes for urban centres—concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

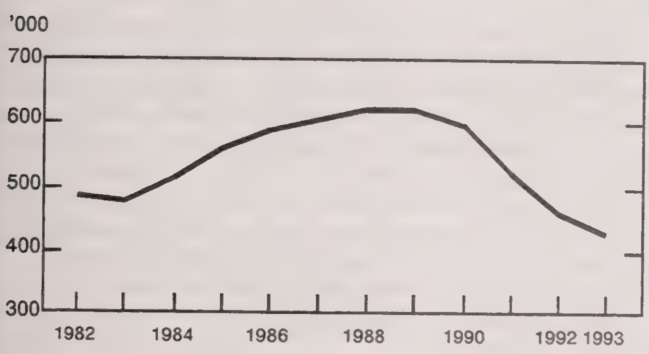
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
Oct. 1994 index	132.7	132.8	122.0	139.5	132.9	158.2	138.4	156.4
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	1.5	1.9	0.7	1.1	5.6	0.8	2.9	-4.7
Edmonton								
Oct. 1994 index	130.0	116.2	125.8	128.8	131.4	131.7	142.2	173.0
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.5	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	-2.2	-1.1	0.4	-0.2
% change from Oct. 1993	1.6	2.6	0.8	0.9	4.0	-0.2	3.3	-5.2
Calgary								
Oct. 1994 index	130.7	120.1	124.3	129.6	130.8	131.6	142.8	177.8
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	1.0	-0.3	-0.5	-1.1	0.0	0.4	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	5.7	-0.6	3.5	-2.4
Vancouver								
Oct. 1994 index	135.3	132.0	126.6	130.1	146.5	132.9	141.4	165.1
% change from Sept. 1994	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.0	6.5	2.3	3.8	-3.6
Victoria								
Oct. 1994 index	134.0	132.1	124.8	131.0	142.7	131.8	139.7	167.7
% change from Sept. 1994	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	0.3	0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	2.3	2.2	0.7	1.6	7.0	0.5	4.0	-1.6
Whitehorse								
Oct. 1994 index	129.2	119.7	128.3	129.6	122.4	132.8	131.9	162.4
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	1.7	-1.7	2.3	-0.1	5.2	3.5	3.9	-1.9
Yellowknife								
Oct. 1994 index	129.4	122.7	120.9	132.9	129.2	122.5	134.4	171.9
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	1.4	-0.2	-1.0	0.6	0.6
% change from Oct. 1993	1.8	3.1	0.1	0.3	6.7	-2.0	1.7	1.5

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18.00/$72.00).* ■

Work injuries statistics
1993

Workers and businesses experienced far fewer work-related time-loss injuries in 1993 than in the late 1980s. After increasing every year between 1983 and 1989, the number of injuries resulting in lost time dropped for a fourth consecutive year in 1993.

Total number of accepted time-loss injuries



In 1993 workers' compensation boards and commissions accepted 423,184 claims, down 7% from the previous year and 32% from the 1989 peak of 620,979. A contributing factor to this decrease in the number of injuries was a decline in the number of paid workers that started in April 1990; the decrease between 1989 and 1993 was slightly over 2%.

Sprains and strains accounted for 45% of all time-loss injuries. About 29% of all injuries were to the back. Over-exertion was responsible for the largest proportion (29%) of injuries.

In addition, the boards and commissions accepted claims for compensation for 758 work-related deaths in 1993, the first year for which fatality counts were available from the National Work Injuries Statistics Program.

Time-loss injuries are down in most provinces and industries

Between 1992 and 1993, time-loss injuries decreased in most provinces (except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon) and in most industries (except logging and forestry, finance and insurance, real estate operators and insurance agents, and business services).

Note to users

The reference period for time-loss injuries is slightly different from the one for fatalities: time-loss injuries are reported by the year of accident, whereas fatality counts are reported by the year the claim was compensated, regardless of the year of accident.

Time-loss injuries by province and territory

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
			% change
Canada	**455,659**	**423,184**	**-7**
Newfoundland	7,793	6,116	-22
Prince Edward Island	2,108	2,009	-5
Nova Scotia	12,181	13,332	9
New Brunswick	10,018	5,647	-44
Quebec	146,405	135,411	-8
Ontario	136,936	125,118	-9
Manitoba	16,542	15,327	-7
Saskatchewan	11,987	12,277	2
Alberta	32,092	29,602	-8
British Columbia	78,223	76,831	-2
Northwest Territories	966	1,058	10
Yukon	408	456	12

The largest proportional decreases between 1992 and 1993 occurred in New Brunswick (-44%) and Newfoundland (-22%).

By industry, between 1992 and 1993, the largest proportional decreases were recorded in mining (-12%) and in fishing and trapping (-12%). They also registered the largest proportional decreases in employment, that is -7% in fishing and trapping and -5% in mining. Injuries also fell 9% in manufacturing, construction, and health and social services.

For several years the number of time-loss injuries accepted for compensation has dropped dramatically in many industries, particularly in manufacturing.

In 1993, 35,977 manufacturing workers in Ontario had time-loss claims accepted, down 55% from the 1987 peak of 80,540. The situation was similar in Quebec, where 45,905 manufacturing workers had claims accepted in 1993, a 47% drop from the peak of 86,066 in 1988.

Time-loss injuries in the construction industry have dropped dramatically in both provinces. In 1993, 6,719 construction workers in Quebec and 6,836 in Ontario had claims accepted, down almost two-thirds in each case from peaks in the late 1980s.

In British Columbia, 3,709 workers in the logging and forestry industries had claims accepted in 1993, a 17% drop from a high of 4,449 in 1987.

Work-related fatalities most often occur in the construction industry

In 1993 boards accepted 758 fatality claims. Of these work-related deaths, 18% or 137 occurred in construction, the highest proportion among all the industries, even though construction workers represented only 5% of the workforce. One in four of the construction fatalities resulted from a fall.

In other industries, claims for 128 fatalities (17% of the total) were accepted for workers employed in manufacturing, 107 (14%) were accepted in transportation and storage, and 106 (14%) were accepted in mining. The corresponding employment percentages in these industries were 16% for manufacturing, 4% for transportation and storage, and 1% for mining.

Fatalities accepted for compensation by industry

	1993	% of total
All industries	**758**	**100**
Agriculture and related services	15	2
Fishing and trapping	17	2
Logging and forestry	50	7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	106	14
Manufacturing	128	17
Construction	137	18
Transportation and storage	107	14
Communication and other utilities	21	3
Wholesale trade	29	4
Retail trade	19	3
Finance and insurance	3	0
Real estate operators and insurance agents	3	0
Business services	15	2
Government services	46	6
Educational services	10	1
Health and social services	6	1
Accomodation, food and beverage services	13	2
Other services	14	2
Industry unspecified or undefined	19	3

Eye injuries: largest decline since 1989

Eye injuries, which represent 4% of all time-loss injuries, declined substantially over the 1989 to 1993 period. From a peak of 33,249 in 1989, the number of workers who have lost time at work because of eye injuries dropped 45% to 18,139 in 1993. In comparison, the total number of time-loss injuries declined 32% over the same four years.

These numbers include only the most serious eye injuries: the worker had to take time off to recuperate after the accident, or there was permanent damage to the eye.

Construction workers recorded the largest drop between 1989 and 1993 in the number of time-loss eye injuries (-56%), followed by workers in manufacturing (-53%) and mining (-48%). Manufacturing had the highest proportion of eye injuries in 1993 (7% of all injuries in this industry).

Eye injuries occurred most often because of scratches or abrasions caused by foreign particles (52% of all eye injuries). Welder's flashes caused 7% of eye injuries, followed by chemical burns (6%).

Work injuries, 1991-93 (72-208, $33) will be released in December.

For further information on this release or to order special tabulations, contact Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Trusteed pension funds

Second quarter 1994

Assets of trusteed pension funds reached $273 billion (at book value) at June 30, 1994. Unfavourable stock market conditions contributed to a 41% drop in net income from the first quarter of 1994 and to one of the lowest increases (+1.7%) in assets in survey history.

Second-quarter net income of trusteed pension funds was estimated at $3.8 billion, down 41% from the previous quarter, the largest decrease since the beginning of 1990. This is largely because unfavourable stock market conditions in the second quarter of 1994 led to a sharp 73% drop in profits from the sale of securities. This reversed the trend of the preceding five quarters, when increases in profits ranged from 6% to 116%.

These estimates are derived from a quarterly sample of 177 funds holding 87% of total assets, supplemented by data from an annual census of all trusteed pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds* (74-001, $15/$60) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

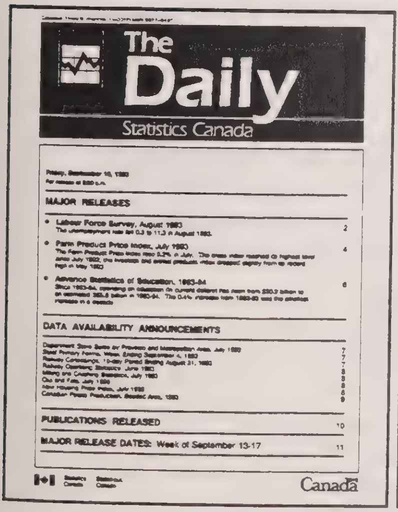
Processed fruits and vegetables

September 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for September 1994 are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing,
September 1994.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa,
quarter ended September 1994.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes),
October 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin, quarter ended September 1994.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45).

The consumer price index, October 1994.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m.

Farm product price index, September 1994.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$11/US$107).

Industry price indexes, September 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

The labour force, October 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/$240; other countries:US$28/$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 23, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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Survey on smoking

Cycle 2, summer 1994

Although there was no overall change in the prevalence of cigarette smoking between May and August 1994, an estimated 1.7 million Canadians changed their smoking status during the period. Among individuals aged 15 and over, 30% still smoke.

However, approximately 620,000 people gave up smoking, while 332,000 former smokers took up the habit again, and 191,000 people started smoking for the first time. A further 312,000 people said they switched from smoking daily to smoking occasionally, and 248,000 switched from smoking occasionally to smoking daily.

On average, current smokers smoke 15.7 cigarettes per day. This daily average has remained unchanged since May. The highest prevalence of smoking remains in the 20-to-24 age group (38%), and the lowest prevalence remains in the 65-and-over age group (16%). In all age groups except the 15-to-19 age group, a higher proportion of males smoke.

191,000 new smokers light up

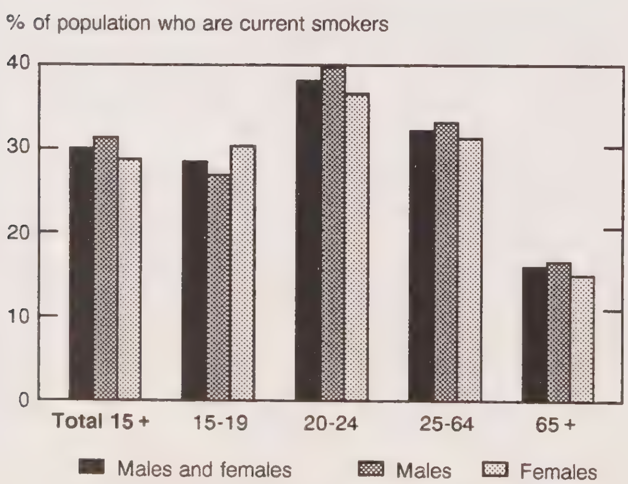
Of the 523,000 Canadians who started smoking during the three-month period, 332,000 were former smokers and 191,000 were new smokers. The most common reason for starting smoking (20%) was "being around others who smoke". Another 620,000 people quit smoking, 48% of whom cited health concerns as the reason for stopping.

Thirteen percent of all current smokers reported quitting for one week or more between May and August. Attempts to quit smoking were strongly tied to age. Smokers who attempted to quit one or more times were more likey to be young (aged 15 to 19 or aged 20 to 24).

Smokers who cut back from smoking daily to smoking occasionally gave different reasons than those who quit altogether. Although the small sample size of people in this category calls for caution in making interpretations, restrictions on where they are allowed to smoke was the main reason cited by daily smokers who cut back. Overall, social pressure does not figure as an important inducement to reduce or quit smoking, except for women in the 20-to-24 age group.

Use of other tobacco products is rare. Two percent of Canadians aged 15 and over smoke cigars or cigarillos, 0.8% smoke a pipe, and 0.4% use chewing tobacco, pinch or snuff. Of the 6.5 million Canadians who currently smoke cigarettes, 83% smoke manufactured cigarettes, 11% roll their own, and 5% smoke both manufactured and roll-your-own cigarettes. Nearly half (46%) of all smokers normally buy their cigarettes at convenience stores.

Smoking prevalence by age group and sex



Note to users

Health Canada and Statistics Canada have collaborated to conduct the survey on smoking in Canada, a new survey to measure changes in smoking patterns. The survey is an initiative of the federal "Tobacco demand reduction strategy", which was announced on February 8, 1994.

The survey's first cycle was conducted in April and May 1994. The second cycle was conducted in August and September 1994. The third and fourth cycles will take place in November 1994 and February 1995. Each quarter the same respondents are asked questions about smoking. This will allow, for the first time on a national level, analysis of changes in the smoking habits of Canadians.

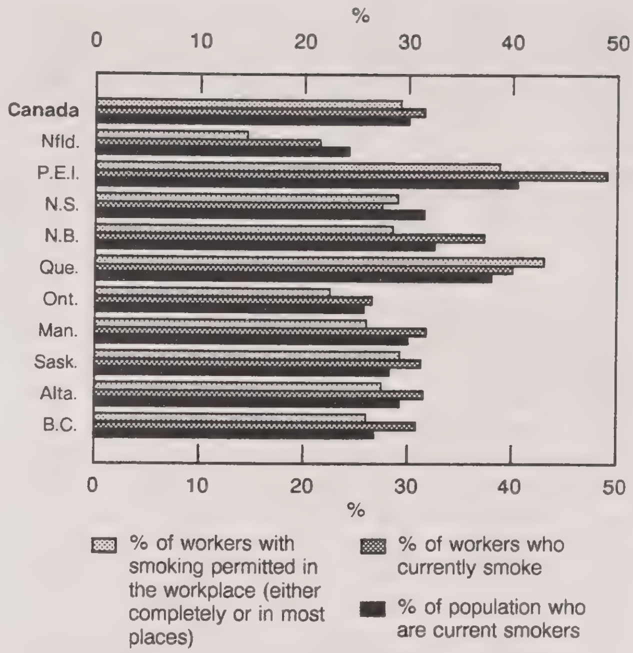
A representative sample of about 15,800 respondents from across the country was selected for the first cycle from a random sample of phone numbers; 13,400 of these individuals responded in the second cycle. Interviewed over the phone, respondents aged 15 and older were asked about their current smoking habits, reasons for changing smoking habits, and use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Data on other characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, household income, and education were also collected.

Major drop in smoking in the workplace

Thirty-nine percent of Canadian workers said that smoking was not allowed anywhere at their workplace. For 31%, smoking was allowed only in designated areas. Twenty percent reported that smoking was not restricted at all, and 9% said smoking was allowed in most places but restricted in certain areas. In the 1986 smoking habits survey, 53% of the working population reported that smoking was allowed in their immediate work area. The degree to which smoking is allowed (either completely or in most places) in the workplace varies by province, from a low of 14.5% in Newfoundland to a high of 43.0% in Quebec.

Canadians who are looking for work and those who are unable to work have the highest prevalence of smoking (47% and 41% respectively); they also smoke the highest average number of cigarettes per day (19.1 and 17.7 respectively).

Smoking in the workplace and smoking prevalence



A microdata file is available for detailed analysis of the survey data. To order the microdata file, contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division.

For further information on this release, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division.

Health Canada has prepared a package of analytical highlights. For a copy of these highlights or related information, contact Health Canada (613-954-5995, fax: 613-952-7266). Media should call Health Canada at 613-957-1803. ■

Trends in justice spending
1988/89 to 1992/93

Spending on legal aid represents the fastest growing expenditure component of the justice system. Between 1988/89 and 1992/93, spending on legal aid more than doubled, from $300 million to $603 million. During this same period, approved legal aid applications increased by 43%.

The administration of justice is a multi-billion dollar undertaking that represents approximately 3% of total annual spending by federal, provincial and municipal governments combined. By comparison, annual justice expenditures are generally less than one-quarter of expenditures in each of health and education.

Spending on the justice system reached $9.57 billion in 1992/93. Even though this was 34% higher than the $7.16 billion spent four years earlier in 1988/89, the rate of increase has slowed in recent years. After increases of 9% in 1989/90 and 11% in 1990/91, the increase in justice spending slowed to 5% in both 1991/92 and 1992/93. After adjusting for inflation (18% as measured by the consumer price index), the average annual increase in justice spending was 3.2%, a rise similar to that for total government spending.

Expenditures on policing services accounted for 60% of total justice costs in 1992/93. Corrections accounted for a further 25% (20% on adults and 5% on youths), courts accounted for 9%, and legal aid for a further 6%.

Policing expenditures increased by 30% over this period. Between 1988/89 and 1992/93, the number of Criminal Code offences reported to police increased 19%. Spending on adult corrections increased 28% between 1988/89 and 1992/93. During this period, the number of inmates in federal and provincial institutions increased 15%, while the non-custodial (community service) workload increased 37%.

Note to users

In this release, justice system expenditures include operating costs in the areas of policing, courts, legal aid and corrections (youth and adult). Expenditures in the prosecutions area are not included, nor are justice-related areas such as youth services or mental health services. As a general rule, capital costs and building occupancy costs are excluded.

Youth corrections data represent estimates supplied by Justice Canada.

Constant dollar amounts have been calculated using the consumer price index with a base year of 1988.

Total justice spending by sector

	1988/89	1992/93	1988/89 to 1992/93
	$ thousands, current dollars		% change
Police	4,389,414	5,716,833	30.2
Courts	639,891	867,006	35.6
Legal aid	300,312	603,434	100.9
Youth corrections	355,926	487,900	37.1
Adult corrections	1,477,416	1,894,482	28.2
Total	**7,162,959**	**9,569,655**	**33.6**

The number of employees in the justice sector rose 6%, from about 113,000 in 1988/89 to about 120,000 in 1992/93. The policing sector accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of criminal justice personnel in 1992/93. Between 1988/89 and 1992/93, legal aid staff increased by 13%, corrections staff 7%, policing staff 6% and court services staff increased by less than 4%. Salaries accounted for between 75% and 80% of total operating costs in each sector.

The vol. 14, no. 16 issue of *Juristat service bulletin: Trends in justice spending, 1988/89 to 1992/93* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Construction type plywood

September 1994

Firms produced 154 879 cubic metres of construction type plywood in September, a 6.2% decrease from 165 129 cubic metres in September 1993.

For January to September 1994, production totalled 1 383 912 cubic metres, a 0.6% increase from 1 375 013 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

September 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 771 973 cubic metres of lumber and ties in September 1994, a 5.8% decrease from 2 943 686 cubic metres in September 1993.

For January to September 1994, production totalled 25 816 242 cubic metres, a 0.7% increase from the 25 647 387 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The September 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

October 1994

Manufacturers shipped 3 057 755 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October 1994, down 18.1% from 3 733 281 square metres a year earlier and down 23.5% from 3 997 703^r (revised) square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1994 totalled 27 348 739^r square metres, an increase of 7.2% from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The October 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Farm financial survey

1993

Data for 1993 on farm and off-farm assets, liabilities, income, crops and livestock (by farm type and revenue class) are now available.

These data were derived from the 1994 farm financial survey. Estimates are available for all provinces.

For further information on this release, contact Phil Stevens (613-951-2435) or May Holmes (613-951-2442), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary textile industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 34-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, October 1994.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$10/US$58; other countries: US$12/US$68).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, August 1994.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

Nursing education programs, 1993.
Catalogue number 83-244
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

Juristat service bulletin: Trends in justice spending, 1988/89 to 1992/93. Vol. 14, no. 16.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 24, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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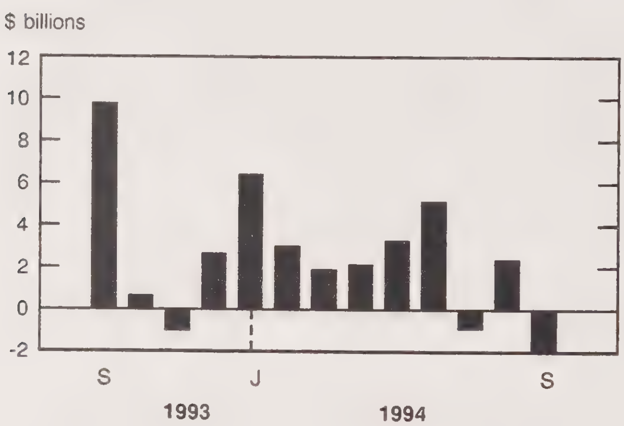
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

September 1994

Non-residents sold $1.9 billion more Canadian securities than they bought in September. This contrasted with the string of sizeable foreign net investments earlier in the year. The foreign sell-off in September was concentrated in Canadian bonds and short-term paper as non-residents continued to be net buyers of Canadian stocks.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreign redemptions of Canadian short-term paper continue

Redemptions of Canadian money market paper held by non-residents were the driving force behind September's $1.7 billion net sell-off. This constituted their third consecutive monthly disinvestment in that market, which totalled near $10 billion. It followed heavy accumulations by non-resident investors between September 1993 and June 1994. September's sell-off by non-residents was solely in Government of Canada paper and was led by U.S. investors. Gross trading activity (total sales and purchases) amounted to a record $66 billion, up $1 billion from August.

Related market information

Canadian and U.S. interest rates

During September, there was a virtual disappearance of the short-term differential favouring investment in Canada as falling Canadian rates met their rising U.S. counterparts. The short-term differential has fallen from over 200 basis points since June 1994. As for long-term rates, Canadian rates increased not as much as U.S. rates, so the differential in favour of Canada narrowed somewhat.

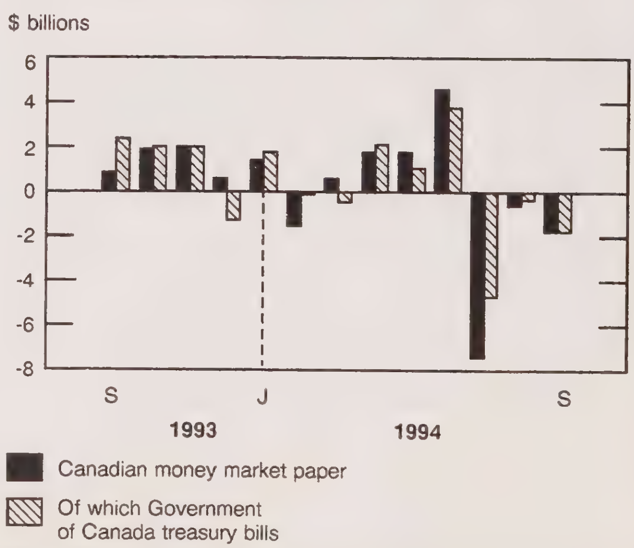
Stock prices

Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, closed September virtually unchanged from August. U.S. stock prices, as measured by the Standard and Poor's 500 index, declined 2.7% in September.

Canadian dollar

The Canadian dollar closed September stronger against the U.S. dollar at US74.43 cents, up from US73.15 cents at the end of August.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper



Lower new Canadian bonds sales abroad and higher foreign selling of existing bonds

After borrowing a massive $13.5 billion in international markets in the previous two months, Canadian borrowers reduced their financing from abroad to $2.3 billion, among the lowest levels in over a year. These proceeds were just sufficient to meet the $2.2 billion of foreign-held bonds that matured in September.

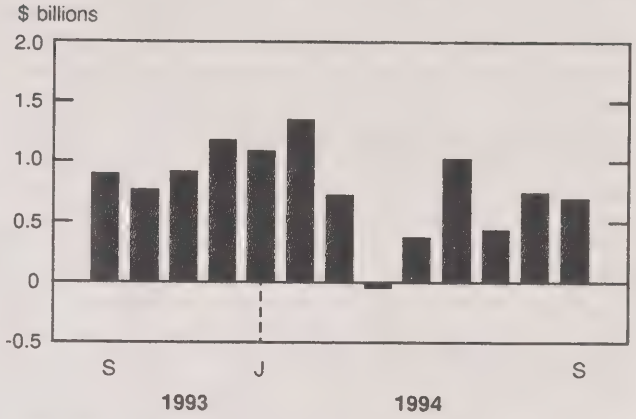
Foreign investors sold off $1.1 billion of existing bonds, mainly federal issues, bringing their net selling to more than $9 billion for the first nine months of 1994. This is a major turnaround from foreign net buying of nearly $7 billion over the same period in 1993. Gross trading with all non-residents (sales plus purchases) was down over 10% to $65 billion.

In total, foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by $0.9 billion in September. Investors from the United States and the United Kingdom led the net selling, which was offset by some net purchases from Japan and Asia.

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks continues at a healthy pace

Foreigners' demand for Canadian stocks showed no signs of letting up in September. They purchased a further $0.7 billion more than they sold in September, which brought to over $6 billion their net investment for the year. The net buying continued to come from the United States for a third consecutive month. This contrasts with the first six months of 1994, when overseas investors accounted for one-third of net buying. While the price of Canadian stocks remained flat as measured by the TSE 300 index, gross trading (sales and purchases) with non-residents rose 25% to $8.6 billion in September. Similar back-to-back increases in August and September brought the September volume close to the record $8.9 billion set earlier in 1994.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks



Canadian investors sell foreign bonds but keep acquiring foreign stocks

Canadian investors sold a net $0.2 billion of foreign securities in September. This net disinvestment was entirely accounted for by a net sale of $0.9 billion of foreign bonds. As in the previous two years, Canadian investors continued to invest in foreign stocks and in September acquired a further $0.7 billion, mainly in overseas stocks. This brought to $6.1 billion their total net investment in foreign stocks so far this year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The September 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	January to September 1994	January to September 1993
				$ millions		
Foreign investment in Canadian securities						
Total	**5,135**	**-898**	**2,383**	**-1,923**	**21,312**	**46,487**
Bonds (net)	**-395**	**6,081**	**2,306**	**-871**	**16,346**	**32,442**
Outstanding bonds	-1,917	-1,660	-329	-1,059	-9,267	6,883
New Issues	3,791	8,751	4,752	2,344	42,807	44,033
Retirements	-2,269	-1,010	-2,117	-2,156	-17,194	-18,474
Money market paper (net)	**4,549**	**-7,389**	**-638**	**-1,721**	**-1,163**	**4,863**
Government of Canada	3,735	-4,748	-344	-1,794	1,290	8,285
Other money market paper	814	-2,641	-294	73	-2,454	-3,424
Stocks (net)	**981**	**410**	**715**	**669**	**6,131**	**9,182**
Outstanding stocks (net)	532	305	685	616	5,032	8,038
New issues (net)	449	105	30	53	1,098	1,144
Canadian investment in foreign securities						
Total	**-285**	**-247**	**-1,092**	**225**	**-8,402**	**-6,026**
Bonds (net)	11	-233	-565	876	-820	-1,599
Stocks (net)	-297	-14	-527	-651	-7,583	-4,427

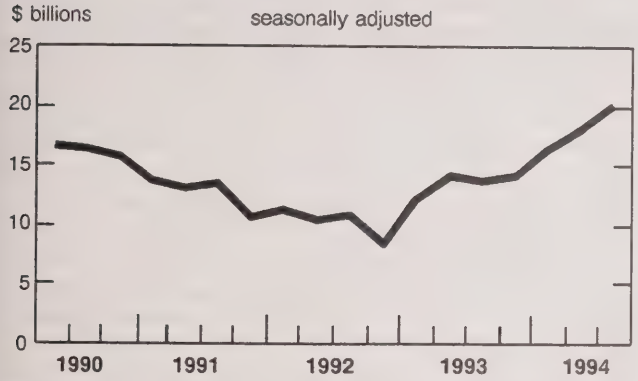
Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.* ■

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 1994 (seasonally adjusted)

Operating profits of Canadian enterprises have strengthened considerably over the past year. This trend continued into the third quarter of 1994. Improvement in 17 of the 30 industries increased third quarter profits by over 11% to $20.2 billion, the highest level since 1989. Profits have recovered to over 90% of the pre-recession peak.

Operating profits



Profit recovery is concentrated in non-financial industries

Non-financial industries (excluding banks and other financial institutions) accounted for virtually all of the overall rise in profits in the third quarter. Fourteen of the 22 non-financial industries experienced growth in profits, resulting in a 14% increase to $16.7 billion. Profits in this sector have expanded by more than 10% for four consecutive quarters. The largest profit gains were in wood and paper, petroleum and natural gas, and chemicals and textiles.

Wood and paper: the profit recovery in the wood and paper industry accelerated in the third quarter, as operating profits advanced to $1.7 billion from $1.2 billion in the second quarter and from $0.8 billion in the first quarter of 1994. Throughout 1993, quarterly profits averaged $0.4 billion. The pulp and paper sector again dominated the increase in profits as producers enjoyed the benefits of stronger demand and rising prices. The wood sector continued to benefit from strong prices, but higher mortgage rates have curtailed demand from the homebuilding market.

Petroleum and natural gas: operating profits in the petroleum and natural gas industry increased for a fourth consecutive quarter. Third quarter profits rose to $2.8 billion from $2.5 billion in the second quarter. Profits of the integrated oil producers expanded in the third quarter, due to higher prices and cost-cutting programs. Natural gas producers enjoyed strong domestic and foreign demand for their products.

Chemicals and textiles: operating profits rose to $1.4 billion in the third quarter from $1.2 billion in the second quarter and from $0.7 billion in the first quarter of 1994. The improvement was concentrated in the chemicals sector, where increased demand has boosted chemicals prices considerably.

Transportation services: operating profits in the transportation services industry rose to $0.8 billion in the third quarter from $0.6 billion in the second quarter. Air carriers, which registered the strongest profit gains in the quarter, attributed the improved profitability to an increased volume of air travel and to leaner operations.

Financial industries' profits remain unchanged

The financial industries as a whole experienced no change in operating profits in the third quarter. The largest industry gain was by the chartered banks, but this was offset by slides in the profits of property and casualty insurers, credit unions, and consumer and business financing intermediaries.

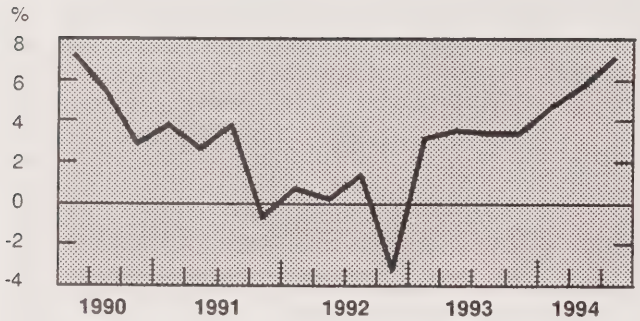
Chartered banks (booked-in-Canada) and other deposit-accepting intermediaries: operating profits improved for a second consecutive quarter, rising to $1.2 billion. Higher net interest income accounted for the profit increase in the third quarter of 1994. Throughout 1993, chartered banks' profits ranged from a low of $0.1 billion in the fourth quarter to a high of $1.2 billion in the second quarter.

Financial ratios (all industries)

Return on equity is at its highest since 1990

The return on equity measures the after-tax profits returned to the shareholders. As corporate profits have expanded in the past year, this indicator has risen to 7.04%, its highest level since 1990. In the first and second quarters of 1994 this ratio measured 4.70% and 5.63% respectively. In 1993 it remained fairly flat at an average of 3.35%.

Return on equity



Profit margin strengthens

The third-quarter profit margin (operating profits to operating revenue) rose to 5.96% from 5.48% in the second quarter and from 5.11% in the first quarter of 1994. This profitability indicator has more than doubled since hitting a low of 2.84% in the fourth quarter of 1992. Although much improved, the recent profit margin remains well below the 7.7% attained in 1988 before the recession.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008, $25/$100) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), and George Mitchell or Joe Wilkinson for financial industries data (613-951-9853), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Selected financial statistics

	Third quarter 1993	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1994
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ billions			% change
Income statement				
Operating revenue	301.5	330.7	338.5	2.4
Operating profit	13.6	18.1	20.2	11.4
Net profit	3.9	6.5	8.3	26.2

	Third quarter 1993	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994
Financial ratios			
Profit margin (%)	4.50	5.48	5.96
Return on equity (%)	3.35	5.63	7.04
Debt to equity (ratio)	1.210	1.208	1.203

■

OTHER RELEASES

Cigarette shipments and production
October 1994

Data on cigarette shipments and production are now available for October 1994. The information pertains to Canadian manufacturers' production and to their shipments to wholesalers and distributors in Canada and in foreign countries.

Results from the survey on smoking in Canada (cycle 2, summer 1994) were made available in yesterday's issue of *The Daily*. Further information on that survey, which measures changes in Canadians' smoking patterns, can be obtained from Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division.

As for the cigarette shipments and production survey, the distribution of manufacturers' shipments between Canadian and export markets underwent a drastic change during 1992 and 1993. After tax changes were announced by the federal government and some provincial governments in February 1994, the markets reverted to patterns observed until 1991. Since the markets have apparently stabilized, the cigarette shipments and production survey will no longer be a major release in *The Daily*. Instead, its usual format resumes today.

Canadian tobacco products firms produced 5.00 billion cigarettes in October 1994, a 27.9% increase from 3.91 billion in October 1993. Shipments in October totalled 4.08 billion cigarettes, an 8.0% increase from 3.78 billion in October 1993.

Since the tax changes in February, 89.7% of total shipments have gone to the domestic market. This is close to the proportion during the comparable February to October 1991 period (86.5%). In 1993 domestic shipments during the same period only accounted for 62.6% of total shipments.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The October 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending November 19, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 19, 1994 totalled 271 185 tonnes, down 3.4% from the week-earlier 280 604 tonnes and down 5.3% from the year-earlier 286 329 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 205 605 tonnes, a 3.8% decrease from 12 691 921 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Nine-day period ending September 30, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the nine-day period increased 4.9% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 12.8% to 6.2 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 6.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of September 30, 1994 increased 8.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies
September 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 8.2% to 2 542 171 cubic metres in September 1994, from 2 348 858 cubic metres in September 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1994 totalled 2 906 897 cubic metres, up 9.1% from 2 663 875 cubic metres in September 1993.

At the end of September 1994 year-to-date production totalled 20 891 346 cubic metres, up 9.1% from 19 145 058 cubic metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The September 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available later.

For further on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight, for-hire carriers
1992

In 1992, 1,138 for-hire motor carriers (those earning between $1 and $5 million dollars annually) generated operating revenues of $2.6 billion for an average net income per carrier of $97,561. Their operating ratio was 0.96 in 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $2.5 billion in 1992, of which salaries, wages and owner operator payments represent the largest cost (36% of all expenses). These carriers employed 24,000 persons, 68% of whom were drivers. Of all employees, highway drivers received the highest average salary at $32,000 (excluding benefits).

These results are based on the annual motor carriers of freight survey. Data on motor carriers will be published in the December 1994 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80).

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517) Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, October 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other countries: US\$5/US\$42).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, October 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, October 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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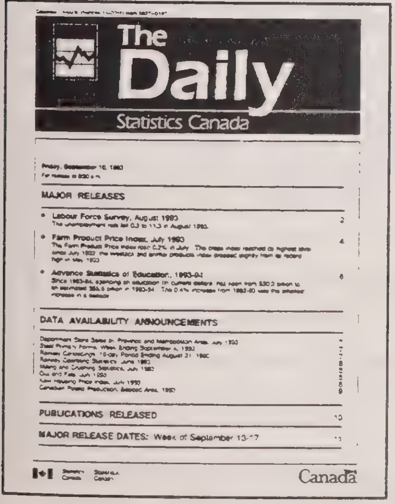

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 25, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

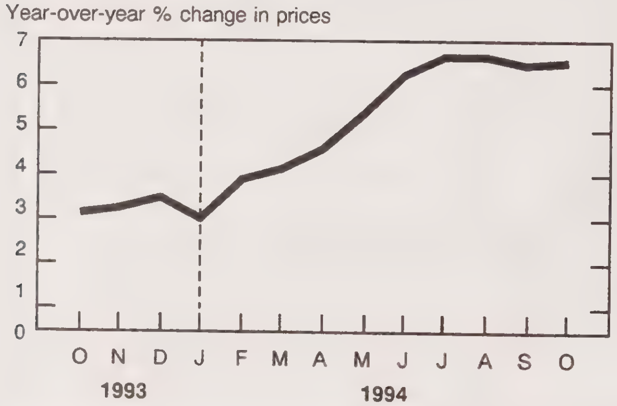
Industrial product price index

October 1994 (preliminary)

Foreign buyers are paying for the continuing strong increase in prices for industrial products. High foreign demand for exports kept the annual increase in industrial product prices in October at more than 6% for a fifth straight month. Although there were some signs of potential pressure on consumer prices, these remain muted.

The annual change in the IPPI edged back up to +6.5% as prices rose 0.6% from September. The increase was fueled by pulp, non-ferrous metal products and motor vehicles. Since June, the year-over-year change in manufacturer prices has been at a 12-year high.

Manufacturer prices remain over 6% higher than a year earlier



At the manufacturer level, the year-over-year price increase for consumer goods was about 2.4% in October. This excludes the immediate effects of changes in value of the Canadian dollar. The year-over-year change in the goods component of the CPI was about half that amount. This excludes the effect of the drop in tobacco taxes in Eastern Canada.

October was the third month when the year-over-year change in manufacturer prices was about a percentage point higher than that of consumer prices. However, only about half of the consumer's dollar goes to manufacturers. The remainder goes to retailers, wholesalers, transportation companies, and taxes. Faced with a relatively weak retail market, it would seem that middlemen and retailers are absorbing part of the increase in manufacturer prices while trying to hold down labour and other costs.

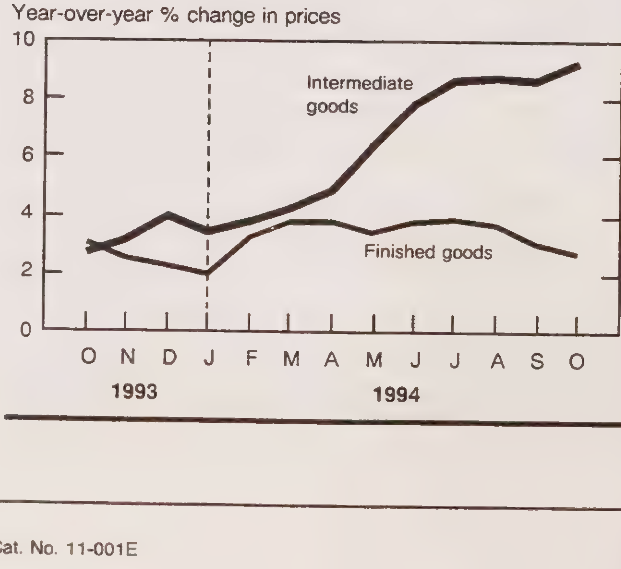
> ***Note to users***
>
> *The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects prices producers receive as their goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect prices consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs (including transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring between when a good leaves the plant and when a final user takes possession of it.*
>
> *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

The year-over-year change in manufacturer prices in Canada remained much higher than in other members of the G7 group of industrialized nations. It was over twice the size of the increase in Germany and the United Kingdom. It was quadruple the increase in the United States. The structure of the Canadian economy and the effect of changes in international exchange rates continued to be important contributors to the differences in price changes.

Export prices remain central to manufacturer price increases

Inflationary pressures on manufacturer prices continued to come primarily from exported intermediate goods—particularly pulp, non-ferrous primary metals, and paper. They also continued to be

Intermediate goods are pulling up manufacturer prices



driven by demand. The decline in the annual change in finished goods prices (from +3.0% to +2.6%) was rooted in exchange rates, not in domestic events.

Overall, conditions remained good for Canadian producers while consumers did not see any strong rise in prices. The continuing strength of exports and investment, together with lack of any widespread increase in consumer spending, suggests this may continue. There are, however, beginnings of some overall upward pressure on a range of prices.

Cars, pulp and metals are key to price increases

The annual new model price changes for cars and vans, combined with the price rise in pulp and non-ferrous metals, led the price increases in manufactured goods. The most important price declines were for wood and petroleum products.

The change in the motor vehicle price index took into account an estimated price increase of about 4% for the introduction of 1995 cars and vans.

Rising world demand for pulp and paper products continued to drive prices up. In October, pulp was up 8.9% over September 1994 and 61.6% over October 1993. Paper was up 2.0% over September and 8.4% over October 1993. Driven by demand for containers, paper products prices were up 2.2% over September and 7.1% over October 1993. The rising demand for pulp has pulled up prices of various chemical inputs (such as caustic soda) used in its manufacturing process.

The increases in non-ferrous metals prices in October were led by primary aluminum products prices. These jumped 7.6% since demand for aluminum is expected to increase while the world recovery continues. The increases included nickel but not copper, which suffered a price correction after September's increase.

Wood prices dropped 1.5% in October. Inventories were high, construction was not strong, and winter was on the horizon.

Petroleum product prices continued to decline in October. Price declines were led by gasoline, down 4.8% from September. However, prices rose for some petrochemicals, particularly ethylene and two of its products, styrene and vinylchloride. Chemical plant explosions in the United States at the end of the summer helped reduce supply when world demand was rising. Plastic fabricated products prices have been increasing for some time because of pressure from petrochemicals prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The October 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance	October 1993	September 1994 r	October 1994 p	October 1993 to October 1994	September 1994 to October 1994
					% change*	
Industrial product price index – total	**100.0**	**113.6**	**120.3**	**121.0**	**6.5**	**0.6**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	115.2	122.1	123.0	6.8	0.7
Intermediate goods[1]	**60.4**	**111.3**	**120.7**	**121.6**	**9.3**	**0.7**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	13.4	102.5	123.6	126.9	23.8	2.7
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	47.0	113.8	119.9	120.1	5.5	0.2
Finished goods[4]	**39.6**	**117.0**	**119.6**	**120.1**	**2.6**	**0.4**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	119.0	122.1	121.7	2.3	-0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	118.8	120.9	122.0	2.7	0.9
All other finished goods	19.3	115.0	117.6	118.3	2.9	0.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.5	118.5	117.3	0.7	-1.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	117.2	122.8	123.1	5.0	0.2
Beverages	2.0	124.5	126.1	126.0	1.2	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	163.9	164.2	164.2	0.2	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.5	119.1	120.1	4.9	0.8
Textile products	2.2	110.0	112.9	112.9	2.6	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.5	116.2	116.2	1.5	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	138.8	156.8	154.4	11.2	-1.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.7	122.3	122.3	2.2	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	103.7	118.7	123.3	18.9	3.9
Printing and publishing	2.7	136.2	142.9	145.4	6.8	1.7
Primary metal products	7.7	100.3	121.0	122.8	22.4	1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	115.2	120.0	120.3	4.4	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	120.2	122.2	122.3	1.7	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	113.4	115.7	117.3	3.4	1.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.9	115.7	115.7	2.5	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.2	116.5	116.5	4.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[5]	6.4	89.7	94.3	92.7	3.3	-1.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	117.7	125.9	127.3	8.2	1.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	115.5	118.8	118.9	2.9	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.3	88.4	89.8	13.2	1.6

1 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
2 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
3 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
4 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
5 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figures are rounded.*

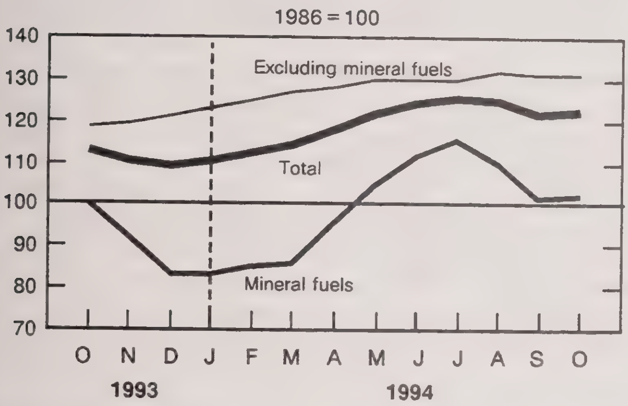
■

Raw materials price index

October 1994 (preliminary)

Raw materials prices have begun to level off in the latest three months, which has helped some manufacturers hold their costs down. Lower prices for crude oil, hogs, certain grains, and oilseeds were major contributors to this levelling off.

Raw materials prices are levelling off



Ferrous materials prices, which had been consistently edging upward until April, have been more or less stable for the latest six months. Wood prices, the major contributor to raw materials price increases in 1993, have not had the same impact in 1994. Nevertheless, they have been increasing slowly in 1994. In 1994, increasing non-ferrous metals prices—moving up since November 1993—have replaced wood as the main contributor to higher raw materials prices.

Crude oil prices are weakening as metals prices are strengthening

Crude oil prices declined more than 12% in the latest three months after increasing almost 44% in the first seven months of 1994. Although the recent OPEC meeting agreed to hold the supply constant for the near future, there now appear to be ample supplies of crude due to mild weather and production from non-OPEC members. This may foreshadow a further weakening of crude oil prices.

Note to users

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Due to increased industrial activity in the G7 countries, further increases in non-ferrous metals prices may be forthcoming. Even with an increase of almost 40% so far in 1994, non-ferrous metals prices have a long way to go to reach all-time highs. In October nickel prices were only about 33% of their all-time high. Copper, lead, zinc, and aluminum materials were within 75% to 85% of their all-time highs. One group of metals that has already far surpassed its all-time high is refined metals, which contains metals such as bismuth and antimony. This group has already almost doubled their prices in 1994.

After an eight-month decline, October hogs prices dropped to their lowest level since the first quarter of 1992. The recent decline was due to the large number of hogs and to the unwillingness of producers to carry stocks over the winter.

Corn prices have dropped in the latest four months. Oilseeds, mainly soybeans and canola, have significantly declined in price in the latest four and five months respectively. The price decline in oilseeds, especially canola, may be only a temporary correction. Foreign markets appear to view canola as a premium oilseed. Accordingly, canola exports through October have almost doubled from the same period last year.

Ferrous materials prices were led by higher prices for iron and steel scrap over the past two years. Scrap prices may be experiencing some resistance to higher prices vis à vis the purchase of iron ore. Iron ore prices, which did not not experience anywhere near the price increases of iron and steel scrap, have appeared to be in a holding pattern over the latest 15 months.

Wood was the major contributor to raw materials price changes in 1993. In 1994 price changes for wood have not been as dramatic but have still been moving slowly upward. Prices for pulpwood should at least continue increasing in the short term due to the demand for pulp and paper.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The October 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, ($20/$200) will be available at the end of December. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance 1	October 1993	September 1994 r	October 1994 p	October 1993 to October 1994	September 1994 to October 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100.0**	**112.5**	**121.5**	**122.0**	8.4	**0.4**
Mineral fuels	32.0	99.7	101.0	101.9	2.2	0.9
Vegetable products	10.0	99.3	116.0	117.1	17.9	0.9
Animals and animal products	26.0	109.4	105.3	104.9	-4.1	-0.4
Wood	13.0	183.9	203.7	204.9	11.4	0.6
Ferrous materials	4.0	112.3	119.8	117.3	4.5	-2.1
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	91.3	129.5	130.4	42.8	0.7
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	98.9	101.0	100.9	2.0	-0.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	68.0	118.4	131.0	131.3	10.9	0.2

1 *Rounded figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

International travel account

Third quarter 1994 (preliminary)

Canadians spent $1.4 billion (seasonally adjusted) more travelling outside the country in the third quarter of 1994 than visitors brought in.

This international travel account deficit is the smallest since the fourth quarter of 1989, when it stood at $1.1 billion. It was substantially less (-22.6%) than the seasonally adjusted deficit in the second quarter of 1994 ($1.8 billion).

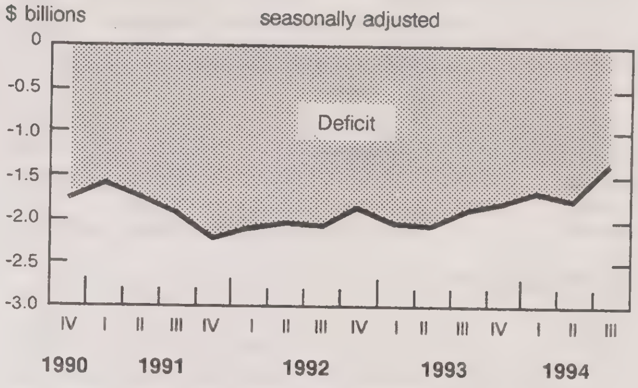
During 1992, when the international travel account deficit peaked, it represented 30.8% of Canada's current account deficit. In 1993 this share fell to 25.7%.

A major factor in this improvement in the travel deficit has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which stood at about US73 cents during the third quarter of 1994, compared with more than US88 cents in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Canadians travelling internationally during the third quarter of 1994 spent $3.9 billion, an 8.1% decrease from the previous quarter. Meanwhile, foreign visitors to Canada spent a record $2.5 billion, an increase of 2.4%. It was the eighth consecutive quarter when spending by visitors to Canada went up.

During the third quarter of 1994, Canadians spent $2.3 billion travelling in the United States, a 10.9% decrease from the previous quarter. Spending by Canadians travelling in all other countries also decreased (-3.6% to $1.5 billion).

Travel account balance



During July, August and September, residents of the United States and travellers from all other countries spent record amounts (seasonally adjusted) in Canada: U.S. travellers spent $1.4 billion, up 3.0% from the second quarter; visitors from all other countries spent $1.1 billion, up 1.5%.

The July-September 1994 issue of *International travel, national and provincial counts* (66-001, $42/$168) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1783), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	Total 1993	First quarter 1994 r	Second quarter 1994 r	Third quarter 1994p
	seasonally adjusted*							
	$ millions							
United States								
Receipts	1,172	1,208	1,314	1,384	5,079	1,391	1,382	1,424
Payments	2,684	2,793	2,713	2,641	10,831	2,589	2,623	2,337
Balance	-1,511	-1,585	-1,399	-1,256	-5,752	-1,198	-1,240	-913
All other countries								
Receipts	865	946	968	946	3,725	973	1,065	1,081
Payments	1,415	1,436	1,488	1,511	5,850	1,461	1,598	1,541
Balance	-550	-490	-520	-565	-2,125	-488	-533	-460
Total, all countries								
Receipts	2,037	2,154	2,282	2,331	8,804	2,364	2,447	2,506
Payments	4,098	4,229	4,202	4,152	16,681	4,050	4,220	3,878
Balance	-2,061	-2,076	-1,919	-1,821	-7,877	-1,685	-1,773	-1,372

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	Total 1993	First quarter 1994 r	Second quarter 1994 r	Third quarter 1994p
	unadjusted							
	$ millions							
United States								
Receipts	585	1,268	2,351	875	5,079	692	1,422	2,559
Payments	2,889	3,003	2,757	2,182	10,831	2,778	2,889	2,353
Balance	-2,304	-1,735	-406	-1,307	-5,752	-2,086	-1,467	206
All other countries								
Receipts	445	997	1,734	549	3,725	480	1,142	1,955
Payments	1,531	1,330	1,703	1,286	5,850	1,577	1,497	1,750
Balance	-1,086	-333	31	-737	-2,125	-1,097	-355	205
Total, all countries								
Receipts	1,030	2,265	4,085	1,424	8,804	1,172	2,564	4,514
Payments	4,420	4,333	4,460	3,468	16,681	4,355	4,386	4,103
Balance	-3,390	-2,068	-375	-2,044	-7,877	-3,183	-1,822	411

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
r *Preliminary figures.*
p *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers
Second quarter 1994

Data for the second quarter of 1994 on the characteristics (age group, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travel abroad, as well as data on residents of the United States and other countries who travel to Canada, are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1783), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products
November 1, 1994

Frozen meat in cold storage as of November 1, 1994 amounted to 40.8 thousand tonnes. This compares with 39.3 thousand tonnes a month earlier and 35.1 thousand tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Lime industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled $173.6 million, down 0.6% from $174.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry (SIC 3252) totalled $836.0 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5556.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Metal office furniture industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal office furniture industry (SIC 2641) totalled $501.7 million, down 0.9% from $506.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5477.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and fixtures industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Basic hardware industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the basic hardware industry (SIC 3061) totalled $408.3 million, up 1.8% from $401.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5531.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Cane and beet sugar industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled $628.5 million, up 11.6% from $563.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, September 1994.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, October 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Shipping in Canada, 1993.
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

Canadian international merchandise trade, September 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

Nursing in Canada in 1993, registered nurses.
Catalogue number 83-243
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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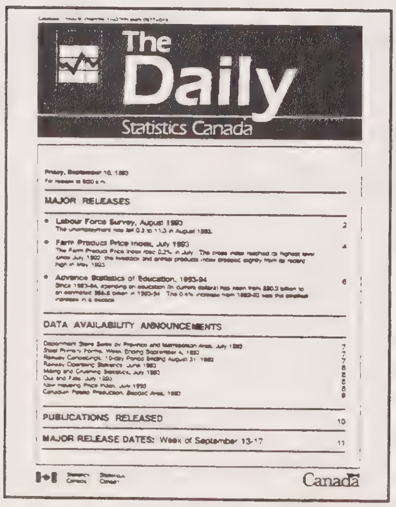
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 28th to December 2nd

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
November		
28	Farm cash receipts	Jan.-Sept. 1994
	Net farm income	1993
29	Employment, earnings and hours	September 1994
	Unemployment insurance statistics	September 1994
30	Income and expenditure accounts	Third quarter 1994
	Balance of international payments	Third quarter 1994
	Financial flow accounts	Third quarter 1994
	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	September 1994
	Field crop reporting series: crop production estimates	November 1994
December		
1	Help-wanted index	November 1994
	RRSP/RRSP room and taxfilers	1993/94
	Crude oil and natural gas	September 1994
2	Labour force survey	November 1994
	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 1994



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 28, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Shipping in Canada
1993

The 1993 edition of *Shipping in Canada* is a comprehensive overview of marine transportation. Part I of this publication analyzes data on domestic and international commodity flows. The analysis emphasizes the major changes of 1993 and provides a 10-year historical perspective.

Part II focuses on the 1992 aggregate financial and operating statistics of Canada-based marine transport carriers.

In Part III, a special study, "North/south trade—transportation trends between Canada and the rest of the Americas", examines trade flows between Canada and its southern neighbours. It excludes the United States and places a special focus on Mexico.

Shipping in Canada, 1993 (54-205, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Transportation Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

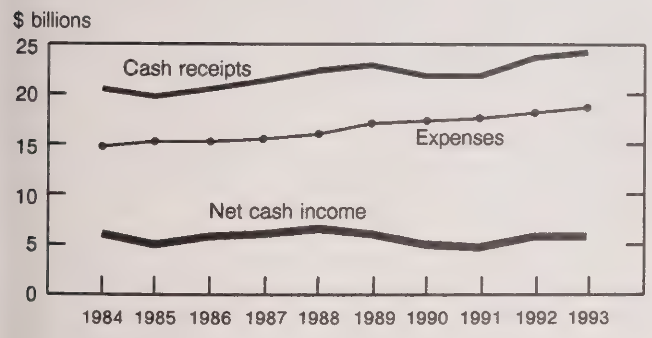
MAJOR RELEASES

Net farm income
1993

Net cash income of farm businesses fell 4% in 1993. Operating expenses rose 4% while farm cash receipts increased 2%. The rise in expenses was due to a larger cattle sector and to higher crop production expenses. The rise in expenses outpaced a continuing increase in revenues from the marketplace, as government payments declined.

At $5.5 billion in 1993, net cash income was above the previous 10-year average of $5.4 billion but slightly below the 1992 level. Net cash income in 1993 stood 23% above the 1991 level, which was the lowest since 1978.

Rising expenses squeeze net cash income



Operating expenses continue to rise

Farm operating expenses after rebates rose 4% to $18.7 billion in 1993. Over the last 10 years operating expenses have increased almost every year, with annual increases ranging up to 7% and averaging 3%.

A 32% increase in livestock purchases was largely responsible for the overall rise. An abundant supply of low-priced feed grains coupled with record slaughter cattle prices caused Alberta producers to purchase record numbers of feeder cattle from Saskatchewan.

Note to users

Net cash income is farm cash receipts less operating expenses. It does not include income in kind, the value of changes in farmer-held inventories, or depreciation expenses. It represents the amount of cash generated by the farm business that is available for debt repayment, investment, or withdrawal by the owner. Other measures of net income are available (see table) that may be more suitable for different types of analysis. Disaggregations by type and size of farm will show different movements in receipts, expenses and net income.

Other expenses such as cash wages, machinery fuel and repairs, and crop production expenses (fertilizer, pesticides, seed and crop insurance) also increased. Interest expenses and stabilization premiums fell.

Farm cash receipts rise to a record high

Farm cash receipts rose 2% in 1993 to reach $24.1 billion. Over the last 10 years receipts have increased 3% per year on average. Revenue from the marketplace continued to drive farm cash receipts as the share of livestock and crop receipts increased to 89%, while the share attributable to direct program payments fell to 11%.

Net farm income

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
	$ millions		% change
Total cash receipts	**23,697**	**24,136**	**2**
- Operating expenses after rebates	18,021	18,662	4
= Net cash income	5,676	5,475	-4
+ Income in kind	189	219	16
- Depreciation charges	3,026	3,108	3
= Realized net income	2,840	2,586	-9
+ Value of inventory change	-414	1,036	...
= Total net income	**2,426**	**3,622**	**49**

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.
Note: *totals may not add due to rounding.*

New records were set as livestock receipts continued to climb, rising 8% from 1992. Virtually all major categories of livestock receipts registered increases: hogs +15%, cattle and calves +10%, hens and chickens +9%. Record cattle prices supported stronger receipts as slaughter and export numbers decreased from 1992.

Larger Canadian Wheat Board payments on wheat and higher oilseed receipts were responsible for most of the increase in crop receipts. Record domestic and international demand for canola supported oilseed prices. This, combined with record canola production, generated strong gains in oilseed receipts.

Direct program payments fell 27% in 1993. Payments were lower for all programs except crop insurance.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 255 and 263-272.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-002, $25/$50) will be released at the end of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm cash receipts

January to September 1994

Cash receipts of farm businesses for January to September 1994 reached a record $18.2 billion, 5% higher than for the same period in 1993. Crop receipts jumped 21% to a new record as canola receipts doubled. Livestock receipts rose 3% to a new high due to stronger dairy and hog receipts. Program payments fell 39%.

Cash receipts have increased steadily from their recent low in 1991 as farmers benefited from improved markets. At $7.8 billion, crop receipts exceeded the previous high set in 1984. Livestock receipts reached a record $9.3 billion, topping the 1993 record. Program payments, which compensate for poor growing and market conditions, totalled $1.2 billion, compared with the previous five-year average of $1.8 billion. Cash receipts rose in all provinces except Newfoundland and Manitoba.

Cash receipts of farm businesses

	January to September 1993	January to September 1994	January-September 1993 to January-September 1994
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**17,348.3**	**18,220.8**	**5.0**
Newfoundland	46.3	45.9	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	160.4	215.2	34.1
Nova Scotia	222.1	229.8	3.4
New Brunswick	203.7	221.7	8.8
Quebec	2,904.2	3,088.5	6.3
Ontario	4,196.1	4,320.6	3.0
Manitoba	1,698.3	1,620.8	-4.6
Saskatchewan	3,173.0	3,343.5	5.4
Alberta	3,734.2	4,052.3	8.5
British Columbia	1,009.9	1,082.6	7.2

***Note**: totals may not add due to rounding.*

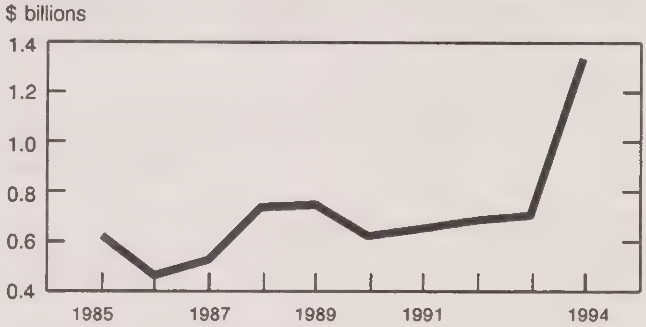
Canola pushes crop receipts to a new record

Canola receipts doubled in the first three quarters of 1994. World prices for edible oils have strengthened due to shrinking supplies and steadily growing demand. Throughout 1994, Canadian canola prices have remained above $300 per tonne for the first time since the end of 1988. Back-to-back record crops also enabled farmers to sell record quantities.

Note to users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farm businesses in current dollars. They account for receipts from the sale of all farm products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts, and direct payments to farmers from various federal and provincial programs.

Canola receipts surge



Wheat receipts rose 17% as durum wheat receipts were at their highest since 1983. Durum prices have risen due to tighter supplies in the United States and the European Union. Corn (+42%) and soybean (+31%) receipts also climbed strongly. Higher prices reflected reduced supplies in the United States; marketings in Canada increased after growing conditions improved in 1993. Potato receipts were 23% higher as prices responded to low supplies and strong demand.

Livestock receipts reach a new high

Higher prices and quotas for industrial milk accounted for most of a 7% increase in dairy receipts. Hog receipts rose 7% as slaughter prices increased. Cattle receipts declined 3% due to fewer live exports to the United States and lower slaughter prices.

Program payments fall 39%

Gross revenue insurance plan payments were halved due to higher market prices and lower support levels. Crop insurance payments dropped 36%, reflecting improved growing and harvesting conditions in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-September 1994 issue of *Farm cash receipts* (21-001, $13/$50) will be available the first week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Balance sheet of the agricultural sector
At December 31, 1992 and 1993

Revised provincial and national balance sheets for the years 1992 and 1993 are available.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-002, $25/$50) will be released at the end of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm business cash flow summary
1992 and 1993

Revised provincial and national cash flow summaries for farm businesses for the years 1992 and 1993 are available.

Agricultural economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-002, $25/$50) will be released at the end of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm debt outstanding
At December 31, 1993

Farm debt totalled $22.5 billion at December 31, 1993, a 4% decrease from $23.6 billion at December 31, 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agricultural economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-002, $25/$50) will be released at the end of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Direct payments in agriculture
1993

Direct payments received by farmers in 1993 totalled a net $2.2 billion, a 30% decrease from $3.2 billion in 1992. Payments received fell $1.0 billion, premiums paid dropped $45 million, and rebates received declined $13 million.

The data series on direct program payments include gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates, and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-002, $25/$50) will be released at the end of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Agriculture production account
1992 and 1993

Revised provincial and national agricultural production accounts for the years 1992 and 1993 are available upon request.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3380 to 3390.

Agriculture economic statistics supplement (10-603E, issue 94-002, $25/$50) will be released at the end of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448) or Wanda Wiebe (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending October 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 4.7% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 7.4% to 4.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 5.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of October 7, 1994 increased 8.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum products
October 1994

Manufacturers shipped 23 238 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October, down 6.3% from 24 811 thousand square metres in October 1993 but up 3.0% from 22 560 thousand square metres in September 1994.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1994 totalled 213 248 thousand square metres, up 11.5% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The October 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

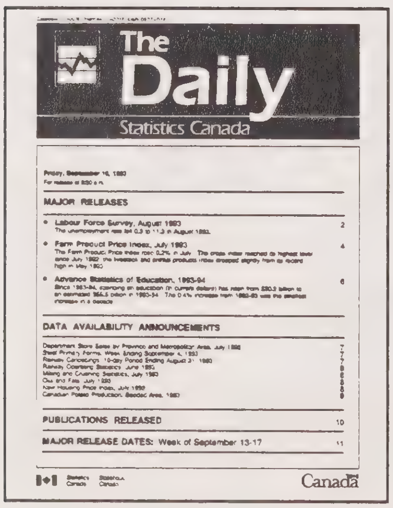
Shipments of office furniture
Third quarter 1994

For the quarter ended September 30, 1994, shipments of office furniture products totalled $186.5 million, up 13.7% from $164.1r (revised) million in the third quarter of 1993.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1994 are now available. Data are also available by province of destination as well as by export.

The September 1994 issue of *Shipments of office furniture products* (35-006, $8/$32) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■



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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, August 1994.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

General review of the mineral industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 26-201
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34).

Telephone statistics, September 1994.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

New motor vehicle sales, July 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Employment, earnings and hours, August 1994.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $29/$285; United States: US$35/US$342; other countries: US$40/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Statistics Canada

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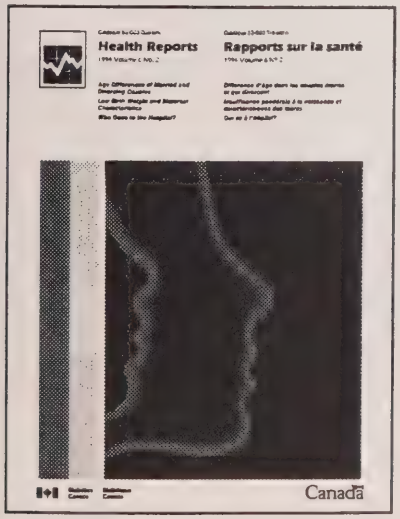
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Health reports
Second quarter 1994

This issue of *Health reports* presents research papers on three subjects: rates of low birth weight; age differences of married and divorcing couples; and characteristics of high users of hospitals. Four shorter reports focus on therapeutic abortions, death rates, the incidence of tuberculosis in Canada, and the national physician database.

The second quarter 1994 (vol. 6, no. 2) issue of *Health reports* (82-003, $28/$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the information requests unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

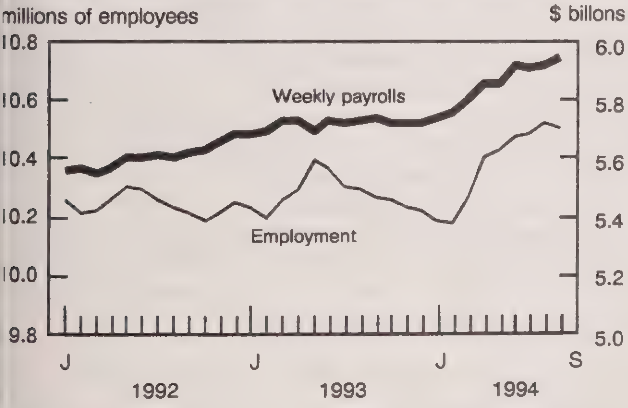
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

September 1994 (preliminary)

After expanding for the previous six months, employment declined slightly in September. Businesses in all industries employed 10,503,000 workers, down 14,000 from August. The decline had little affect on recent employment gains. The number of employees that businesses have added to the economy since February 1994 remained in excess of 300,000. The September decline, while widespread across most industries, was particularly influenced by a slowdown among manufacturers and construction companies as well as by a business closure in the insurance industry. The employment decline at the national level was not mirrored in Central Canada, where businesses continued to increase employment. Ontario and Quebec were the only provinces to register growth in September; employers in those two provinces have accounted for most of the gains in 1994.

Weekly payrolls are on the increase despite an employment decline, as weekly earnings rise



Employees received on average $570.10 a week in September, a 0.6% increase from August. The growth in September left weekly earnings 2.2% higher than in September 1993, continuing the trend of moderate gains and keeping employers' direct labour costs in check. Year-over-year weekly earnings growth has not exceeded 3% since 1992.

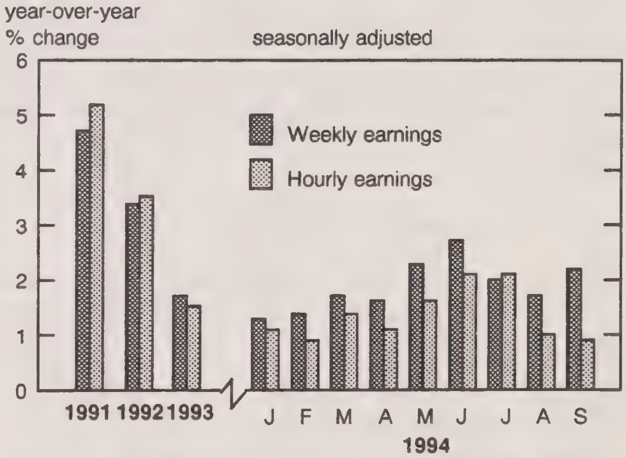
Note to users

Employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and on a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada's monthly payroll deduction remittance forms.

Unless otherwise stated, all data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

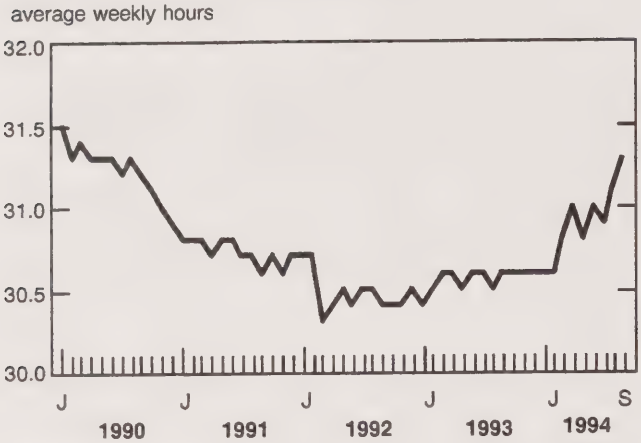
Detailed industrial series (seasonally adjusted) are now available for employment and average weekly earnings by province and territory.

Weekly and hourly earnings continue a trend of moderate growth.



Weekly earnings growth this year has been bolstered by increasing hours for both hourly-paid and salaried employees. In contrast, average hourly earnings ($14.07 an hour), actually declined for a second consecutive month, eliminating the significant increase reported in June 1994. Restrained in part by recent contract settlements, average hourly earnings have remained unchanged since January 1994.

Employees are working longer hours



Weekly hours for hourly-paid employees continued to increase, rising from 30.6 hours in January 1994 to 31.3 hours in September. Since January 1994, average hours for employees paid by the hour have increased in virtually all regions and industries.

Employment growth continues in Ontario

Employers in Ontario have expanded employment for eight consecutive months, so that the gain since January 1994 totals 132,000. Manufacturers of durable goods, construction companies, wholesalers, suppliers of business services, and other services have all reported notable gains over this period. Increased hiring by Ontario employers in 1994 is starting to offset some of the 600,000 employment decline recorded between March 1990 and January 1994. Average weekly earnings paid by Ontario employers have increased 2.3% since January 1994, bolstered by a 0.5 hour increase in weekly hours. Earnings increases were widespread across most industries; the exceptions were transportation, communication and other utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, and public administration.

Employment changes in Ontario from January to September 1994

Durable goods manufacturing	41,000
Construction	18,000
Wholesale trade	20,000
Business services	19,000
Other services	22,000

Businesses in Quebec increased employment in six of the last nine months. Since February 1994, when employment reached a low of 2,486,000 in Quebec, employers have added 65,000 workers to their payrolls. Manufacturers and construction companies contributed significantly to the gains over this period.

Manufacturers and construction companies slow employment growth

Led by manufacturers of food, clothing, primary metals and electrical and electronic equipment, employment in manufacturing dipped by 4,000. This partially offset the gains in August. A corresponding drop in the value of manufacturers' shipments was reported in September as manufacturers did not maintain the pace of previous months. Manufacturing employment posted a slight increase in the third quarter, confirming manufacturers' expectations for moderate employment increases as reported in the business conditions survey. Manufacturers have increased employment by 45,000 since February 1994, and indications are that this number will continue to rise in coming months. The balance of opinion on employment prospects for the fourth quarter rose in October 1994 to its highest level since April 1989.

Construction companies reported their first employment decline since February 1994 (-3,000) as employment in non-residential building and industrial and heavy construction contracted. Employers in Ontario accounted for the monthly decline. Despite this drop, the construction industry employed 33,000 more workers than in January 1994.

However, the third-quarter drop in the value of building permits (an early indicator of construction activity), combined with recent declines in housing starts, foreshadow further drops in construction employment in the coming months.

Finance, insurance and real estate companies reduce employment

Led by finance and insurance companies, employment declined by over 3,400 in September, offsetting the small gains of the previous three months and leaving employment down 10,000 since January 1994. September's drop in employment was concentrated in British Columbia and Ontario and was due in part to the closure of Confederation Life Insurance.

Weekly earnings paid by companies in finance, insurance and real estate remained unchanged for a second month despite a strong increase in weekly hours. Compared to September 1993, weekly earnings declined 1.0%, the first annual decrease since July 1990. Higher interest rates have resulted in a large inventory of unsold new and used residential real estate. Real estate agents' earnings declined sharply in September as sales of existing homes fell for a fourth month since March 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	July 1994	August 1994r	September 1994p	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1994 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,483**	**10,516**	**10,503**	**0.3**	**-0.1**
Logging and forestry	65	64	63	-1.5	-1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	134	134	132	0.0	-1.5
Manufacturing	1,630	1,644	1,640	0.9	-0.2
Construction	437	444	441	1.6	-0.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	853	848	842	-0.6	-0.7
Trade	1,961	1,971	1,970	0.5	-0.1
Wholesale trade	606	619	621	2.1	0.3
Retail trade	1,356	1,354	1,350	-0.1	-0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	641	643	639	0.3	0.6
Business services	559	562	562	0.5	0.0
Education-related services	954	941	924	-1.4	-1.8
Health and social services	1,134	1,140	1,142	0.5	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	726	738	752	1.7	1.9
Public administration	709	709	707	0.0	-0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	149	150	150	0.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	40	40	40	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	296	295	294	-0.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	237	236	235	-0.4	-0.4
Quebec	2,519	2,538	2,551	0.8	0.5
Ontario	4,101	4,110	4,128	0.2	0.4
Manitoba	397	399	390	0.5	-2.3
Saskatchewan	305	304	301	-0.3	-1.0
Alberta	1,039	1,038	1,034	-0.1	-0.4
British Columbia	1,364	1,369	1,341	0.4	-2.0
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	23	23	4.5	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	September 1993	August 1994r	September 1994p	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**557.98**	**566.71**	**570.10**	**0.6**	**2.2**
Logging and forestry	709.54	742.57	758.14	2.1	6.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	964.17	968.91	967.90	-0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	672.22	680.25	688.15	1.2	2.4
Construction	643.79	664.41	683.53	2.9	6.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	711.73	724.24	720.74	-0.5	1.3
Trade	410.68	421.73	428.99	1.7	4.5
Wholesale trade	596.64	603.88	613.30	1.6	2.8
Retail trade	329.37	339.76	344.37	1.4	4.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	636.58	630.13	629.99	0.0	-1.0
Business services	585.55	612.30	628.91	2.7	7.4
Education-related services	677.91	674.64	674.15	-0.1	-0.6
Health and social services	500.53	504.60	505.74	0.2	1.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	216.63	226.73	229.19	1.1	5.8
Public administration	742.51	744.77	742.87	-0.3	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	528.79	520.61	542.96	4.3	2.7
Prince Edward Island	456.12	441.84	452.92	2.5	-0.7
Nova Scotia	495.73	491.65	498.47	1.4	0.6
New Brunswick	509.83	496.05	505.42	1.9	-0.9
Quebec	544.39	541.56	548.10	1.2	0.7
Ontario	590.39	604.46	608.99	0.7	3.2
Manitoba	495.91	495.36	505.21	2.0	1.9
Saskatchewan	471.61	489.10	491.55	0.5	4.2
Alberta	550.48	554.76	556.24	0.3	1.0
British Columbia	557.71	580.02	579.43	-0.1	3.9
Yukon	683.14	686.81	704.26	2.5	3.1
Northwest Territories	702.85	704.74	693.14	-1.6	-1.4

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

Unemployment insurance statistics

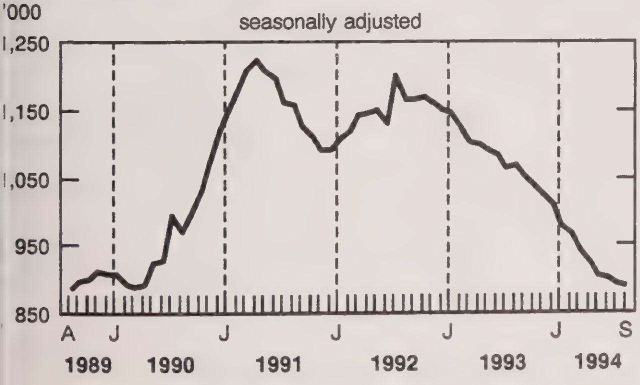
3eptember 1994 (preliminary)

n September claimants received $1.0 billion in)enefits (including regular and special benefits), the owest level since September 1990. For the first :hree quarters of 1994, $12.5 billion of unemployment nsurance (UI) benefits were paid to Canadians. This s down 12.8% from the same period last year.

In 1993, UI benefit payments totalled $18.0 billion. The accumulated deficit in the UI fund at year-end stood at $5.9 billion. There has been a deficit for the ast three years, the largest occurring in 1991. However, in 1994, if the trend continues, there will be a surplus for the current year of operation, which will educe the cumulative deficit.

There are several reasons for the expected surplus, including: the average number of beneiciaries has dropped from 1993 (-13.2%); the benefit ate was reduced (as of July 1994) from 57% to 55% of insurable earnings for the majority of new claimants except claimants with low earnings and one or more dependants); more money will be collected for the UI und because more people are contributing due to the mproved employment situation; the premium rate ncreased from $3.00 to $3.07 per $100 of insurable earnings; and the ceiling on weekly insurable earnings was revised from $745 to $780.

The number of beneficiaries * has been declining since July 1992



* Receiving regular benefits.

Ontario, Manitoba and Newfoundland post the largest decreases in the number of beneficiaries

Between August and September, the largest decreases (seasonally adjusted) in the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits occurred in Ontario (-2.0%), Manitoba (-2.7%) and Newfoundland (-6.6%). These decreases were offset by minor increases in a few provinces and territories. Compared with the same period last year, the number of beneficiaries declined in all provinces and territories.

> **Note to users**
>
> *Unless noted, all figures in this release are unadjusted.*
>
> *Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (the year-to-date average in 1994 was 81%). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.*
>
> *In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).*
>
> *Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks, and claims refer to a complete calendar month.*

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**882,500**	**-0.2**
Newfoundland	48,440	-6.6
Prince Edward Island	11,630	-0.3
Nova Scotia	47,780	-1.9
New Brunswick	50,830	1.5
Quebec	299,870	0.0
Ontario	218,960	-2.0
Manitoba	22,760	-2.7
Saskatchewan	18,410	-0.2
Alberta	62,690	0.9
British Columbia	94,460	-0.9
Yukon	1,610	0.1
Northwest Territories	1,430	2.3

The number of people receiving regular benefits in Canada was virtually unchanged (-0.2%) in September. However, this was the lowest level since August 1989. Over the past two years, and particularly in 1994, there were substantial gains in the number of jobs created. Another contributing factor may be the rising level of long-term unemployment (those looking for work for more than one year). There has been a large increase in the number of long-term unemployed since 1990. This suggests

that fewer people are eligible to collect UI benefits. In addition, in July 1994 changes were introduced to the UI legislation: the minimum number of weeks of insurable employment was increased from 10 to 12 weeks, and the length of time that a beneficiary can collect benefits was reduced.

Number of claims

In September, the number of people who submitted applications (claims) for UI stood at 240,000 (seasonally adjusted), virtually unchanged from August. Compared to September 1993, the number of claims declined 13.3%, continuing a downward trend that started in mid-1992.

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St.John's	8,280	-25.2
Halifax	10,880	-10.5
Saint John	4,480	-1.5
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	8,060	-13.5
Québec	26,630	-5.6
Sherbrooke	5,160	-9.6
Trois-Rivières	6,040	-21.1
Montréal	118,290	-13.2
Hull	8,050	-13.3
Ottawa	13,970	-8.5
Oshawa	5,670	-22.0
Toronto	97,000	-22.6
Hamilton	13,340	-22.3
St.Catharines-Niagara	8,820	-25.4
Kitchener	6,720	-35.7
London	7,210	-22.4
Windsor	5,130	-35.2
Sudbury	4,290	-29.3
Thunder Bay	3,210	-31.0
Winnipeg	15,340	-23.2
Regina	3,010	-27.5
Saskatoon	4,290	-26.9
Calgary	19,530	-13.9
Edmonton	23,490	-9.7
Vancouver	41,540	-19.9
Victoria	6,190	-17.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The September 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160), will contain data for July, August and September. It will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact André Picard (613-951-4045), or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment insurance statistics

		September 1993	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,050	891r	884p	882p	-0.2
Amount paid	$'000	1,176,252	961,188	981,620	947,132	-3.5
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,597	3,800	3,876	3,761	-3.0
Total claims received	'000	277	257	241	240	-0.2

		September 1993	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,038	978r	995p	860p	-17.2
Regular beneficiaries	'000	837	793r	813p	666p	-20.4
Male	'000	460	417r	396p	350p	-23.8
Female	'000	377	376r	417p	316p	-16.4
Claims received	'000	264	261	196	228	-13.4
Amount paid	$'000	1,233,020	1,023,601	1,270,626	1,010,529	-18.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,767	3,942	4,933	3,931	-17.5
Average weekly benefit	$	254.12	251.49	253.11	251.63	-1.0

		Year-to-date (January to September)		
		1993	1994	1993 to 1994
				% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,336	1,160p	-13.2
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,118	942p	-15.8
Claims received	'000	2,298	2,071	-9.9
Amount paid	$'000	14,324,420	12,492,338	-12.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	53,630	46,693	-12.9
Average weekly benefit	$	260.64	258.83	-0.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Rates of low birth weight

1961 to 1990

The proportion of babies born in Canada with low birth weight has declined over the past three decades. A nation's rate of low birth weight is considered an important indicator of population health status by the World Health Organization. By this standard, Canada ranked 10th in the world in 1990, the latest year for which comparable statistics are available.

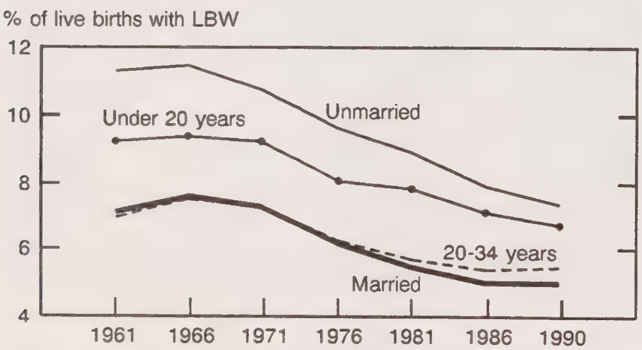
In Canada the percentage of live births accounted for by low birth weight infants fell from 7.2% in 1961 to 5.5% in 1990 (-24%). This decline likely reflects increased availability of prenatal programs, improved maternal diet, and better medical management of pregnancies. There has also been a reduction in the proportion of births to teenage mothers.

The strongest declines are among unmarried and teenage mothers

An infant's birth weight is related to the mother's health and socio-economic environment. For example, the low birth weight rate was higher among unmarried mothers than among their married counterparts (7.3% vs 5.0% in 1990) and was greater among teenage mothers than among those aged 20 to 34 (6.7% vs 5.4% in 1990).

Over the study period, the low birth weight rate generally dropped across all maternal demographic characteristics examined; that is, there were reductions for women in each age group, for those who were married as well as unmarried, and for women giving birth to a first, second or later child. The strongest declines were among unmarried mothers (from 11.3% in 1961 to 7.3% in 1990) and teenage mothers (from 9.2% to 6.7%).

Low birth weight (LBW) rates for specific maternal characteristics



Source: vital statistics files, Statistics Canada.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Low birth weight is defined as less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.), the World Health Organization standard.*
>
> *Data on live births to Canadian residents from 1961 to 1990 were obtained from provincial vital statistics registrations on file at the Health Statistics Division.*
>
> *Births registered in Newfoundland were excluded from the study because information on the mother's age and the child's birth weight was unavailable for the period examined.*

Quebec's low birth weight rate has declined substantially, especially among the unmarried

Rates of low birth weight have been consistently higher in Quebec than in other regions of Canada. However, the gap gradually narrowed in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1961, Quebec's low birth weight rate was 8.3%, compared with the Canadian average of 7.2%. By 1990 Quebec's rate had dropped to 6.0%, which was much closer to the Canadian average of 5.5%.

Low birth weight rates also dropped in all of the other regions during the period examined, and clustered around the national average. (Thirty years earlier, these rates ranged from 6.3% in the Maritimes to 6.9% in Ontario, compared with 8.3% in Quebec.)

Quebec's relatively large drop in its low birth weight rate between 1961 and 1990 is attributable, in part, to a dramatic reduction among unmarried mothers (from 13.8% to 7.5%), as well as to a more moderate reduction in the low birth weight rate among married mothers (from 8.1% to 5.1%). The convergence of low birth weight rates by marital status may be related to the increasing prevalence and acceptance of single motherhood and common-law unions. These trends also partly explain the general convergence of low birth weight rates across the regions.

However, unmarried mothers in all parts of Canada are still more likely to produce low birth weight infants than their married counterparts. In 1961, the low birth weight rate among unmarried mothers nationally was 11.3%, compared with 7.0% for married mothers. By 1990, these rates had dropped to 7.3% and 5.0% respectively.

"Maternal demographic characteristics and rates of low birth weight in Canada, 1961 to 1990" appears in the second quarter 1994 (vol. 6, no. 2) issue of *Health reports* (82-003, $28/$112), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Edward Ng (613-951-1733) or Russell Wilkins (613-951-1633), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for almost five years Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices. An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast (see the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer*) showed it to be superior to mean naive forecasts and suggested that the quality of the forecast showed signs of improvement with time.

The group of economists forecast the November 1994 consumer price index will stay at the same level as one year earlier. Within the group, opinion ranged from a minimum of -0.4% change to a maximum of +0.2%. One month ago, the mean forecast (+0.2%) overestimated the outcome, which was no change.

The same group foresaw the unemployment rate coming down to 9.9% in November after missing the October outcome (10.0%), overshooting it by 0.1 percentage point. The current range of forecasts was wide: maximum 10.2% and minimum 9.0%.

The group dropped its forecast of exports in October to $18.9 billion from $19.0 billion a month earlier. The current mean forecast is the same as the September outcome. Once again opinions ranged widely, from a maximum of $19.4 billion to a minimum of $18.0 billion. The current forecast for October imports ($17.7 billion) shows no change from what was expected a month earlier, when there was an overestimate of $0.4 billion.

Finally, experts believe that October's real GDP will show no change (+0.4%) from September's forecast. The mean forecast is right in the middle of a range going from +0.6% to 0.2%.

The next release will be on January 5, 1995.

For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Sales of refined petroleum products

October 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 937 000 cubic metres in October, down 0.5% from October 1993. The decline was due to lower demand for light fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, and other refined products. Partly offsetting these declines was a rise in the sale of motor gasoline.

Year-to-date sales for all refined products were up 2.7% from the same period in 1993. Five of the seven major product groups, accounting for 81.0% of total sales volume, increased sales. Higher demand by the transport sector (railways and the truck transport industry) and increased usage by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry, due to expanded drilling activity, led to a strong 9.8% gain in diesel fuel oil sales. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 11.7% from the same period in 1993, reflecting decreased use of the product by electric utilities and by the pulp and paper industry.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	
		% change
Total, all products	**6 937.8**	**-0.5**
Motor gasoline	2 887.4	3.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 648.5	0.1
Light fuel oil	380.6	-9.4
Heavy fuel oil	546.5	-2.9
Aviation turbo fuels	354.2	0.4
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	305.1	-6.2
All other refined products	815.5	-5.6
	January to October 1994	Jan.-Oct.1993 to Jan.-Oct.1994
	thousands of cubic metres	
		% change
Total, all products	**68 759.6**	**2.7**
Motor gasoline	29 284.2	3.8
Diesel fuel oil	15 232.3	9.8
Light fuel oil	4 600.2	0.1
Heavy fuel oil	5 314.0	-11.6
Aviation turbo fuels	3 909.2	3.7
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	2 968.2	-6.7
All other refined products	7 451.5	2.0

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The October 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613 951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

October 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3,031 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October, a 3.6% decrease from 3,143r (revised) thousand square metres in October 1993.

For January to October 1994, shipments totalled 31,877 thousand square metres, an 11.3% increase from 28,650r thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The October 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

October 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 806 859 metric bundles in October 1994, a 2.9% decrease from 2 891 494r (revised) metric bundles a year earlier.

For January to October 1994, shipments totalled 34 958 109 metric bundles, a 5.8% increase from 33 052 845r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The October 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, September 1994.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

Logging industry, 1992.
Catalogue number 25-201
(Canada: $33; United States: US$40; other countries: US$47).

Retail trade, September 1994.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Health reports, second quarter 1994, vol. 6, no. 2.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $28/$112; United States: US$34/US$135; other countries: US$40/US$157).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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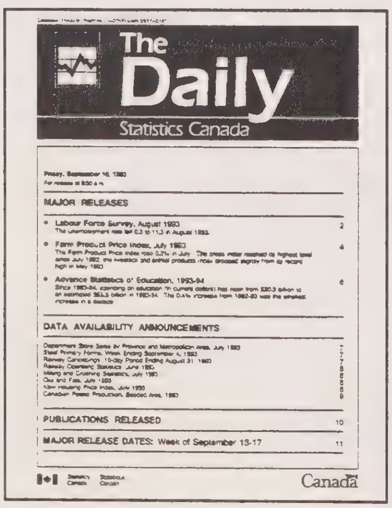

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 30, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

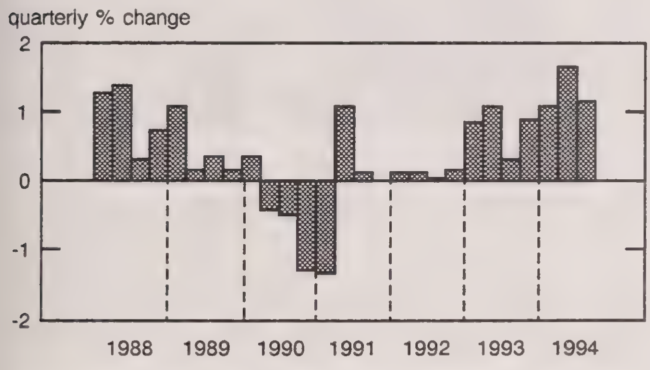
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

National income and expenditure accounts
Third quarter 1994

The continuing export boom drove the economy further upward in the third quarter of 1994. Real gross domestic product grew more than 1% for a third consecutive quarter. Demand from within Canada moderated as housing investment fell sharply and as business plant and equipment spending slowed.

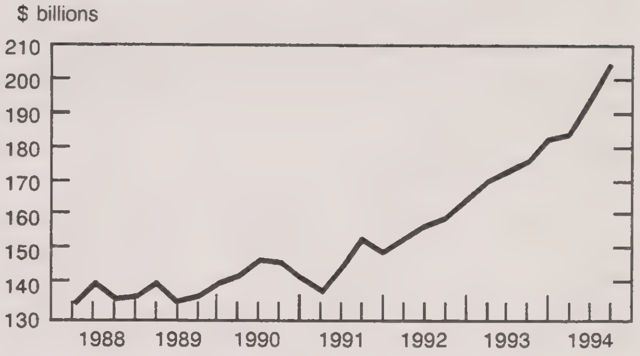
GDP at 1986 prices



Exports continue to flourish

Merchandise exports were up another 5.6% in volume. Their share of nominal GDP has now risen from 21% at the end of 1991 to 30% today, while that of imports increased from 20% to 27%. Strong economic growth in the U.S. economy and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar since 1991 have both contributed to the surge in export sales.

Merchandise exports at 1986 prices



The rise in merchandise exports was widespread among commodity groupings. Two particularly important areas were motor vehicles (including parts) and machinery and equipment, each of which accounted for about a quarter of the total advance. There were sharp increases as well for wheat, petroleum and gas, woodpulp and newsprint.

Domestic demand weakens

Domestic demand grew just 0.3%, the slowest advance in a year and a half. Business fixed investment fell slightly, reflecting in part higher interest rates since February. Personal expenditure rose moderately and government purchases of goods and services continued to drop in real terms.

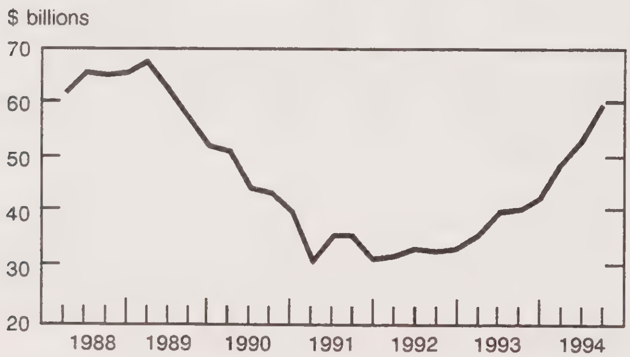
The decrease in residential investment was mostly due to lower real estate commissions, as activity in the housing resale market declined sharply. There was a slight drop in new housing construction as well, counterbalanced by a pickup in outlays for alterations and improvements to existing dwellings. Slower plant and equipment investment growth reflected falling business spending on transportation and telecommunications equipment and slightly weaker growth of non-residential construction.

Personal spending on consumer goods and services grew 0.7%, about equal to the average rate of advance over the past year. Outlays for goods slowed from 1.2% growth in the second quarter to 0.6% in the third, as consumers cut back on big ticket items such as cars, furniture and appliances. There was a pickup in spending on services, mostly in banking, mutual funds and insurance, and casinos and lotteries.

Profits surge upward

Corporation profits before taxes surged to their highest level since mid-1989. Export-oriented industries like pulp and paper, and petroleum and natural gas recorded large increases, and banking profits remained strong. Inflationary gains on inventory holdings were down after rising sharply in the first half of the year when commodity prices increased markedly.

Corporation profits before taxes



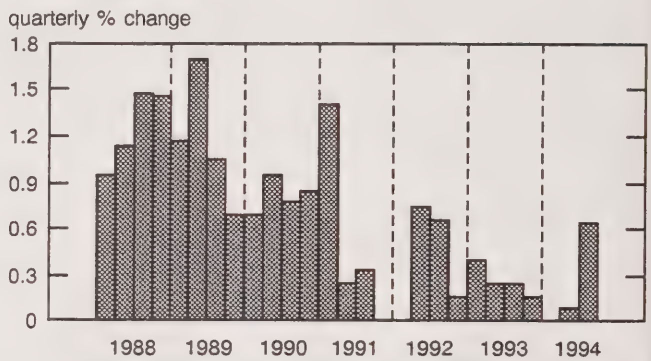
Personal income grows moderately

Personal income grew a slight 0.5%, less than half the rate in the previous quarter. Despite strong growth in employment, particularly in British Columbia and Ontario, total wages and salaries (accounting for two-thirds of personal income) rose very moderately. The only part of income to advance substantially was interest and dividends. Personal disposable income decreased 0.3% as income tax remittances rose. With the drop in disposable income, the personal savings rate fell to 6.7%, the lowest rate in 23 years.

Inflation increases

After a period of more than a year of near-zero inflation, prices increased noticeably. Export prices, in particular, rose 1.5% (based on the chain price index) and construction prices climbed 0.8%. Consumer prices continued to grow quite moderately and import prices edged up only 0.4%.

GDP chain price index*



* Excludes value of physical change in inventories.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846, 7404-7408 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001, $35/$140) will be released in December. A set of 64 printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly data plus supplementary analytical tables and charts is also available on release day ($50/$180).

On release day at 8:30 a.m. the complete quarterly national accounts data set is available on microcomputer diskette ($125/$500). The diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date ($25/$100).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross domestic product, income-based

	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	First quarter 1994 to Second quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1994
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
	$ millions					% change at quarterly rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	401,052	403,476	406,576	412,420	414,816	1.4	0.6
Corporation profits before taxes	40,496	42,444	48,720	53,312	59,804	9.4	12.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	54,400	53,964	53,908	54,732	54,292	1.5	-0.8
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	2,516	2,372	2,840	3,108	2,512	9.4	-19.2
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	38,508	38,820	38,580	38,836	39,180	0.7	0.9
Inventory valuation adjustment	-3,408	-2,884	-5,196	-6,204	-3,408	-1,008[2]	2,796[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	533,564	538,192	545,428	556,204	567,196	2.0	2.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	89,624	93,228	92,784	92,048	93,192	-0.8	1.2
Capital consumption allowances	87,884	88,336	89,624	90,312	91,500	0.8	1.3
Statistical discrepancy	2,452	3,608	1,616	2,284	1,436	668[2]	-848[2]
Gross domestic product at market prices	**713,524**	**723,364**	**729,452**	**740,848**	**753,324**	**1.6**	**1.7**

[1] *Includes military pay and allowances.*
[2] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	First quarter 1994 to Second quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1994
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
	$ millions at current prices					% change at quarterly rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	439,256	443,728	448,356	451,884	456,176	0.8	0.9
Durable goods	56,616	57,648	59,440	60,244	60,020	1.4	-0.4
Semi-durable goods	39,552	39,712	40,420	41,120	41,948	1.7	2.0
Non-durable goods	115,880	116,556	117,116	116,556	118,048	-0.5	1.3
Services	227,208	229,812	231,380	233,964	236,160	1.1	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	153,404	153,504	152,628	151,816	151,496	-0.5	-0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	16,448	16,768	16,356	16,740	17,068	2.3	2.0
Government investment in inventories	20	-4	24	44	-64	20[1]	-108[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	110,868	114,056	115,792	120,104	118,936	3.7	-1.0
Residential construction	42,840	43,308	44,476	46,360	44,700	4.2	-3.6
Non-residential construction	27,016	27,856	27,428	28,400	29,144	3.5	2.6
Machinery and equipment	41,012	42,892	43,888	45,344	45,092	3.3	-0.6
Business investment in inventories	744	2,972	2,252	3,424	1,696	1,172[1]	-1,728
Non-farm	-160	2,504	1,392	3,536	2,072	2,144[1]	-1,464[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	904	468	860	-112	-376	-972[1]	-264[1]
Exports of goods and services	209,800	219,392	221,948	239,992	255,324	8.1	6.4
Merchandise	182,404	191,448	193,324	210,444	225,436	8.9	7.1
Non-merchandise	27,396	27,944	28,624	29,548	29,888	3.2	1.2
Deduct: imports of goods and services	214,568	223,444	226,288	240,872	245,876	6.4	2.1
Merchandise	173,308	182,000	185,516	199,528	205,076	7.6	2.8
Non-merchandise	41,260	41,444	40,772	41,344	40,800	1.4	-1.3
Statistical discrepancy	-2,448	-3,608	-1,616	-2,284	-1,432	-668[1]	852[1]
Gross domestic product at market prices	**713,524**	**723,364**	**729,452**	**740,848**	**753,324**	**1.6**	**1.7**
Final domestic demand	719,976	728,056	733,132	740,544	743,676	1.0	0.4
	$ millions at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	344,444	346,496	350,792	353,420	355,732	0.7	0.7
Durable goods	49,588	50,120	51,228	51,812	51,344	1.1	-0.9
Semi-durable goods	30,676	30,664	31,192	31,852	32,420	2.1	1.8
Non-durable goods	90,176	90,272	92,248	92,948	93,780	0.8	0.9
Services	174,004	175,440	176,124	176,808	178,188	0.4	0.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	118,824	118,880	117,896	116,744	116,296	-1.0	-0.4
Government investment in fixed capital	16,760	17,348	16,976	17,280	17,536	1.8	1.5
Government investment in inventories	20	-4	20	40	-56	20[1]	-96[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	103,868	106,564	107,192	110,724	110,288	3.3	-0.4
Residential construction	31,244	31,480	31,620	32,880	31,744	4.0	-3.5
Non-residential construction	22,708	23,376	22,828	23,376	23,844	2.4	2.0
Machinery and equipment	49,916	51,708	52,744	54,468	54,700	3.3	0.4
Business investment in inventories	584	2,216	2,044	3,624	1,824	1,580[1]	-1,800[1]
Non-farm	-376	1,596	980	3,528	2,020	2,548[1]	-1,508[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	960	620	1,064	96	-196	-968[1]	-292[1]
Exports of goods and services	198,304	205,052	207,100	217,748	228,560	5.1	5.0
Merchandise	175,888	182,336	183,888	194,100	204,964	5.6	5.6
Non-merchandise	22,416	22,716	23,212	23,648	23,596	1.9	-0.2
Deduct: imports of goods and services	209,164	216,888	217,804	225,296	229,808	3.4	2.0
Merchandise	173,944	182,356	184,476	192,580	197,144	4.4	2.4
Non-merchandise	35,220	34,532	33,328	32,716	32,664	-1.8	-0.2
Statistical discrepancy	-1,956	-2,872	-1,292	-1,828	-1,140	-536[1]	688[1]
Gross domestic product at market prices	**571,684**	**576,792**	**582,924**	**592,456**	**599,232**	**1.6**	**1.1**
Final domestic demand	583,896	589,288	592,856	598,168	599,852	0.9	0.3
	implicit price indexes, 1986 = 100						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	127.5	128.1	127.8	127.9	128.2	0.1	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	129.1	129.1	129.5	130.0	130.3	0.4	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	98.1	96.7	96.3	96.9	97.3	0.6	0.4
Business investment in fixed capital	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.5	107.8	0.5	-0.6
Exports of goods and services	105.8	107.0	107.2	110.2	111.7	2.8	1.4
Deduct: imports of goods and services	102.6	103.0	103.9	106.9	107.0	2.9	0.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	**124.8**	**125.4**	**125.1**	**125.0**	**125.7**	**-0.1**	**0.6**
Final domestic demand	123.3	123.5	123.7	123.8	124.0	0.1	0.2

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

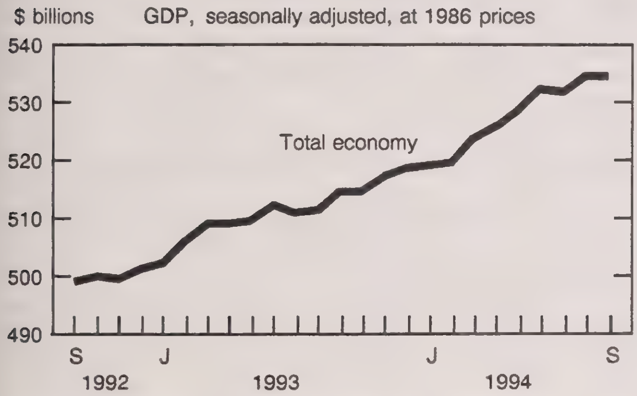
■

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

September 1994

Economic growth slowed distinctly over the summer. Unchanged in September, gross domestic product at factor cost has grown less than 0.2% per month on average since June. Growth averaged 0.6% per month in the four months prior to June.

Economic growth slows



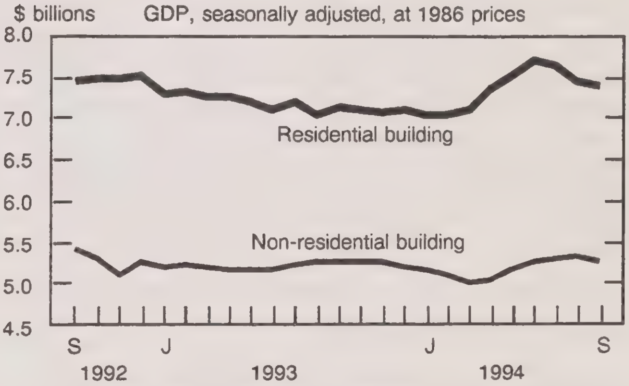
In September cutbacks in manufacturing, construction and utilities offset small increases in most other sectors.

Manufacturers take a breather

Manufacturing output fell 0.3%, its first decline since surging nearly 7.0% between February and August. A slowdown in consumer spending on goods and in investment demand, especially for residential dwellings, was echoed in weaker demand for manufactured products. Manufacturers' inventories, which had been pared by robust demand in earlier months, began to accumulate.

The weakness was widespread, as 15 of 21 major groups reported lower production. A few industries benefited by strong demand from abroad. Higher production of electrical and electronic products, transportation equipment, and paper products moderated the overall decline.

Slide in homebuilding curbs construction

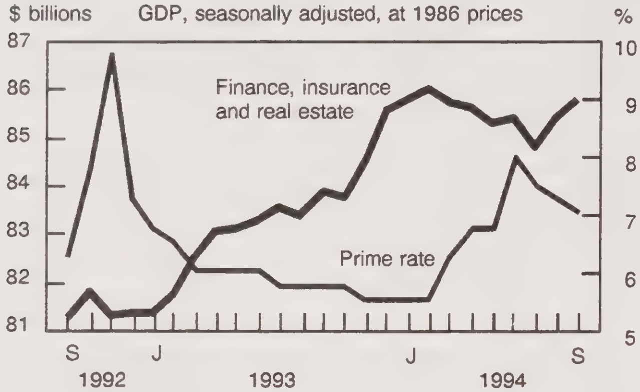


A third consecutive decline in homebuilding followed the run-up in interest rates since last spring. Further cutbacks are likely during the next few months, as dwelling starts continued to fall in October. Lower activity on non-residential projects in September, especially industrial projects, reinforced the cutbacks in homebuilding.

Mild weather softens energy industries

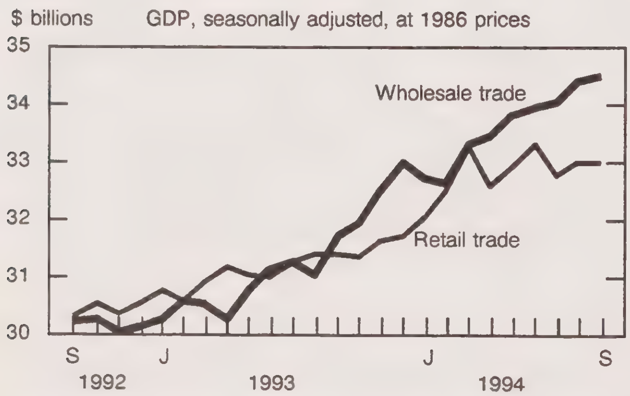
Output of utilities fell 2.1% in September. Mild weather obliged electric power producers and local gas distributors to reduce output. Along with brimming storage facilities, the weaker demand also curbed production and transportation of natural gas. Shipments to the United States continued to increase, however, moderating these declines.

Brokerages spur recovery of financial group, but housing resales continue to slump



Finance, insurance, and real estate services rose 0.4% after a 0.7% gain in August. Activity by securities brokers and stock exchanges advanced for a second consecutive month with the easing of interest rates through the summer. The run-up in rates earlier in the year had curbed their activities drastically. Homebuyers were not enticed back to the market, however, and many houses remained unsold.

Trading activities mixed



Wholesale trade edged up 0.2% as a 2.0% advance in sales of machinery and equipment outweighed widespread losses. Machinery and equipment has accounted for most of the growth in wholesale trade in recent quarters as demand for capital goods, notably industrial machinery, has remained strong. Excluding machinery and equipment, wholesale trade declined 0.4% in September.

Retail trade was unchanged in September and has hovered around the same level for several months. In September sales receded for most trade groups, especially supermarkets and department stores. Sales by motor vehicle dealers, which have been erratic in recent months, rose sharply in September after declining in July and August. Excluding motor vehicle dealers, retail sales dropped 1.6% in September.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The September 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in December.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	September 1993	July 1994[r]	August 1994[r]	September 1994[p]	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**514,254**	**531,790**	**534,486**	**534,690**	**-0.1**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**4.0**
Goods-producing industries	172,345	181,729	183,079	182,391	0.4	0.7	-0.4	5.8
Services-producing industries	341,909	350,061	351,407	352,299	-0.3	0.4	0.3	3.0
Business sector	**421,803**	**440,047**	**442,639**	**442,860**	**-0.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**5.0**
Goods	171,434	180,812	182,166	181,477	0.4	0.7	-0.4	5.9
Agriculture	10,769	10,818	10,841	10,870	-0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9
Fishing and trapping	1,274	1,029	1,013	1,021	1.0	-1.6	0.9	-19.8
Logging	2,617	3,006	2,921	3,023	0.2	-2.8	3.5	15.5
Mining	22,386	24,051	23,865	23,877	1.8	-0.8	0.0	6.7
Manufacturing	92,230	97,462	99,320	99,068	0.5	1.9	-0.3	7.4
Construction	25,911	27,339	27,133	26,909	0.1	-0.8	-0.8	3.9
Other utility industries	16,247	17,108	17,073	16,709	-0.6	-0.2	-2.1	2.8
Services	250,370	259,235	260,473	261,383	-0.3	0.5	0.3	4.4
Transportation and storage	22,129	23,073	23,166	23,226	0.2	0.4	0.3	5.0
Communications	19,752	20,927	20,955	21,070	-0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7
Wholesale trade	31,684	34,023	34,396	34,473	0.2	1.1	0.2	8.8
Retail trade	31,366	32,773	32,994	32,985	-1.6	0.7	-0.0	5.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,860	84,820	85,421	85,769	-0.7	0.7	0.4	2.3
Community, business and personal services	61,578	63,620	63,541	63,860	0.3	-0.1	0.5	3.7
Non-business sector	**92,451**	**91,743**	**91,847**	**91,830**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**-0.0**	**-0.7**
Goods	912	917	913	914	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.3
Services	91,540	90,826	90,934	90,916	-0.2	0.1	-0.0	-0.7
Government services	33,732	33,235	33,278	33,325	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-1.2
Community and personal services	54,426	54,382	54,406	54,339	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Other services	3,382	3,209	3,251	3,252	-1.5	1.3	0.0	-3.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	131,774	139,537	141,171	140,569	0.5	1.2	-0.4	6.7
Non-durable manufacturing	41,627	43,440	43,846	43,532	1.0	0.9	-0.7	4.6
Durable manufacturing	50,602	54,022	55,474	55,536	0.0	2.7	0.1	9.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

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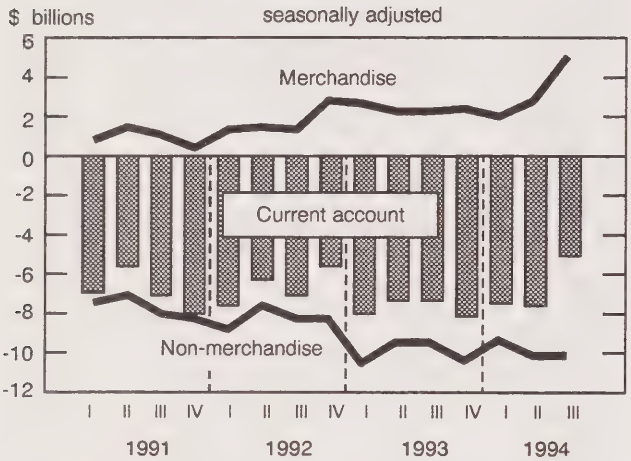
Canada's balance of international payments

Third quarter 1994

The merchandise trade surplus almost doubled in the third quarter, reducing the current account deficit to a seasonally adjusted $5.1 billion, its lowest quarterly level in more than four years. As a share of gross domestic product on a annual basis, this brought the current account deficit to 2.7%—its lowest share in seven years.

Current account balance



During the quarter, the merchandise surplus increased by $2.4 billion as Canadian exports continued to grow strongly for a second consecutive quarter while imports rose more slowly. The increase in merchandise exports was widespread: automotive products, energy products, forestry products, industrial materials, as well as machinery and equipment. The major sources of the gain in merchandise imports were machinery and equipment and industrial materials.

Note to users

The balance of payments statement measures Canada's international transactions allocated either in the current account or in the capital account. Current account transactions cover goods, services, investment income and transfers. Receipts in the current account show the foreign use of Canadian resources, whereas payments show the Canadian use of foreign resources. The capital account covers transactions arising from Canadian investments in foreign countries (assets) and from foreign investments in Canada (liabilities).

A deficit on Canada's current account arises when payments exceed receipts, indicating that Canadian residents purchased more from abroad than they sold there. A deficit in the current account gives rise to a net inflow of capital to Canada. Such a net inflow usually occurs because non-residents invested more in Canada than Canadian residents invested abroad; it may also result from a net withdrawal of Canadian investment abroad, but this is less frequent. In other words, a current account deficit is balanced by a net inflow of savings from abroad.

The quarterly series of the current account are also presented at the end of this release on a seasonally adjusted basis, unlike the capital account series. The latter series, although somewhat seasonal, are too erratic to allow for a reliable estimation of a seasonal pattern.

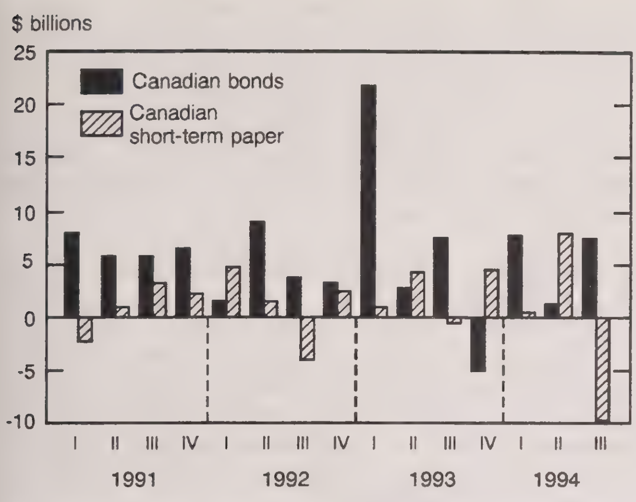
Among non-merchandise transactions, the deficit on international travel fell to $1.4 billion, accentuating a declining trend that began in the fourth quarter of 1991, when it reached a record $2.2 billion high. During the third quarter, Canadian travellers spent less abroad, but foreign travellers continued to increase their outlays in Canada.

The capital account shows that foreigners invested $7.5 billion in Canadian bonds, resuming their strong investment in that market. At the same time, they withdrew a record $9.7 billion from Canadian short-term paper, largely through redemptions of paper purchased in the previous year. Non-residents also channelled $6.2 billion to net foreign currency deposits with Canadian banks.

More profits by foreign direct investors; interest payments keep rising

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions						
Payments							
Interest	7,347	7,532	7,380	7,560	7,872	8,739	8,825
Portfolio dividends	174	201	218	229	240	242	258
Profits	1,342	1,413	881	1,748	900	1,472	1,341
Direct dividends	900	922	1,027	495	1,182	1,250	488
Reinvested earnings	442	490	-147	1,253	-282	222	853
Total investment income	**8,953**	**9,145**	**8,479**	**9,537**	**9,012**	**10,454**	**10,424**

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds and short-term paper



Some $4.9 billion of the inflow to the Canadian economy was reinvested abroad by Canadian monetary authorities in foreign currency assets, increasing Canada's reserve assets. This was the largest increase in reserve assets since the first quarter of 1988. After having stabilized in the second quarter of 1994, the Canadian dollar strengthened against the U.S. dollar. Still, the Canadian dollar continued to depreciate against most other major currencies.

Current account, seasonally adjusted

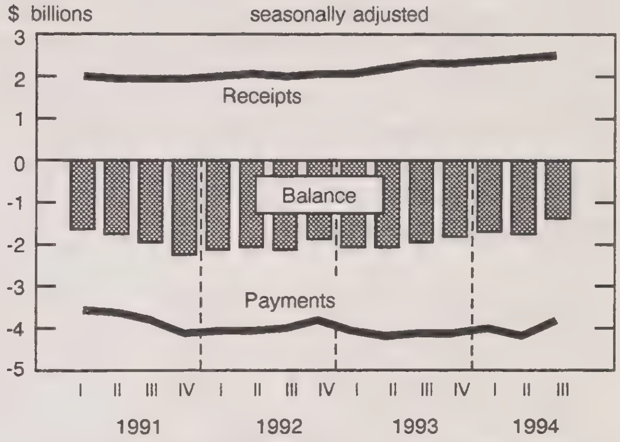
Sharp rise in the merchandise trade surplus

Canada's surplus on merchandise trade jumped from $2.7 billion to $5.1 billion, its highest quarterly level in almost a decade. The previous high was $5.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1984. The increase was mainly attributable to trade with the United States, which accounts for 82% of Canada's exports and 75% of its imports. Canada again recorded major surpluses in forestry, energy and automotive products. At the same time, large deficits continued for machinery and equipment and for consumer goods.

Further reduction in the travel deficit

A reduction of $0.4 billion brought the international travel deficit to a five-year low. The drop largely resulted from less Canadian spending in the United States as stays of one night or more (where the bulk of spending takes place) continued to decline while same-day travel levelled out. Canadian expenditures on overseas travel also declined. At the same time, spending by incoming travellers continued a moderate upward trend, again producing new highs.

International travel



Stable investment income deficit

The investment income deficit at $7.6 billion remained virtually unchanged. Payments of interest, notably on Canadian bonds, explained the bulk of the deficit. Another significant source of payments was profits of foreign direct investors in Canada. These profits remained nearly as high as in the previous quarter, but the payment of dividends decreased, leaving a higher reinvestment of earnings in Canada.

Capital account

Strong foreign investment in Canadian bonds

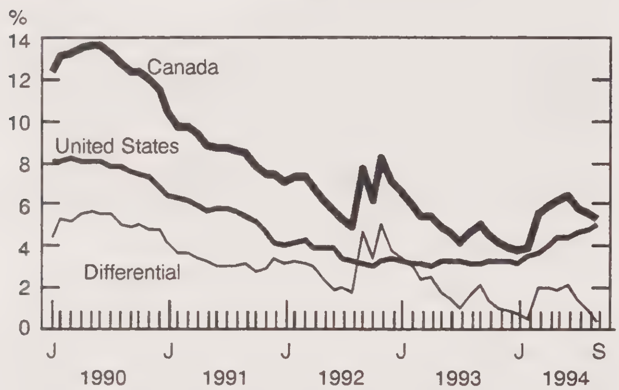
The $7.5 billion foreign investment in Canadian bonds was composed of inflows of $15.8 billion to purchase new issues and outflows of $8.3 billion from the redemption of maturing issues and a net foreign sale of existing bonds. By sector, the bulk of the net foreign investment went to bonds issued by the provinces and their enterprises and by corporations.

The financing in the third quarter came from Japan, the United Kingdom and Asian countries. This was the first time since the first quarter 1993 that Japan added significantly to its holdings of Canadian bonds. Unlike the previous two quarters of the year, there was very little net investment from the United States as the interest rate differential between Canadian and U.S. long-term government bonds narrowed.

Record reduction in foreign holdings of Canadian short-term paper

Having accumulated a massive amount of Canadian short-term paper in previous quarters, non-residents withdrew a record $9.7 billion from the Canadian money market, over 70% in Government of Canada treasury bills. The net disinvestment originated largely from the United States and the United Kingdom. This corresponded to a virtual disappearance of the differential in favour of investment in Canada because Canadian short-term rates fell at the same time that U.S. rates climbed.

Short-term interest rates
Three-month treasury bills



Channelling of foreign capital into Canadian banks

The $6.2 billion increase in net foreign currency deposits at Canadian banks came largely through their U.S. branches. Such a large inflow was consistent with the magnitude of funds flowing into and out of the Canadian banking system since 1991. This reflected the turbulence in financial markets arising from sharp fluctuations in interest and exchange rates in recent years.

Moderate but continued Canadian investment in foreign stocks

Canadian residents continued to invest in foreign securities, channelling $1.2 billion into foreign stocks. Though substantial, this net investment was moderate compared with the record investments of over $4 billion set in each of the fourth quarter of 1993 and the first quarter of 1994.

Substantial increase in Canada's reserve assets

A significant portion of the $4.9 billion increase in Canada's reserve assets was financed from a US$2.0 billion Euro-bond issue of the Government of Canada in July 1994. This brought Canada's official international reserves to US$15.8 billion, their highest level since February 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2355 and 2357.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	1992	1993
				unadjusted			
				$ millions			
Current account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	43,469	48,482	47,665	55,415	54,039	155,794	181,342
Non-merchandise							
Services	8,615	6,055	5,868	7,667	9,422	24,611	26,880
Investment income[1]	2,361	2,242	2,126	2,733	2,871	9,938	9,449
Of which: reinvested earnings	-70	-226	30	45	149	497	-495
Transfers	1,158	1,190	1,102	1,290	1,253	4,212	4,392
Total non-merchandise receipts	12,135	9,488	9,097	11,691	13,546	38,761	40,721
Total receipts	55,604	57,970	56,762	67,106	67,585	194,555	222,063
Payments							
Merchandise imports	42,115	45,234	45,954	52,437	49,787	149,101	171,827
Non-merchandise							
Services	10,536	9,862	10,384	10,401	10,408	37,637	40,681
Investment income[1]	8,643	8,803	8,826	11,140	11,053	30,204	36,114
Of which: reinvested earnings	325	117	-89	910	1,247	-3,536	2,039
Transfers	951	950	1,016	925	890	4,095	4,145
Total non-merchandise payments	20,130	19,615	20,225	22,467	22,352	71,936	80,940
Total payments	62,245	64,849	66,180	74,904	72,138	221,037	252,767
Balances							
Merchandise	+1,354	+3,249	+1,711	+2,978	+4,252	+6,692	+9,515
Non-merchandise	-7,995	-10,128	-11,129	-10,777	-8,806	-33,175	-40,219
Total current account	-6,641	-6,879	-9,418	-7,798	-4,554	-26,483	-30,704
Capital account [2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-3,451	-2,242	-1,469	-940	-2,859	-4,459	-9,258
Of which: reinvested earnings	+70	+226	-30	-45	-149	-497	+495
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	-206	-2,462	-1,061	+163	+78	-900	-4,062
Foreign stocks	-870	-4,472	-4,751	-1,640	-1,192	-7,387	-8,900
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	+1,766	-1,952	+2,430	-494	-4,919	+6,987	+598
Loans and subscriptions	+94	-5	-370	-556	-304	-1,696	-11
Non-bank deposits abroad	-2,368	+2,713	+184	-649	-21	+1,636	-699
Other claims	+737	+722	+656	+1,618	+1,378	+2,953	+2,040
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-4,298	-7,697	-4,381	-2,499	-7,839	-2,866	-20,291
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+806	+2,830	+2,625	+1,315	+1,556	+5,531	+7,649
Of which: reinvested earnings	+325	+117	-89	+910	+1,247	-3,536	+2,039
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	+7,532	-4,945	+7,682	+1,148	+7,516	+17,509	+27,497
Canadian stocks	+3,857	+2,729	+3,043	+1,293	+1,795	+1,036	+11,910
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	-6,123	+10,885	-4,465	-1,559	+6,225	-3,563	-650
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+1,688	+2,654	+1,192	+6,985	-6,887	+1,915	+10,939
Other paper	-2,304	+1,780	-689	+1,096	-2,862	+2,983	-1,643
Allocation of special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	+1,436	+47	+1,068	+591	+247	+2,441	+1,980
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+6,891	+15,979	+10,457	+10,869	+7,590	+27,853	+57,683
Total capital account, net flow	+2,593	+8,283	+6,076	+8,370	-249	+24,987	+37,392
Statistical discrepancy	+4,048	-1,404	+3,342	-572	+4,803	+1,495	-6,688

1 *From 1983, Includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
\- *Nil or zero.*

Current account

	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	1992	1993
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	45,601	47,863	48,331	52,611	56,359	155,794	181,342
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	2,282	2,331	2,364	2,447	2,506	8,059	8,804
Freight and shipping	1,480	1,502	1,573	1,665	1,739	5,481	5,891
Business services	2,565	2,657	2,736	2,780	2,754	9,196	10,198
Government transactions	196	204	189	198	192	771	809
Other services	325	290	294	297	281	1,104	1,179
Total services	6,849	6,984	7,157	7,387	7,472	24,611	26,880
Investment income[1]							
Interest	1,007	1,050	1,099	1,185	1,101	4,171	3,839
Dividends	1,348	1,378	1,091	1,555	1,537	5,271	6,105
Reinvested earnings	-70	-226	30	45	149	497	-495
Total investment income	2,285	2,202	2,220	2,785	2,788	9,938	9,449
Transfers							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	386	484	449	496	442	1,551	1,558
Personal and institutional remittances	296	300	310	316	315	1,092	1,193
Canadian withholding tax	384	445	644	463	288	1,569	1,641
Total transfers	1,066	1,229	1,403	1,275	1,045	4,212	4,392
Total non-merchandise receipts	10,199	10,415	10,780	11,448	11,304	38,761	40,721
Total receipts	55,800	58,278	59,111	64,059	67,663	194,555	222,063
Payments							
Merchandise imports	43,327	45,500	46,379	49,882	51,269	149,101	171,827
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	4,202	4,152	4,050	4,220	3,878	16,215	16,681
Freight and shipping	1,657	1,735	1,826	1,888	1,946	5,800	6,563
Business services	3,847	3,855	3,687	3,609	3,754	13,213	14,996
Government transactions	379	381	384	379	382	1,510	1,518
Other services	230	238	246	240	240	899	923
Total services	10,315	10,361	10,192	10,337	10,200	37,637	40,681
Investment income[1]							
Interest	7,380	7,560	7,872	8,739	8,825	28,992	29,908
Dividends	1,246	724	1,422	1,493	746	4,748	4,167
Reinvested earnings	-147	1,253	-282	222	853	-3,536	2,039
Total investment income	8,479	9,537	9,012	10,454	10,424	30,204	36,114
Transfers							
Inheritances and emigrants'funds	90	88	85	86	60	337	344
Personal and institutional remittances	333	333	347	345	349	1,270	1,325
Official contributions	466	497	488	445	419	2,263	2,229
Foreign withholding tax	60	55	58	67	68	225	246
Total transfers	949	972	978	944	896	4,095	4,145
Total non-merchandise payments	19,742	20,871	20,182	21,734	21,519	71,936	80,940
Total payments	63,069	66,371	66,561	71,617	72,789	221,037	252,767
Balances							
Merchandise	+2,275	+2,363	+1,953	+2,729	+5,090	+6,692	+9,515
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-3,466	-3,377	-3,035	-2,949	-2,728	-13,026	-13,802
Investment income[1]	-6,194	-7,335	-6,792	-7,668	-7,636	-20,266	-26,665
Transfers	+117	+256	+425	+331	+149	+117	+248
Total non-merchandise	-9,543	-10,456	-9,403	-10,286	-10,215	-33,175	-40,219
Total current account	-7,268	-8,092	-7,450	-7,557	-5,125	-26,483	-30,704

[1] *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*
***Note:** figures may not add due to rounding.*

■

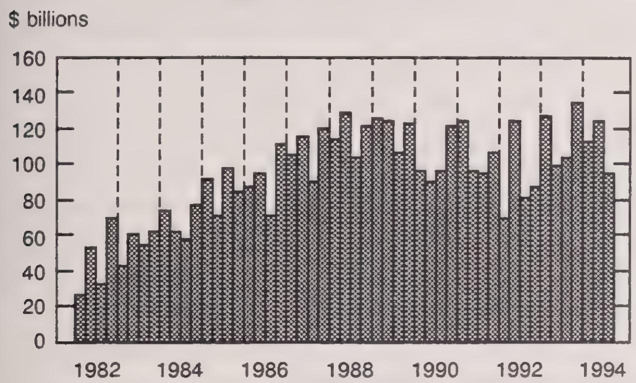
Financial flow accounts

Third quarter 1994

The demand for credit and equity financing softened considerably in the third quarter. The weakening was a reflection of slower growth in domestic demand and of higher interest rates since February.

Financing activity slows

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



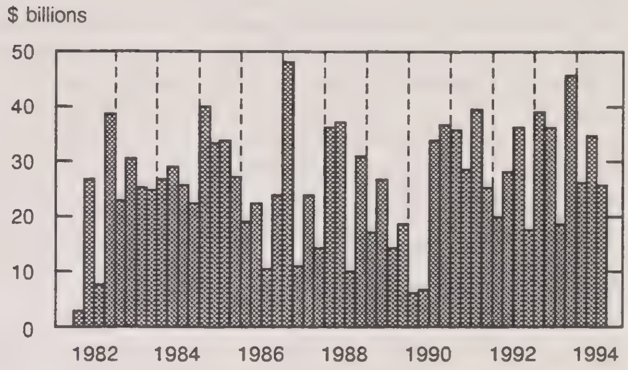
Note: total funds raised on financial markets by domestic non-financial sectors.

Lower government borrowing is in line with reduced deficits

Federal financing activity declined in the third quarter after a jump in the second, as the deficit fell to $21.6 billion (on a national accounts basis). Sharply higher revenues and lower expenditures both contributed to the drop in borrowing requirements. Borrowing was focussed on medium-term marketable bonds, and there was a net redemption of shorter-term instruments.

Federal borrowing is down

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: funds raised by the federal government.

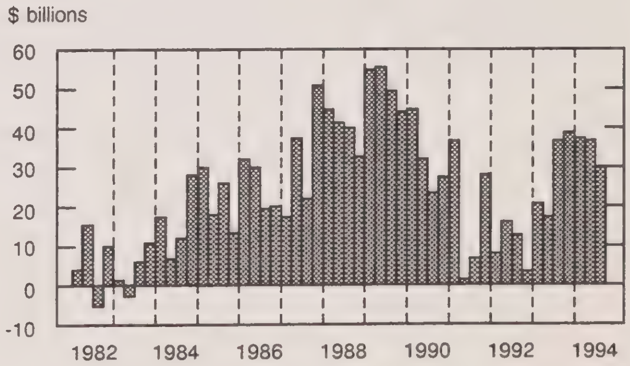
Provincial governments also borrowed substantially less. Again, the drop was in line with lower fiscal deficits in the provinces. While long-term debt issues increased, there were significant reductions in short-term liabilities.

Corporate financial activity declines moderately

Funds raised by corporations fell about 20% in the third quarter, although the level of borrowing remained relatively high. Slower growth in capital formation, especially in machinery and equipment purchases, underlay the decline.

Corporate demand for funds eases

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

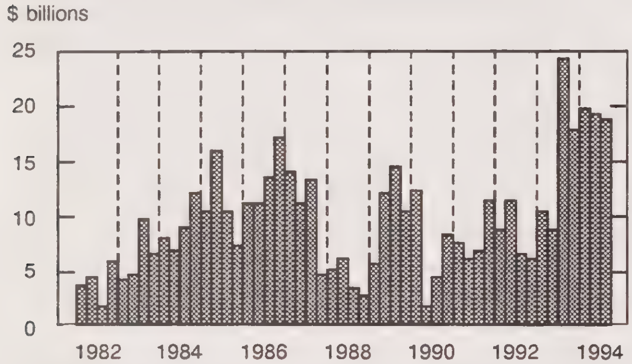


Note: funds raised by non-financial private corporations.

The drop in borrowing occurred in loans at financial institutions and in money market instruments, while corporate bond issues strengthened. Share issues continued at roughly the same level as in the first half of the year, supplying about two-thirds of the funds required. A rally in stock prices in August encouraged share issues, as did takeover activity. Sustained strength in equity financing combined with improved profits further reduced the debt-to-equity ratio, which has edged down steadily since 1990.

Equity issues remain hot

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



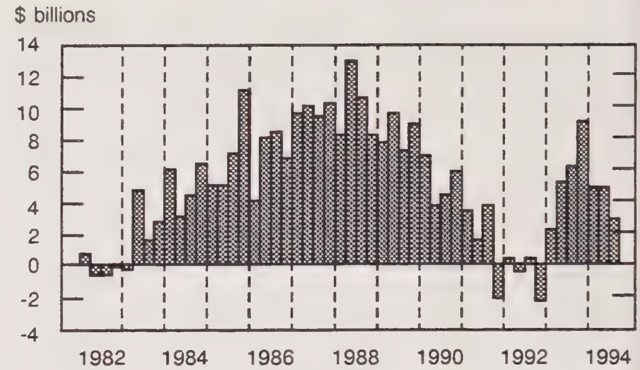
Note: non-financial private corporations.

Household borrowing slows

Consumer credit debt increased, but at a slower pace than in the first half of the year. Reduced expenditures on durable goods such as automobiles, furniture and appliances were an important explanatory factor.

Consumer borrowing drops

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

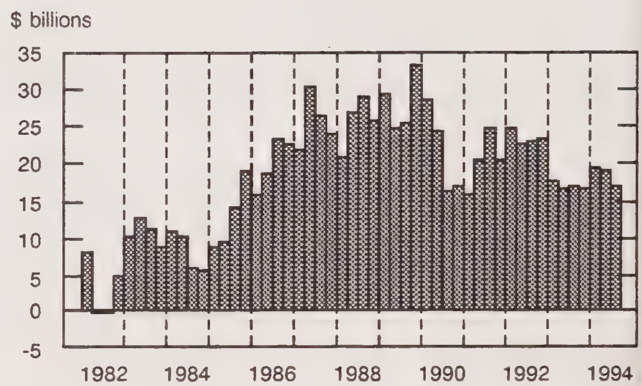


Note: consumer credit borrowing in the personal sector.

Mortgage borrowing was also down, reflecting a drop in residential construction and a slump in the resale housing market.

Mortgage demand lessens

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: mortgage borrowing in the personal sector.

As the growth in household debt slowed, after-tax income of persons declined, so the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income rose to 90.8% at the end of September, from 89.5% at the end of June; this latest rise extended an eight-year upward trend.

Credit conditions ease slightly

Although interest rates remained high relative to those at the beginning of the year, they edged down modestly during the quarter, as the exchange rate stabilized in July and August, and then strengthened toward the end of the quarter. The slight decline in market rates had little immediate stimulative effect on the overall demand for funds. It did, however, lead to an increase in longer-term debt issues to replace maturing short-term debt.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Financial flow accounts* (13-014, $35/$140) will be released in December. A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division on release day ($50/$200).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete financial flows data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($300/$1200). The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date ($60/$240).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer. □

Funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors

	1992				1993				1994		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total funds raised (% of GDP)	**10.2**	**18.1**	**11.8**	**12.6**	**18.2**	**14.0**	**14.6**	**18.6**	**15.5**	**16.8**	**12.7**
Sectoral shares (% of total)											
Personal sector	33.1	18.4	28.0	30.6	14.4	19.8	20.6	23.6	21.7	20.0	22.5
Non-financial private corporations	11.7	12.9	15.3	3.9	16.0	17.3	35.4	29.0	33.2	29.6	31.5
Government business enterprises	14.8	3.9	4.0	-1.3	9.2	-4.0	-0.4	-4.6	8.3	1.3	3.3
Federal government	28.8	22.6	44.3	20.0	30.8	36.3	17.8	33.9	23.0	28.0	26.8
Other levels of government	11.6	42.1	8.4	46.8	29.5	30.7	26.6	18.1	13.8	21.2	16.0
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Note: *figures may not add due to rounding.*

Debt-to-income ratios

	1992				1993				1994		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	$ billions										
Persons and unincorporated business*											
Debt											
Consumer credit	98.8	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.5	99.8	101.4	103.6	104.8	106.0	106.8
Mortgages	296.8	302.7	308.7	314.8	318.4	321.9	325.5	328.9	333.7	338.4	342.6
Total	395.7	401.3	407.3	412.8	417.0	421.7	426.8	432.5	438.6	444.5	449.4
Personal disposable income	465.8	476.9	479.7	480.3	485.1	490.3	489.9	485.3	493.6	496.5	494.8
Debt-to-income ratio (%)	84.9	84.2	84.9	85.9	86.0	86.0	87.1	89.1	88.9	89.5	90.8
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	58.0	58.6	58.9	59.4	59.6	59.4	59.8	59.8	60.1	60.0	59.7
Federal government**											
Debt	350.8	357.8	366.9	371.3	380.9	389.8	394.3	405.5	412.0	420.8	427.2
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	51.5	52.2	53.0	53.4	54.5	54.9	55.3	56.1	56.5	56.8	56.7
Other government											
Debt	192.7	206.2	208.2	218.8	228.5	236.4	243.6	250.0	253.9	260.5	264.3
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	28.3	30.1	30.1	31.5	32.7	33.3	34.1	34.6	34.8	35.2	35.1
Non-financial private corporations											
Debt	343.5	346.1	347.8	347.1	348.1	348.2	353.2	358.8	368.2	377.4	384.9
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	50.4	50.5	50.3	49.9	49.8	49.0	49.5	49.6	50.5	50.9	51.1
Gross domestic product (GDP)	**681.7**	**685.2**	**691.6**	**695.1**	**699.4**	**710.3**	**713.5**	**723.4**	**729.5**	**740.8**	**753.3**

* *Consumer credit and mortgages only.*
** *National Accounts basis, excludes superannuation accounts of the Public Service.*
Note: *figures may not add due to rounding.*

Financial market summary

	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
	$ millions				
Persons and unincorporated businesses	21,496	31,740	24,568	24,896	21,448
Funds raised					
Consumer credit	6,092	9,080	4,876	4,820	2,892
Bank loans	1,496	2,108	1,904	700	2,668
Other loans	-2,936	4,452	-1,652	492	-920
Mortgages	16,920	16,264	19,420	18,784	16,812
Bonds	-76	-164	20	100	-4
Non-financial private corporations	36,968	38,928	37,644	36,896	30,004
Funds raised					
Bank loans	-5,260	4,272	5,164	13,928	2,148
Other loans	-660	3,740	1,168	3,292	2,600
Other short-term paper	4,120	3,548	-896	-632	-2,176
Mortgages	6,024	2,800	2,256	2,936	-1,424
Bonds	8,788	6,916	10,580	-1,580	10,208
Shares	23,956	17,652	19,372	18,952	18,648
Non-financial government enterprises	-424	-6,184	9,396	1,624	3,108
Funds raised					
Bank loans	872	1,212	1,408	2,776	768
Other loans	564	-1,132	-2,376	400	48
Other short-term paper	-760	1,156	1,276	-3,304	1,144
Mortgages	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16
Bonds	-1,084	-7,404	9,100	2,316	1,168
Shares	0	0	4	-548	-4
Federal government	18,596	45,568	26,044	34,884	25,576
Funds raised					
Other loans	-4	-4	0	-4	0
Canada short-term paper	24	22,920	-5,712	-548	-10,952
Canada Saving Bonds	-2,264	-9,128	-428	-4,224	-3,444
Marketable bonds	20,840	31,780	32,184	39,660	39,972
Other levels of government	27,704	24,384	15,652	26,376	15,224
Funds raised					
Bank loans	472	-128	436	-208	284
Other loans	5,044	1,448	936	2,892	668
Short-term paper	-12,148	10,180	-7,396	5,348	-10,916
Provincial bonds	29,820	13,024	19,108	17,656	24,676
Municipal bonds	4,520	-120	2,592	692	552
Other bonds	-4	-20	-24	-4	-40
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	104,340	134,436	113,304	124,676	95,360
Consumer credit	6,092	9,080	4,876	4,820	2,892
Bank loans	-2,420	7,464	8,912	17,196	5,868
Other loans	2,008	8,504	-1,924	7,072	2,396
Canada short-term paper	24	22,920	-5,712	-548	-10,952
Short-term paper	-8,788	14,884	-7,016	1,412	-11,948
Mortgages	22,928	19,048	21,660	21,704	15,372
Bonds	60,540	34,884	73,132	54,616	73,088
Shares	23,956	17,652	19,376	18,404	18,644

■

Estimates of production of principal field crops

November 1994

Nearly ideal weather conditions across the country during harvesting helped Canadian farmers to bring in record crops of canola, soybeans, dry peas and lentils. This is the second consecutive year of record canola and dry pea production. However, spring wheat production fell to its lowest level since the drought-reduced crop of 1988.

Canola and flaxseed

Canola production on the Prairies continues to soar. This year production is estimated at 7.1 million tonnes, a 32% increase over the 5.4 million tonnes produced in 1993. For the first time ever canola surpassed barley in seeded area, and is now second only to spring wheat.

The estimated flaxseed production for 1994 is 960 thousand tonnes, up 53% from last year. Both an above-average yield and an expanded harvested area contributed to the increase.

Wheat

Spring wheat seeded area and production continue to recede in the wake of an advancing tide of canola. Total spring wheat production is estimated at`17.2 million tonnes, a dramatic drop of 26% from last year's level.

Despite average yields, durum wheat production rose sharply in 1994 reaching an estimated 4.8 million tonnes, a 43% increase over the previous year. This jump in production was the result of an increase in the seeded area, triggered by a substantial rise in the farm gate price.

Farmers seeded an estimated 861 thousand acres of winter wheat this fall, a marginal decrease from 1993. Ontario, the country's principal winter wheat growing region, showed a decline of 8% in seeded area, to 675 thousand acres.

Soybeans and corn

For a second consecutive year, Eastern Canadian producers harvested a record soybean crop. This year production climbed to an estimated 2.3 million tonnes, up 22% over the previous record of 1.9 million tonnes set in 1993.

Production of grain corn is estimated at 7.0 million tonnes, an increase of 8% over last year and the highest production achieved since 1991.

Special crops

Prairie farmers produced record quantities of dry peas, lentils, mustard seed and canary seed in 1994. Dry pea production is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes, a dramatic 49% increase from the 970 thousand tonnes produced in the previous year. A jump in the seeded area, along with an above-average yield, contributed to the increase.

Although the seeded area for lentils remained near last year's level, production rose to a record 450 thousand tonnes. The principal reason for the increase was an improvement in the yield.

In 1994, both mustard and canary seed achieved record production levels estimated at 319 thousand and 240 thousand tonnes respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1025-1043, 1046-1048 and 1050-1051.

Field crop reporting series no. 8: November estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada, 1994 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Oliver Code (613-951-8719), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Government revenue and expenditure (SNA basis)

Third quarter 1994

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1994 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended June 30, 1994 and March 31, 1994 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 to 2713.

For further information on this release, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Farm taxation data

1993 (preliminary)

Preliminary farm revenue and expense information from taxation data (by farm type and revenue class) is now available for the 1993 tax year. This information covers all provinces for both unincorporated and incorporated farms. Final data should be available in March 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division. ■

Wholesaling and retailing in Canada

1993 (preliminary)

In 1993, the wholesale and retail sectors posted substantial revenue increases of 7.7% and 6.4% respectively. Wholesale trade revenues totaled $251.4 billion while retail trade revenues totaled $196.8 billion. Most of the growth came from western provinces.

Wholesaling and retailing in Canada (63-236, $45) will be available in January 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section or Serge Grenier (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending October 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 1.4% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 7.6% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 3.6% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of October 14, 1994 increased 8.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric power statistics

September 1994

Net generation of electricity in September 1994 increased to 39 200 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 3.0% from September 1993. Exports increased 7.9% to 3 841 GW.h; imports decreased from 390 GW.h to 178 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 22 917 GW.h (-3.1%), nuclear 8 082 GW.h (+13.8%), and conventional thermal 8 200 GW.h (+12.6%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of September 1994 totalled 397 848 GW.h, up 5.9% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (36 873 GW.h) rose 45.5% but year-to-date imports (3 023 GW.h) declined 51.3% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The September 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
September 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,807 million for September 1994, up 7.6% from \$1,680 million in September 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The September 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, \$7/\$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
October 1994

Production of process cheese in October totalled 5 085 795 kilograms, down 43.3% from September 1994 and down 10.6% from October 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of October 1994 totalled 62 405 233 kilograms, down from 64 922 529 kilograms the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The October 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

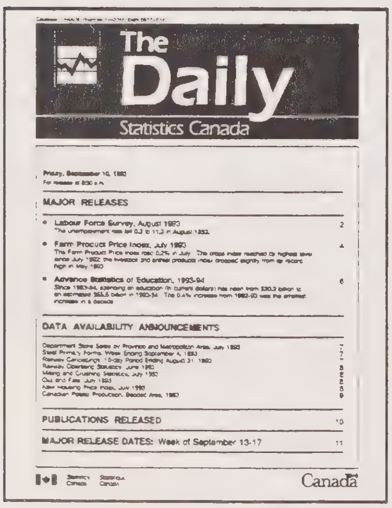
For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed peas
1994

Data on the pack of processed peas for 1994 are now available.

The 1994 issue of *Pack of processed peas* (32-235, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 8: November estimate of production of principal field crops, Canada. Vol. 73, no. 8.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Construction type plywood, September 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, September 1994.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, September 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Gypsum products, October 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Department store sales and stocks, September 1994.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: December 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Help-wanted index	November 1994
	RRSP/RRSP room and taxfilers	1993-94
	Crude oil and natural gas	September 1994
2	Labour force survey	November 1994
	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 1994
5	Building permits	October 1994
	Savers/investors/investment	1993-94
7	Canadian social trends	Winter 1994
	Estimates of labour income	September 1994.
9	New motor vehicle sales	October 1994
	New housing price index	October 1994
14	Perspectives on labour and income	Winter 1994
	Department store sales	October 1994
15	Composite index	November 1994
	Monthly survey of manufacturing	October 1994
	Canadian economic observer	December 1994
16	Consumer price index	November 1994
	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 1994
20	Canadian international trade	October 1994
	Retail trade	October 1994
21	Wholesale trade	October 1994
22	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 1994
	Unemployment insurance statistics	October 1994
	1995 release dates of selected economic indicators	
23	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	October 1994
	Employment, earnings and hours	October 1994
	Release dates	January 1995

Note: use the command DATES to retrieve this schedule from CANSIM.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 1, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

RRSP contributions
1993

The 1993 edition of the databank on registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contributions and RRSP room is now available. Today's release contains demographic and financial data of interest to researchers, policy planners, financial institutions and marketers.

Small area data on RRSPs are produced annually for many levels of postal geography, including cities and towns and areas as small as letter-carrier walks and forward sortation areas. The data are ideal for supporting market analyses and policy decisions.

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

OTHER RELEASE

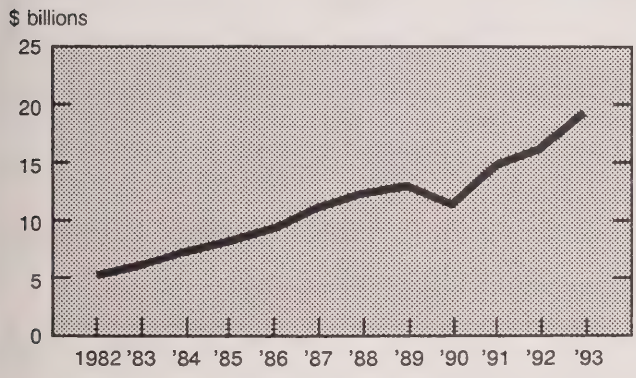
MAJOR RELEASES

RRSP contributions
1993

Canadians fell far short of making their maximum allowable contributions to registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) in the 1993 tax year, even though they put aside 20% more than in 1992.

Contributions to RRSPs totalled $19.2 billion in 1993, compared with $16 billion the year before. Even so, the 1993 total represented only 20% of the $97.9 billion Canadians were eligible to save on a tax-deductible basis.

RRSP contributions



Under current tax law, taxfilers can carry over the $83 billion in unused contribution limits from previous years and use it with the $43.3 billion in new deduction limits (new room) available for 1994. Overall, that means taxfilers will be eligible to contribute $126 billion to RRSPs for tax deductions in the 1994 tax year.

Since 1991 Canadians have been allowed to contribute 18% of their earned income to an RRSP and to claim a deduction on their tax returns up to a yearly maximum, which is $13,500 for 1994.

Note to users

Data on registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contributions and RRSP room are based on 1993 income tax records. Contributions to RRSPs include rollovers from other pension plans.

Definitions

New room in 1994: equal to 18% of 1993 earned income (maximum $13,500) minus pension adjustments.

Total room: the maximum amount a taxfiler is allowed to contribute to an RRSP in a specific year. It includes unused room accumulated from previous years and new room in the current year.

Only one in four taxfilers made an RRSP contribution

In 1993 only 5.1 million taxfilers—26% of the total—contributed to RRSP plans, up 7% from 1992. Annual RRSP contributions have quadrupled since 1982, when 2.1 million Canadians set aside $5 billion.

Nationally, the median contribution (the point where half the amounts were higher and half were lower) was $2,200, up from $2,000 in 1992. Last year the average RRSP contributor was 42 (the same as in 1992) and had a median employment income of $33,800 (compared with $31,300 in 1992). Only 25% of taxfilers who contributed to RRSPs in 1993 had employment income higher than $49,000.

The highest median RRSP contributions were recorded by taxfilers in the two territories. Provincially, British Columbian taxfilers had the highest median contribution at $2,800, compared with $2,500 the year before. The average B.C. contributor was 43 and had a median employment income of $34,300.

In 1994 Canadians will be allowed an average $3,095 in new room, not including the accumlated unused deduction from previous years. The average age of a taxfiler with new room is 39.

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Taxfiler median employment income, and RRSP contributors' age, median employment income and median contribution

	1993 taxfilers	1993 RRSP contributors		
	Median employment income	Median employment income	Median contribution	Average age
	dollars			years
Canada	**20,100**	**33,800**	**2,200**	**42**
Newfoundland	11,300	31,600	2,000	41
Prince Edward Island	12,000	25,800	2,000	43
Nova Scotia	16,700	31,600	2,000	42
New Brunswick	14,800	31,300	2,000	42
Quebec	19,300	32,000	2,000	42
Ontario	22,500	35,800	2,500	43
Manitoba	18,000	30,500	2,000	42
Saskatchewan	15,600	28,200	2,100	42
Alberta	20,000	33,600	2,500	41
British Columbia	21,000	34,300	2,800	43
Yukon	22,700	41,800	3,000	41
Northwest Territories	24,200	51,900	3,500	37

■

Help-wanted index
November 1994

The job market for Canadians continued to improve in November. The seasonally adjusted help-wanted index for Canada (1991 = 100) increased 1% to 100. Since its turning point in September 1993, the index has gained 18%.

Increases in the index are consistent with rising levels of employment and decreases in the unemployment rate. Help-wanted ads placed by employers signal their intent to employ new workers. This intent to hire makes the index, compiled from newspapers published in 20 major metropolitan areas, an early indicator of labour market changes.

Increases in all regions except the Prairies

Between October and November 1994, the index gained 2% in all regions except the Prairie provinces, where it decreased 1%.

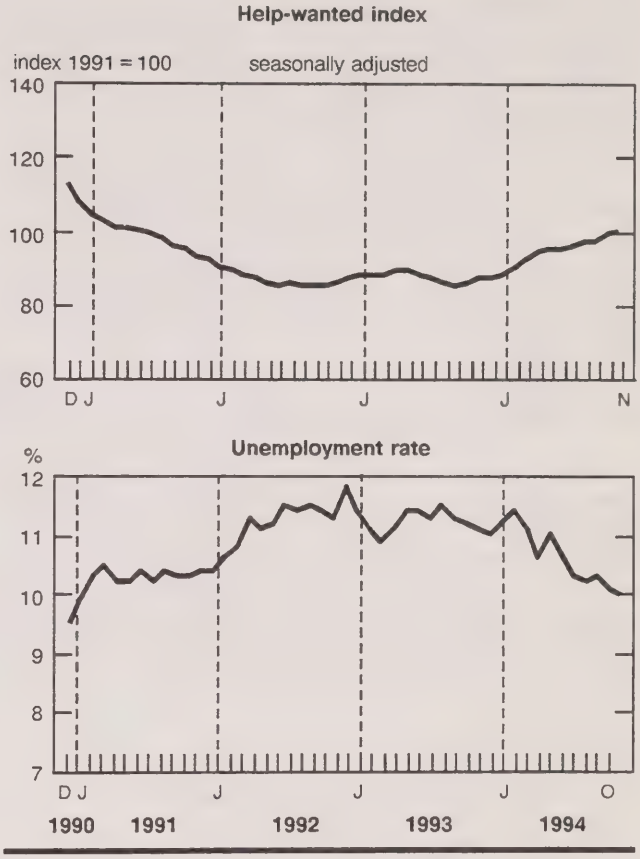
Compared with November 1993, the strongest growth occurred in Ontario (+ 22%), followed by the Prairie provinces (+ 17%) and the Atlantic provinces (+ 16%). The year-over-year increase in Quebec was 11%, and in British Columbia it was 4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

The help-wanted index is up in November



Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	November 1993	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**87**	**97**	**99**	**100**	**15**	1
Atlantic provinces	87	96	99	101	16	2
Quebec	93	99	101	103	11	2
Ontario	86	101	103	105	22	2
Prairie provinces	83	96	98	97	17	-1
British Columbia	82	84	83	85	4	2

Crude oil and natural gas

September 1994 (preliminary)

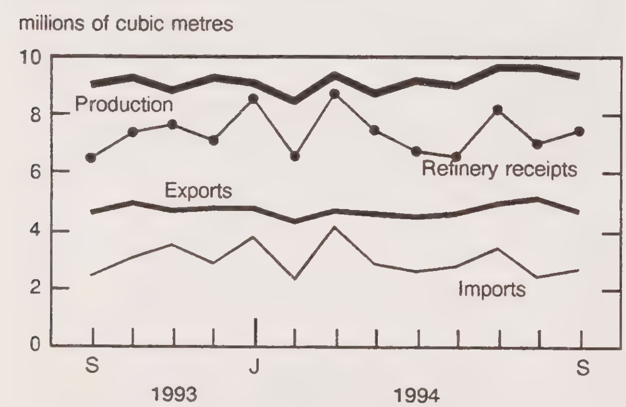
Strong U.S. demand for Canadian natural gas led to a solid 7.6% gain from September 1993 in domestic production. Crude oil production also advanced in September, increasing 4.4% from a year earlier, due to strong demand by refineries in Ontario and Western Canada.

Production of crude oil and natural gas has been increasing since 1992. This has resulted in a surge in drilling activity and, more recently, a turnaround in employment. Drilling has been on the rise since early 1993, while employment in the crude petroleum and natural gas industry has been on an upward trend since August 1993.

Crude oil production strengthens

Crude oil production increased 4.4% from September 1993, to 9.4 million cubic metres. This is up considerably from the 1.9% gain in August but still lower than the advances recorded in the first seven months of 1994, which averaged around 6%.

Crude oil supply and disposition



Crude oil exports rose 1.6% from September 1993, to 4.7 million cubic metres. Exports have been weak in the latest five months; this follows strong year-over-year gains during the May 1993 to April 1994 period. The slowdown in export growth over the latest five months reflects pipelines operating near capacity, which restricts further major increases in exports until expansion of the system is completed at the end of 1994. The expansion will allow movement of an additional 800 000 cubic metres of oil a month.

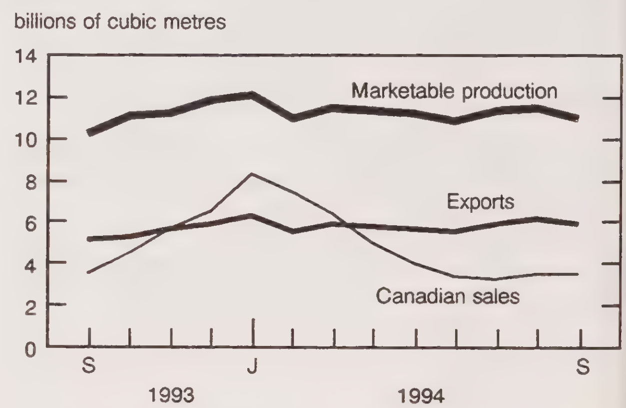
Refinery receipts of crude oil were up 15.4% in September, the first advance since April 1994. September's increase was due to higher receipts by Canadian refineries of both imported and domestic crude oil.

Natural gas production surges ahead

Natural gas production rose a solid 7.6% from September 1993, to 10.9 billion cubic metres. Production has been robust for most of 1994.

Natural gas exports soared 15.1% from August 1993, to 5.8 billion cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, in part due to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities. Over 51% of Canada's annual natural gas production is now exported to the United States.

Natural gas supply and disposition



Canadian sales of natural gas increased a modest 1.0% from September 1993. Except for the first two months of the year, sales have been weak during 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The September 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $11/$110) will be available the last week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	September 1993	September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994	January 1993 to September 1993	January 1994 to September 1994	January-September 1993 to January-September 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	9 001.5	9 400.7	4.4	78 413.0	82 476.0	5.2
Exports	4 590.7	4 666.0	1.6	38 974.8	41 917.9	7.6
Imports[2]	2 401.4	2 681.1	11.6	25 172.1	26 639.3	5.8
Refinery receipts	6 468.8	7 463.3	15.4	64 196.5	67 200.9	4.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]						
Marketable production	10 172.8	10 943.9	7.6	94 730.1	101 369.7	7.0
Exports	5 080.9	5 846.5	15.1	46 240.3	52 129.6	12.7
Canadian sales[4]	3 458.4	3 492.7	1.0	43 075.3	44 268.7	2.8

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

■

OTHER RELEASE

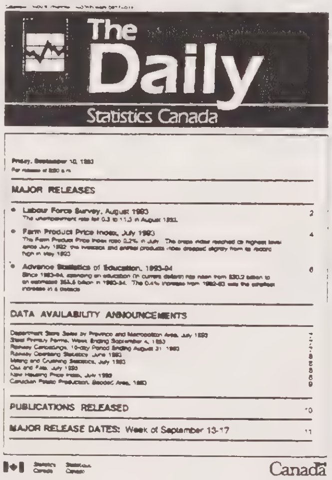
Steel primary forms

Week ending November 26, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 26, 1994 totalled 245 540 tonnes, down 9.5% from the week-earlier 271 185 tonnes and down 8.0% from the year-earlier 266 851 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 451 145 tonnes, a 3.9% decrease from 12 958 772 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly shipments of office furniture products, quarter ended September 30, 1994.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45).

Asphalt roofing, October 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Architectural engineering and scientific services in Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 63-234
(Canada: $33; United States: US$40; other countries: US$47).

Hospital indicators, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 83-246
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

Labour force information, for the week ended November 12, 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, December 2nd.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 2, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

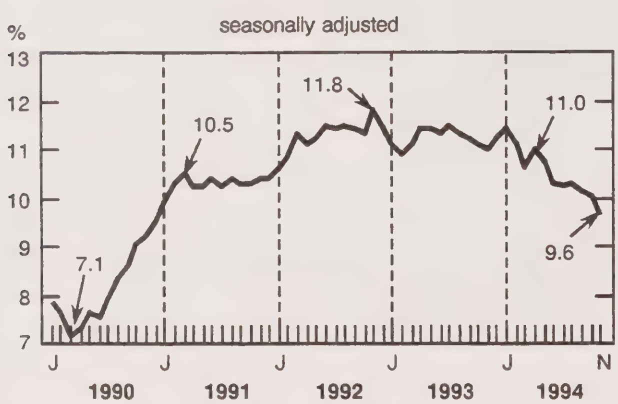
November 1994

In November the number of employed jumped by 95,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to 9.6%, the lowest level in four years. The employment increase follows a small decrease in October and continues a trend of strong employment growth, which has averaged 40,000 a month since January 1994.

Unemployment rate returns to single digits

The number of unemployed persons declined 50,000 in November, to 1,364,000. Since January, the number of persons looking for a job has dropped by 228,000 and the unemployment rate has decreased 1.8 percentage points to 9.6%, the lowest rate since December 1990.

Unemployment rate

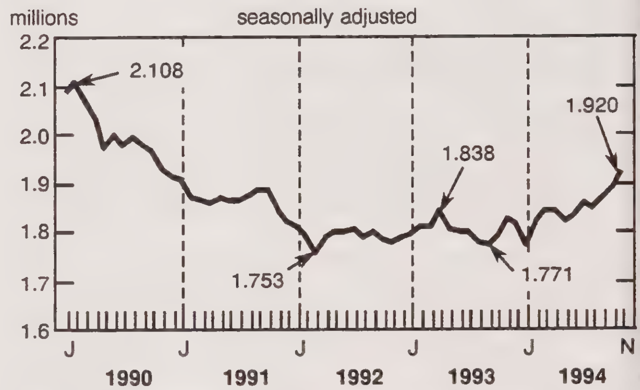


Full-time employment growth since the beginning of the year has pushed the unemployment rate down 1.8 percentage points to 8.6% for adult men and down 1.3 percentage points to 8.3% for adult women. The unemployment rate among youths also decreased over this period (down 2.5 percentage points to 15.4%), a result of both employment growth and labour force decline.

Growth in manufacturing in Ontario

In November employment grew in both the goods-producing industries (+38,000) and the services sector (+71,000). Employment rose 29,000 in manufacturing, bringing gains since January to 153,000 (+8.7%). These increases coincide with strong growth in unfilled orders and shipments since the beginning of the year, as reported by the monthly survey of manufacturing. Growth was particularly strong in Ontario as manufacturers added 35,000 jobs in November.

Manufacturing employment



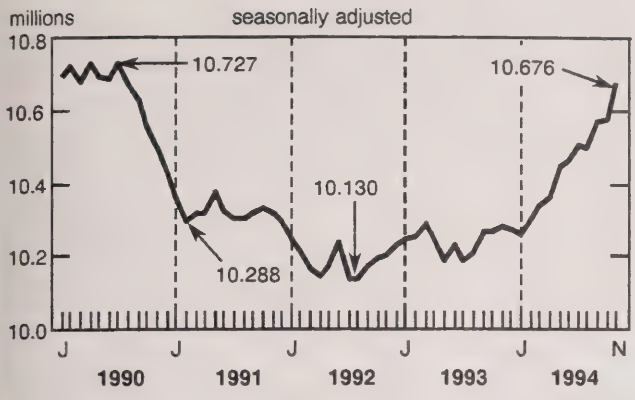
After strong growth in early 1994, employment in construction has changed little since June. This levelling off in construction employment coincides with similar trends in housing starts and in the total value of building permits.

In services-producing industries, employment gained 71,000 after a drop of 44,000 in October. Largely offsetting month-to-month changes occurred in trade, transportation, communications and other utilities, and public administration. Employment in trade has fluctuated since the beginning of the year, reflecting similar variations in retail sales.

Growth in full-time employment

All of November's employment growth was in full-time work (+100,000). The increase was split equally among youths, adult males and adult females. Full-time employment gains since January have totalled 422,000, increasing by 171,000 among adult women and 184,000 among adult men. Full-time employment among youths has fluctuated in recent months and, with November's gain, stands 67,000 above its level in January.

Full-time employment



During the recent recession, full-time employment fell by 595,000. The gains in 1994 coupled with smaller gains in the previous two years have returned full-time employment to within 50,000 of the pre-recession peak of April 1990.

Employment rate increases

Accelerated employment growth since January moved the employment rate (the percentage of persons aged 15 years and over with a job) up 1.1 percentage points to 58.7%. This rate was little changed since April 1992 after falling 4.2 percentage points from its peak in April 1990.

Provincial employment

In November employment rose 45,000 in Ontario, resuming its upward trend after a decline of 20,000 in October. This increase brings gains to 182,000 (+3.8%) since January. Employment in Quebec climbed 38,000, and is up 71,000 (+2.4%) since January. In Saskatchewan, employment declines usually observed at this time of year did not occur, leading to an increase of 10,000 in the seasonally adjusted estimate. Employment also increased in Alberta (+9,000), Manitoba (+4,000) and New Brunswick (+3,000). The level of employment did not change significantly in the other provinces.

LFS hotline

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages.

*You may at any time press 0 to speak with a labour market analyst. To repeat a message, enter *. To select another message enter ##.*

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12	*Industry employment*
13	*Provincial employment and unemployment estimates*
14	*Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment estimates*
15	*Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program*
16	*Next release date and notes to users*

Hint: *if you know the code for the message you wish to hear, enter it immediately to by-pass the instructions. For example, to obtain in English the unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program in New Brunswick, press 15, and then press 3 for the province of New Brunswick.*

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended November 12, 1994* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300). The November 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) will be available the third week of December. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for January 6th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,185	45	205
Employment ('000)	12,821	95	373
Full-time ('000)	10,676	100	403
Part-time ('000)	2,145	-5	-30
Unemployment ('000)	1,364	-50	-168
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	-0.4	-1.4
Participation rate (%)	65.0	0.2	–
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.7	0.3	0.9

	November 1994	November 1993	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,081	13,881	200
Employment ('000)	12,785	12,399	386
Full-time ('000)	10,577	10,156	421
Part-time ('000)	2,208	2,243	-36
Unemployment ('000)	1,296	1,482	-186
Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	10.7	-1.5
Participation rate (%)	64.5	64.5	–
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	57.6	1.0

– *Nil or zero.*

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**14,185**	**14,140**	**13,980**	**14,081**	**13,881**	**65.0**	**64.8**	**65.0**	**64.5**	**64.5**
Newfoundland	238	234	234	232	229	53.4	52.5	52.7	52.0	51.5
Prince Edward Island	67	69	66	65	65	65.4	67.1	65.5	63.9	64.5
Nova Scotia	420	423	418	417	417	59.4	59.8	59.5	59.0	59.5
New Brunswick	340	338	330	336	323	59.5	59.2	58.4	58.8	57.1
Quebec	3,460	3,436	3,421	3,440	3,402	62.4	62.0	62.2	62.0	61.9
Ontario	5,420	5,394	5,350	5,390	5,321	66.1	65.9	66.3	65.7	65.9
Manitoba	545	545	547	542	542	66.8	66.8	67.4	66.4	66.7
Saskatchewan	479	472	476	471	468	66.4	65.5	66.3	65.3	65.2
Alberta	1,423	1,422	1,402	1,413	1,387	72.3	72.3	72.1	71.8	71.3
British Columbia	1,793	1,802	1,740	1,775	1,728	65.1	65.6	65.4	64.5	64.9

	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**12,821**	**12,726**	**12,448**	**12,785**	**12,399**	**58.7**	**58.4**	**57.8**	**58.6**	**57.6**
Newfoundland	188	186	185	186	184	42.2	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.5
Prince Edward Island	57	58	54	55	52	55.4	56.7	53.9	53.6	52.0
Nova Scotia	367	369	354	367	356	51.9	52.2	50.4	51.8	50.7
New Brunswick	300	297	290	297	285	52.5	52.0	51.3	52.0	50.4
Quebec	3,064	3,026	2,983	3,053	2,970	55.2	54.6	54.2	55.0	54.0
Ontario	4,951	4,906	4,789	4,952	4,782	60.4	59.9	59.3	60.4	59.3
Manitoba	501	497	497	501	494	61.4	60.9	61.2	61.4	60.8
Saskatchewan	448	438	439	442	433	62.1	60.7	61.1	61.2	60.3
Alberta	1,317	1,308	1,273	1,312	1,261	66.9	66.5	65.4	66.6	64.8
British Columbia	1,632	1,638	1,590	1,622	1,583	59.3	59.7	59.8	58.9	59.5

	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**1,364**	**1,414**	**1,532**	**1,296**	**1,482**	**9.6**	**10.0**	**11.0**	**9.2**	**10.7**
Newfoundland	50	48	49	46	44	21.0	20.5	20.9	19.8	19.4
Prince Edward Island	10	11	12	11	13	15.3	15.5	17.8	16.1	19.5
Nova Scotia	53	54	64	51	62	12.6	12.8	15.3	12.1	14.8
New Brunswick	40	41	40	38	38	11.8	12.1	12.1	11.4	11.8
Quebec	396	410	438	388	432	11.4	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.7
Ontario	469	488	561	438	539	8.7	9.0	10.5	8.1	10.1
Manitoba	44	48	50	41	48	8.1	8.8	9.1	7.6	8.9
Saskatchewan	31	34	37	29	35	6.5	7.2	7.8	6.2	7.5
Alberta	106	114	129	102	126	7.4	8.0	9.2	7.2	9.1
British Columbia	161	164	150	153	145	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.4

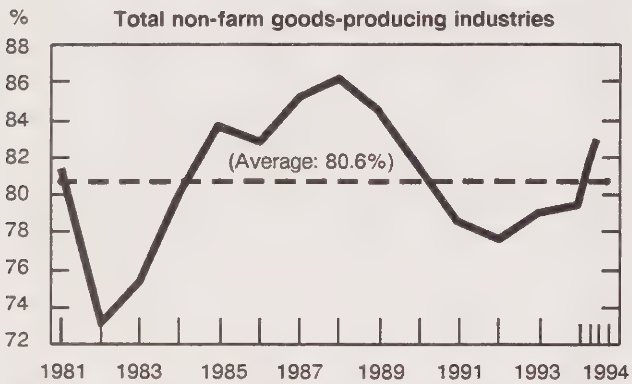
■

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Third quarter 1994

Goods producers excluding farmers increased their capacity use a further 1.6% in the third quarter, bringing the rate to 82.9%. This was the second consecutive significant increase since the economic expansion of 1987-88. While still below the 86.8% high of late 1987, the level is well above the 77.3% low of the second quarter of 1992.

Industrial capacity utilization rates



Although this level of capacity use is above its long-term average (80.6% from 1981 to date), another important development relating to productive capacity is the recent surge in business investment. As a result of expected strong investment by goods producers in 1994, especially in machinery and equipment (+8.6%), additional productive capacity is being created that will help alleviate emerging capacity constraints.

The manufacturing sector's capacity use increased 2.0% to 82.8% in the third quarter. Nineteen of the 22 manufacturing industry groups showed increases.

Fuelled by increased business investment spending and strong export demand, durable goods manufacturers increased their rate of capacity use by 2.6%. Stimulated by high rates (83.7% in the third quarter), they are also boosting their own capital investment spending by 28% in 1994. Capacity use in the primary metals industries increased 4.7% to 93.9%, mainly due to an 11% increase in spending on pipeline construction in 1994. Another significant gain (+4.8%) in capacity use was registered by fabricated metals industries, where the rate reached 83.2% because of increases in non-residential and engineering construction. Electrical and electronics industries recorded a peak level of capacity use (91.4%), reflecting strong demand for computerized equipment.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The capacity utilization rate for an industry is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. The level is only a statistical approximation and should be viewed as such. The degree of pressure exerted on the production facilities of an industry can be assessed by comparing the capacity utilization rate to its long-term average.*

In the non-durable goods group of industries, the rate of capacity use in rubber products (92.6%) neared its most recent peak (93.6% in the fourth quarter of 1984). In contrast, the only three manufacturing industries with lower capacity use in the third quarter were food (-0.3%), leather and allied products (-4.6%), and refined petroleum and coal (-4.1%), where production decreased due to temporary closures of refineries.

Capacity use in the mining and quarrying industries reached a new peak (94.8%) in the third quarter. The driving force was exploratory drilling activity due to strong U.S. demand for gas and lower drilling costs in Canada.

Moderate weather in the third quarter reduced domestic energy demand and lowered rates of capacity use in both electric power systems (-1.0%) and gas distribution systems (-1.6%).

Restructuring in the logging and forestry industries contributed to a 1.5% rise in the rate of capacity use, bringing it to 92.6%. This high rate has led firms in the industry to increase their capital investment spending plans by over 40% in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: 3140.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada* (31-003, $12/$48) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Industry	Third quarter 1993	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Third quarter 1993 to Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1994
				% change	
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	**78.7**	**81.6**	**82.9**	**5.3**	**1.6**
Logging and forestry	81.1	91.2	92.6	14.2	1.5
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	87.8	89.7	91.7	4.4	2.2
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	83.8	90.2	94.8	13.1	5.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas	90.4	89.4	89.7	-0.8	0.3
Manufacturing	78.0	81.2	82.8	6.2	2.0
Durable goods	76.9	81.6	83.7	8.8	2.6
Wood	87.9	91.2	91.6	4.2	0.4
Furniture and fixture	66.9	72.8	73.0	9.1	0.3
Primary metals	88.5	89.7	93.9	6.1	4.7
Fabricated metal products	71.7	79.4	83.2	16.0	4.8
Machinery	76.4	76.0	78.1	2.2	2.8
Transportation equipment	73.2	76.3	77.3	5.6	1.3
Electrical and electronic products	77.2	89.0	91.4	18.4	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	71.2	75.7	78.2	9.8	3.3
Other manufacturing	75.1	74.8	75.4	0.4	0.8
Non-durable goods	79.3	80.7	81.7	3.0	1.2
Food	75.9	77.0	76.8	1.2	-0.3
Beverage	70.8	72.2	74.0	4.5	2.5
Tobacco products	63.7	74.0	77.3	21.4	4.5
Rubber products	88.1	90.1	92.6	5.1	2.8
Plastic products	79.1	85.7	89.4	13.0	4.3
Leather and allied products	64.7	66.9	63.8	-1.4	-4.6
Primary textile	82.0	85.9	87.8	7.1	2.2
Textile products	69.1	68.6	69.2	0.1	0.9
Clothing	75.0	74.1	75.0	0.0	1.2
Paper and allied products	87.1	87.8	88.7	1.8	1.0
Printing, publishing and allied	72.3	72.2	74.2	2.6	2.8
Refined petroleum and coal products	87.0	91.6	87.8	0.9	-4.1
Chemical and chemical products	86.8	87.2	89.2	2.8	2.3
Construction	72.7	75.7	76.7	5.5	1.3
Electric power and gas distribution systems	81.7	82.0	81.1	-0.7	-1.1
Electric power	81.9	82.7	81.9	0.0	-1.0
Gas distribution	80.5	77.2	76.0	-5.6	-1.6
Special aggregates					
Intermediate goods manufacturing[1]	82.9	85.9	88.0	6.2	2.4
Final goods manufacturing[2]	74.2	77.7	78.9	6.3	1.5
Energy industries[3]	84.1	83.6	82.4	-2.0	-1.4
Total non-farm goods excluding energy	77.1	80.6	82.3	6.7	2.1

1 *Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.*

2 *These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.*

3 *These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries.*

Note: *estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for the non-farm goods producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Postcensal estimates of census families for Canada, the provinces and territories

July 1, 1994

Preliminary 1994 postcensal estimates of the number of census families, as well as final estimates for 1992 and updated estimates for 1993, are now available.

These postcensal estimates of families were distributed by characteristics of 1) size and structure (husband-wife and lone-parent), 2) structure and age group of children, 3) age of husband and age of wife, 4) lone-parent families by family size, sex and age group of parent, and 5) lone-parent families by number of persons in family and average family size by sex of parent.

These data can be found in the following CANSIM matrices: total number of census families at June 1, 1956 to 1986 (6513); total number of census families at July 1, 1986 to 1991, unadjusted for net census undercount (6342); and total number of census families at July 1, 1991 to 1994, adjusted for net census undercount (6343).

Available on CANSIM : matrices 6342-6343 and 6513.

These data will be published in *Annual demographic statistics, 1994* (91-213, $40), which will be available in March 1995.

For further information on methodology, contact Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) or Ronald Raby (613-951-9582), Demography Division.

For further information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Provincial and territorial government enterprise finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31st
1992 actual

In 1992 provincial and territorial government business enterprises earned after-tax profit of $4.1 billion, up $0.1 billion over 1991. The profits of liquor authorities ($2.3 billion), lottery corporations ($1.6 billion), and electric power utilities ($1.5 billion) totalled $5.4 billion, which was partially offset by losses of enterprises engaged in other industries.

Total income reached $47.0 billion, a $0.8 billion increase over 1991, while total expenses were up $0.7 billion to $42.9 billion.

Total assets of provincial and territorial government business enterprises stood at $210.8 billion at the end of 1992, a 4.6% increase over 1991. The gross debt (total liabilities) increased by $10.1 billion (+5.8%) to $183.1 billion at the end of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3267-3270.

Data for 1991 have been revised to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834) Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Federal government enterprise finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31st
1993 actual

In 1993 federal government business enterprises (including monetary authorities) earned after-tax profit of $4.5 billion, up $1.7 billion from the previous year. Monetary authorities (Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account) accounted for $4.1 billion of the after-tax profit.

Total assets of federal government enterprises increased by $7.4 billion to $102.6 billion at the end of 1993. Gross debt (total liabilities) stood at $93.0 billion at the end of 1993, up $7.6 billion or 8.9% from 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3214-3240.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Firms that trade, business services
1993

Preliminary data are available on business services firms that trade with other provinces or territories or with other countries. Only firms that produce business services in just one province or territory are included; however, they dominate this sector.

For further information on this release, contact John Heimbecker (613-951-0867), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Cement
October 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 178 454 tonnes of cement in October 1994, up 10.7% from 1 064 093^{r} (revised) tonnes in October 1993 but down 4.5% from 1 233 613 tonnes in September 1994.

For January to October 1994, shipments totalled 8 964 770 tonnes, up 12.0% from 8 003 938^{r} tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The October 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

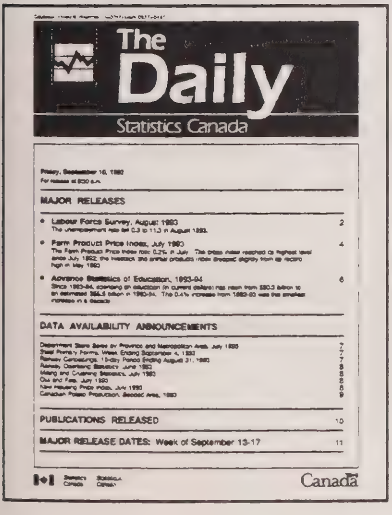
Prefabricated portable metal buildings industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated portable metal buildings industry (SIC 3032) totalled \$73.6 million, down 6.9% from \$79.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5522.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, October 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Pack of processed peas, 1994.
Catalogue number 32-235
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20).

Rigid insulating board, October 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electric power statistics, September 1994.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Selected therapeutic abortions statistics, 1970-1991.
Catalogue number 82-550
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

Residential care facilities—mental, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 83-238
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 5-9

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Building permits	October 1994
	Savers/investors/investment	1993-94
7	Canadian social trends	Winter 1994
	Estimates of labour income	September 1994
9	New motor vehicle sales	October 1994
	New housing price index	October 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 5, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Savers, investors and investment databank
1993

The 1993 edition of the databank on savers and investors is now available. Today's release highlights the savings and investment income reported by Canadians on their 1993 personal income tax forms.

Small area data on savers and investors are produced annually for many levels of postal geography, including cities and towns and areas as small as letter carrier walks and forward sortation areas. The data are ideal for market analyses and policy decisions.

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

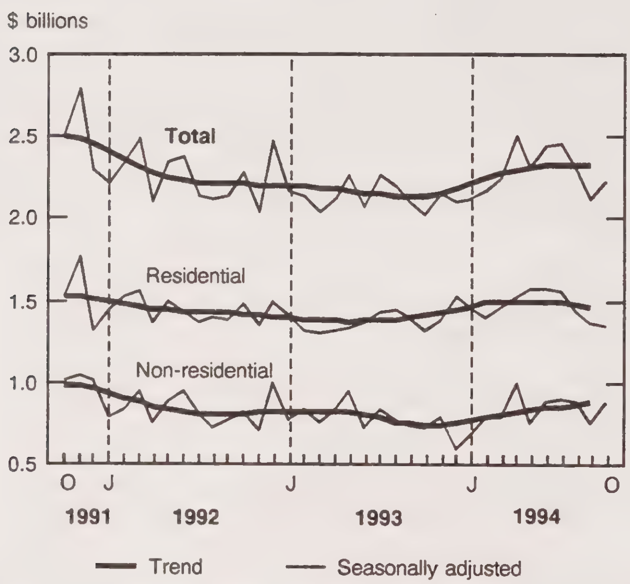
MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits

October 1994

A sharp jump in the value for non-residential construction led to an overall 5.2% increase (to $2,219 million) in the value of building permits in October.

Value of building permits issued



Fuelled by increased business investment over the third quarter of 1994, non-residential construction rose 17.0% in October.

However, the gain was partly offset by a fourth consecutive decline (-1.3%) in the residential sector, reflecting the continued hesitation by consumers to commit to the housing market.

For the first 10 months of 1994 the level of permits has increased 7.0% from the same period in 1993. Both residential construction (+7.9%) and non-residential construction (+5.4%) intentions contributed to the overall improvement.

Large business projects spur non-residential growth

The value of non-residential permits jumped 17.0% in October to $876 million, recovering from a 14.4% drop in September. This month's increase reflected a robust increase in commercial (+25.7) and institutional (+17.4%) intentions and, to a lesser extent, in industrial construction intentions (+0.3). The growth in non-residential construction was mirrored in the construction industry's capacity use rate, which posted a third-quarter increase of 1.3% from the second quarter of 1994.

After a modest start in the first half of 1994, the non-residential intentions have since been upbeat, resulting in a 5.4% increase for the first 10 months of 1994 compared with the same period last year. This growth was attributable to substantial increases in industrial (+17.9%) and commercial (+14.4%) construction intentions. Growth in those two components helped offset a significant 13.7% drop in institutional construction intentions, notably in the educational sector (-25.3%).

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities that represent 93% of the population. It gives an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Housing construction intentions continue to slip

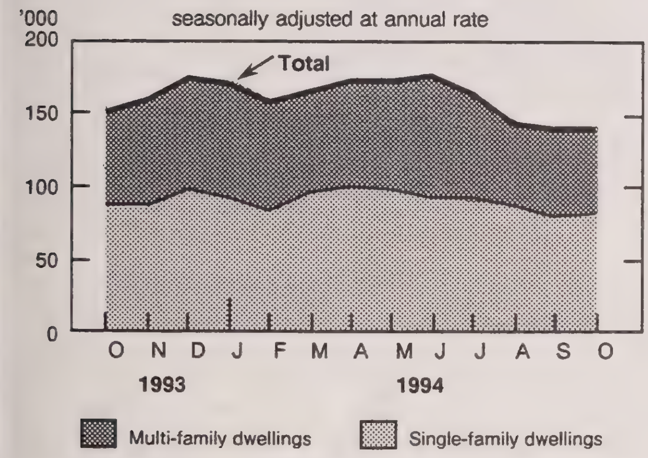
For a fourth consecutive month, the value for planned residential projects declined from the previous month (-1.3% to $1,343 million). Those decreases have been reflected in the composite leading indicator's housing index, which has slipped to a level not seen since June 1991.

October's decline came principally from multi-family housing permits (-7.1%), and was wholly attributable to the weak performance posted by Ontario (-35.5%). Construction activity in Canada for the multi-family housing sector has been slowing since May 1994.

Despite these latest decreases, the residential monthly average value for 1994 ($1,475 million) still outpaced the previous four year's average, but it remained far below the peak average recorded in 1989 ($1,809 million).

In terms of dwelling units, the annualized number issued in October declined 0.8% from September to 139,000 units, the lowest level since March 1991. From January to October 1994, residential construction rose 2.0% over the same period last year. Residential building intentions for the first half of 1994 rose 9.6% compared with the first half of 1993; but they have been steadily loosing ground since then.

Dwelling units



British Columbia and Quebec post best performance

Compared to September, the most significant increases in the total value of building permits in October occurred in British Columbia (+21.4%) and Quebec (+18.8%). Quebec's growth was equally strong in both the residential and non-residential sectors. British Columbia was particularly outstanding in the non-residential sector (+79.0%).

By contrast, Ontario recorded a substantial decrease (-10.5%) in the total value of building permits, due largely to a notable decline in construction intentions reported by the Toronto metropolitan area (-30.2%).

For the first 10 months of 1994, the value of total permits rose in all regions relative to the same period in 1993. The largest contribution to the overall increase came from Ontario (+10.2%), due mainly to the residential sector, and from Quebec (+7.6%), which was reflected in both sectors.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The October 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on December 12th. The November building permits estimate will be released on January 6, 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

	October 1993	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994	September 1994 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Canada	**2,018**	**2,451**	**2,288**	**2,109**	**2,219**	**9.9**	**5.2**
Residential	1,309	1,556	1,414	1,360	1,343	2.6	-1.3
Non-residential	709	895	874	749	876	23.5	17.0
Atlantic	**117**	**119**	**114**	**128**	**120**	**2.6**	**-6.0**
Residential	74	80	74	74	75	1.9	1.1
Non-residential	43	39	40	54	45	3.8	-15.7
Quebec	**408**	**497**	**482**	**424**	**503**	**23.5**	**18.8**
Residential	241	289	263	234	276	14.3	17.6
Non-residential	167	208	220	189	228	36.8	20.2
Ontario	**696**	**896**	**865**	**881**	**789**	**13.4**	**-10.5**
Residential	441	563	550	574	501	13.5	-12.6
Non-residential	254	333	314	308	288	13.1	-6.6
Prairies	**309**	**351**	**298**	**268**	**312**	**0.7**	**16.1**
Residential	208	187	167	164	163	-21.5	-0.3
Non-residential	101	164	131	104	148	46.3	41.9
British Columbia[1]	**489**	**588**	**529**	**408**	**495**	**1.3**	**21.4**
Residential	345	437	360	314	328	-5.1	4.2
Non-residential	143	150	169	93	167	16.6	79.0

[1] *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
Note: data may not add to totals due to rounding. ■

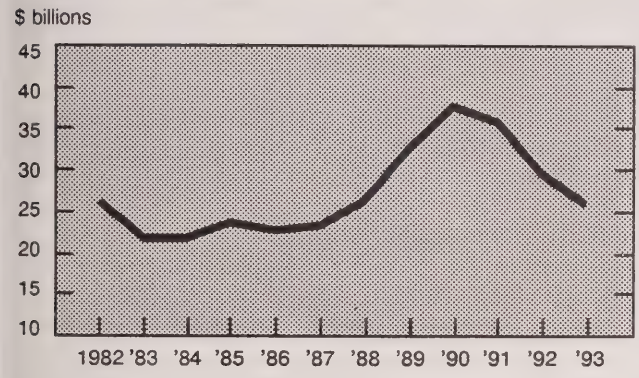
Savers, investors and investment income

1993

Total investment income fell sharply for a third straight year in 1993, largely because of lower interest rates and the lingering impact of the recession on corporations.

Canadian savers and investors earned $25.6 billion from dividends and interest income in 1993, down 13% from the previous year.

Investment income



Savers recorded the largest decline as income from interest plunged 21% to $12.2 billion. A major factor contributing to the decline was a 14% drop in the number of savers to 5.9 million, as well as weakening interest rates. In 1993, the Bank Rate averaged 5.09%, compared to an average of 6.78% in 1992.

In 1993 investors earned $13.4 billion from Canadian corporation dividend payments and interest income, down 5% from 1992. Those payments fell despite a 6% increase in the number of investors to 1.5 million. The drop coincided with a decline in dividends paid by Canadian corporations, which fell 4.4% to $23.8 billion in 1993.

Although savers accounted for 79% of individuals reporting investment income, their interest income accounted for less than half (48%) of total investment income.

Investment income drops 32% in three years

After peaking in 1990 at $37.6 billion, total investment income has dropped for three straight years: from 1990 to 1993, it fell by $12 billion or 32%. In 1993 a total of 7.4 million taxfilers reported interest and dividend income, down 20% from 1990.

Note to users

Data on savers, investors and investment income are based on income tax records for the 1993 tax year.

Definitions

Savers: taxfilers who reported interest income and did not report Canadian dividend income.

Investors: taxfilers who reported Canadian dividend income. These taxfilers may have reported income from interest.

Investment income: investment income of both savers and investors (interest and dividends). Interest income in registered retirement savings plans is excluded because it is not recorded on tax forms; it is tax sheltered.

The Bank Rate fell simultaneously, from a 1990 average of 13.05% to a 1993 average of 5.09%.

Canadians with dividend income were on average older than those with interest income, and had higher median total incomes. In 1993 the average Canadian with dividend income was 51 and had a median total income of $36,400. The average saver was 50 and had a median income of $22,300. By comparison the median total income of all Canadian taxfilers was $18,900.

Nationally, total median investment income (the point where half the amounts were higher and half were lower) remained at $600. British Columbia and Saskatchewan recorded the highest provincial medians, both at $700.

The median interest income of savers in 1993 was $500, unchanged from 1992. The median investment income for investors fell to $2,000 from $2,300 in 1992.

Median total incomes in 1993

	Taxfilers' median total income	Savers' median total income	Investors' median total income
		dollars	
Canada	**18,900**	**22,300**	**36,400**
Newfoundland	14,100	23,000	36,800
Nova Scotia	16,800	22,600	34,100
Prince Edward Island	16,200	20,800	30,100
New Brunswick	15,700	22,100	33,300
Quebec	17,600	21,700	38,500
Ontario	20,700	23,500	37,200
Manitoba	16,700	19,600	31,500
Saskatchewan	16,300	18,300	29,900
Alberta	19,700	21,800	35,900
British Columbia	20,100	22,200	35,300
Northwest Territories	23,200	48,500	61,200
Yukon	23,800	35,000	46,200

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Survey of heritage institutions
1992-93

The latest survey indicates that total visits to heritage institutions are still declining, although there are some bright spots in the overall picture. For example, the total number of visits to both museums and archives increased in 1992-93.

Attendance at heritage institutions

Institution type	1991-92[r]	1992-93	1991-92 to 1992-93
	thousands		% change
Nature parks	54,372	53,866	-0.9
Museums	23,319	24,883	6.7
Historic sites	16,784	16,725	-0.3
Archives	649	909	39.9
Exhibition centres	2,434	1,520	-37.5
Observatories, planetariums	438	402	-8.1
Zoos/aquariums	6,753	6,221	-7.9
Botanical gardens, arboretums, conservatories	4,087	3,671	-10.2
Total attendance	**108,836**	**108,197**	**-0.6**

[r] *Revised figures.*

Increases in museum attendance were largely due to the impact of new or renovated museological institutions in Quebec. The growth in archival attendance was most evident in Ontario.

Operating revenues of heritage institutions in 1992-93 totalled $1.1 billion, slightly higher (+2%) than in the previous year. Government funding of heritage institutions continued to show modest growth in 1992-93, but not all levels of government experienced a similar trend. Although federal funding is levelling off, at $347.1 million it still stands at one-third of the total operating revenues in this sector. Provincial funding of $318.5 million has grown by 2% since 1991-92. In contrast, municipal funding has been increasing more rapidly, and at $153.9 million in 1992-93, represented 14% of all operating revenues. The contribution of municipal funding to total operating revenues has increased three percentage points since 1988-89. Museums were the main benefactors of increased provincial funding, whereas they shared increased municipal funding with nature parks.

The total wages bill for the institutions was $657.7 million, over 60% of total operating expenses. This is a 4% increase since 1991-92.

Full-time employment remained stable at 12,400 employees, while the number of part-time personnel rose slightly to 19,800. It should be noted that volunteers remain a significant factor for heritage institutions: 54,300 people gave their services during 1992-93.

Data from the 1992-93 annual survey of heritage institutions in Canada are now available on a cost recovery basis. Information on attendance, employment, revenues and expenditures (detailed breakdowns) tabulated by province or institution type are available.

For further information on this release, contact Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains
October 1994

In October, Western Canadian grain deliveries were up 10.0% from October 1993.

Deliveries of major grains

	October 1993	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	thousand tonnes		% change
Total major grains	**3 123.8**	**3 437.0**	**10.0**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 290.3	1 438.7	11.5
Durum wheat	333.9	375.3	12.4
Total wheat	**1 624.2**	**1 814.1**	**11.7**
Oats	264.9	204.9	-22.7
Barley	326.5	444.2	36.0
Rye	16.5	35.1	112.7
Flaxseed	129.0	147.1	14.0
Canola	762.8	791.8	3.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The October 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending October 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 5.4% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 12.6% to 5.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 4.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of October 21, 1994 increased 9.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

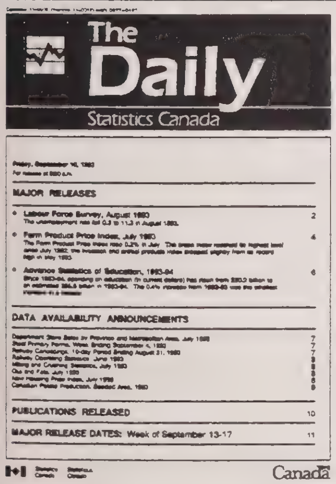
October 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 59,367 kitchen appliances in October 1994.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances to the end of October 1994 amounted to 502,745 units.

The October 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■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Statistics Canada
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm cash receipts, January-September 1994.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $13/$50; United States: US$15/US$60; other countries: US$18/US$70).

The sugar situation, October 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Textile products industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 34-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Refined petroleum products, August 1994.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Aviation service bulletin, November 1994.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

Communications service bulletin: Non-commercial radio and television, 1990-93.
Vol 24, no. 3.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $9/$53; United States: US$11/US$64; other countries: US$13/US$75).

Imports by country, January-September 1994.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $90/$360; United States: US$108/US$432; other countries: US$126/US$504).

Imports by commodity, September 1994.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Work injuries, 1991-93.
Catalogue number 72-208
(Canada: $33; United States: US$40; other countries: US$47).

Residential care facilities—aged, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 83-237
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

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Tuesday, December 6, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: November 1994

OTHER RELEASES

Crushing statistics
October 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 229 thousand tonnes of canola in October 1994, the largest volume of canola ever processed in one month and up 22% from October 1993.

Corresponding to the record crush in October 1994 was record production of both oil (97 thousand tonnes) and meal (142 thousand tonnes). Oil stocks rose to 29 thousand tonnes from 16 thousand at the end of September, while meal stocks were up only marginally to 32 thousand tonnes from 31 thousand tonnes in September.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The October 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.“

■

Coal and coke statistics
September 1994

Coal production totalled 5 934 kilotonnes in September 1994, up 2.4% from September 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of September 1994 stood at 53 674 kilotonnes, up 7.1% from the previous year.

Exports in September rose to 2 602 kilotonnes, up 14.0% from September 1993; imports increased 14.5% to 1 294 kilotonnes. For January to September 1994, exports totalled 23 143 kilotonnes, 15.4% above last year.

Coke production in September 1994 increased to 314 kilotonnes, up 14.3% from September 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.“ ■

Rail in Canada
1993

In 1993 the railway industry generated about $7 billion in revenues and provided employment to some 59,000 people. It operated 85,000 kilometres of track, transporting 239 million tonnes of freight and 4 million passengers.

Operating revenues increased 1.2% from 1992. Operating expenses decreased 15.1%, returning to a more normal level after two years (1991 and 1992) of heavy restructuring charges to cover the costs of workforce reductions and line rationalizations.

The three top-ranking commodities transported were: bituminous coal, iron ore and concentrates, and wheat. These commodities, which are mostly transported domestically for marine export, accounted for 35.7% of the total freight traffic.

Data covering the 1993 financial and operating activities and the commodity movements of the railway transport industry are now available.

Rail in Canada, 1993 (52-216, $50) will be available in late December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.“ ■

University enrolment and graduation
1993

Data on university enrolment and graduations for 1993 are now available. Revised historical data are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8010 and 8011.

For further information on this release, contact Mariem Martinson (613-951-1526) or Mongi Mouelhi (603-951-1537), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Education, Culture and Tourism Division products or services, contact Daniel Perrier, Dissemination Officer (613-951-1503).“ ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, September 1994.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Cement, October 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gas utilities, August 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

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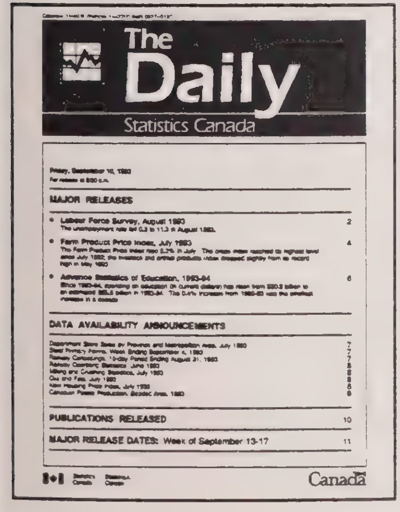
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MAJOR RELEASES
- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

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Air charter statistics	June and July 1994	November 15, 1994
	Second quarter 1994	November 14, 1994
Apartment building construction price indexes	Third quarter 1994	November 4, 1994
Asphalt roofing	October 1994	November 29, 1994
Average prices of selected farm inputs	October 1994	November 16, 1994
Balance of international payments	Third quarter 1994	November 30, 1994
Balance sheet of the agricultural sector	At December 31, 1992 and 1993	November 28, 1994
Basic hardware industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 25, 1994
Building permits	September 1994	November 3, 1994
Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries	October 1994	November 2, 1994
Canada's international transactions in securities	September 1994	November 24, 1994
Canadian economic observer	November 1994	November 17, 1994
Canadian international merchandise trade	September 1994	November 18, 1994
Cane and beet sugar industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 25, 1994
Capital expenditures by type of asset	1992	November 18, 1994
Cement	September 1994	November 3, 1994
Cereals and oilseeds review	August 1994	November 15, 1994
Characteristics of international travellers	Second quarter 1994	November 25, 1994
Chemical fertilizer materials industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 15, 1994
Chewing gum industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 15, 1994
Cigarette shipments and production	October 1994	November 24, 1994
Civil aviation statistics	September 1994	November 16, 1994
	Third quarter 1994	November 21, 1994

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Composite index	October 1994	November 16, 1994
Construction type plywood	September 1994	November 23, 1994
Construction union wage rate index	October 1994	November 18, 1994
Consumer price index	October 1994	November 22, 1994
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	October 1994	November 18, 1994
Crude oil and natural gas	August 1994	November 1, 1994
Crushing statistics	September 1994	November 9, 1994
Current demographic situation	1994	November 16, 1994
Dairy review	September 1994	November 17, 1994
Deliveries of major grains	September 1994	November 18, 1994
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Direct payments in agriculture	1993	November 28, 1994
Domestic and international shipping	April to June 1994	November 1, 1994
Egg production	September 1994	November 10, 1994
Electric lamps	October 1994	November 18, 1994
Electric power statistics	September 1994	November 30, 1994
Electric storage batteries	September 1994	November 8, 1994
Employment, earnings and hours	September 1994	November 29, 1994
Employment generation by small firms and manufacturers	1970-1992	November 21, 1994
Estimates of labour income	August 1994	November 8, 1994
Estimates of production of principal field crops	November 1994	November 30, 1994
Export and import price indexes	September 1994	November 18, 1994
Fabricated structural steel price indexes	Third quarter 1994	November 10, 1994
Farm business cash flow summary	1992 and 1993	November 28, 1994
Farm cash receipts	January to September 1994	November 28, 1994
Farm debt outstanding	At December 31, 1993	November 28, 1994
Farm financial survey	1993	November 23, 1994
Farm input price index	Third quarter 1994	November 10, 1994
Farm product prices	September 1994	November 10, 1994
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Financial flow accounts	Third quarter 1994	November 30, 1994
Footwear statistics	Third quarter 1994	November 3, 1994
For-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination)	Second half 1993 and annual 1993 (preliminary)	November 7, 1994
Government revenue and expenditur (SNA basis)	Third quarter 1994	November 30, 1994
Gypsum products	September 1994	November 2, 1994
	October 1994	November 28, 1994

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Help-wanted index	October 1994	November 3, 1994
Hog inventories	October 1, 1994	November 2, 1994
Honey and maple products, production and value	1994 issue	November 14, 1994
Household facilities and equipment	1994	November 2, 1994
Household facilities and equipment, correction	1994	November 3, 1994
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	September 1994	November 2, 1994
Industrial product price index	October 1994	November 25, 1994
International air passenger origin and destination	1992	November 3, 1994
International travel account	Third quarter 1994	November 25, 1994
Labour force survey	October 1994	November 4, 1994
Leaf tobacco industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 15, 1994
Lime industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 25, 1994
Machinery and equipment price indexes	Third quarter 1994	November 16, 1994
Metal office furniture industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 25, 1994
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	October 1994	November 23, 1994
Mobile home industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 7, 1994
Monthly survey of manufacturing	September 1994	November 17, 1994
Motor carriers of freight: for-hire carriers	1992	November 24, 1994
Motor carriers of freight: revenues and expenses of large carriers	Second quarter 1994	November 18, 1994
Motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 25, 1994
National income and expenditure accounts	Third quarter 1994	November 30, 1994
National survey on the financing of small business	October 1994	November 15, 1994
Net farm income	1993	November 28, 1994
Net farm income	1993	November 28, 1994
New housing price index	September 1994	November 9, 1994
New motor vehicle sales	September 1994	November 9, 1994
Non-residential building construction price indexes	Third quarter 1994	November 2, 1994
Oil pipeline transport	August 1994	November 8, 1994
Oils and fats	September 1994	November 14, 1994
Other agricultural chemical industries	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 15, 1994
Other agricultural chemical industries, correction	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 16, 1994

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Pack of processed peas	1994	November 30, 1994
Pack of processed sour cherries	1994	November 2, 1994
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	September 1994	November 14, 1994
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	September 1994	November 10, 1994
Plastic film and bags	Third quarter 1994	November 17, 1994
Postcensal estimates of population by age, sex and marital status	July 1, 1994	November 15, 1994
Potato production	1993 and 1994	November 18, 1994
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	October 1994	November 30, 1994
Processed fruits and vegetables	September 1994	November 22, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	September 1994	November 24, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	September 1994	November 23, 1994
Provincial real gross domestic product, correction	1984-1993	November 1, 1994
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	September 1994	November 9, 1994
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 1994	November 24, 1994
Railway carloadings	June 1994	November 1, 1994
	July 1994	November 9, 1994
	Nine-day period ending September 30, 1994	November 24, 1994
	Seven-day period ending October 7, 1994	November 28, 1994
	Seven-day period ending October 14, 1994	November 30, 1994
Railway operating statistics	August 1994	November 9, 1994
Rates of low birth weight	1961-1990	November 29, 1994
Raw materials price index	October 1994	November 25, 1994
Raw materials price index early estimate	October 1994	November 10, 1994
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	September 1994	November 30, 1994
Registered nurses	1993	November 7, 1994
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	September 1994	November 30, 1994
Retail trade	September 1994	November 18, 1994
Rigid insulating board	September 1994	November 1, 1994
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Sales of natural gas	September 1994	November 21, 1994
Sales of refined petroleum products	October 1994	November 29, 1994
Selected financial indexes	October 1994	November 18, 1994
Shipments of office furniture	Third quarter 1994	November 28, 1994
Shipments of rolled steel	September 1994	November 16, 1994
Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products	Third quarter 1994	November 2, 1994
Shipping in Canada	1993	November 28, 1994
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Steel primary forms	September 1994	November 9, 1994
	Week ending October 29, 1994 (preliminary)	November 3, 1994
	Week ending November 5, 1994 (preliminary)	November 10, 1994
	Week ending November 12, 1994 (preliminary)	November 17, 1994
	Week ending November 19, 1994 (preliminary)	November 24, 1994
Steel wire and specified wire products	September 1994	November 9, 1994
Stocks of frozen meat products	November 1, 1994	November 25, 1994
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	November 1, 1994	November 18, 1994
Sugar sales	October 1994	November 4, 1994
Survey on smoking	Summer 1994, cycle 2	November 23, 1994
Tea, coffee and cocoa	September 1994	November 21, 1994
Telephone statistics	September 1994	November 17, 1994
Television viewing	1993	November 4, 1994
Tobacco products industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 18, 1994
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Trends in justice spending	1988/89 to 1992/93	November 23, 1994
Trends in the business population	Third quarter 1994	November 7, 1994
Trusteed pension funds	Second quarter 1994	November 22, 1994
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Vegetable oil mills (except corn oil)	1993 annual survey of manufactures	November 18, 1994
Wholesale trade	September 1994	November 21, 1994
Wholesaling and retailing in Canada	1993	November 30, 1994
Work injuries statistics	1993	November 22, 1994

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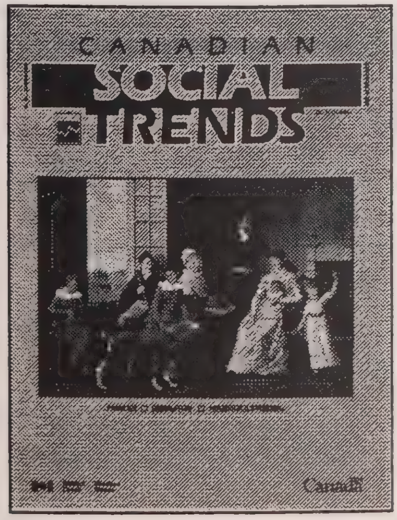
OTHER RELEASES



Canadian social trends
Winter 1994

The winter 1994 issue of *Canadian social trends* features an interview with Robert Glossop, the director of programs and research with the Vanier Institute of the Family. Recognizing the United Nations' International Year of the Family, Dr. Glossop reflects on the state of the family in Canada. Other articles include: "Where does the money go? — Spending patterns of Canadian households, 1969-1992", "Working teens", "Allophone immigrants: language choices in the home" and "A history of emigration from Canada".

Each quarter *Canadian social trends* integrates data from various sources to examine important social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The winter 1994 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, $9/$34) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing Family and Social Statistics Division.

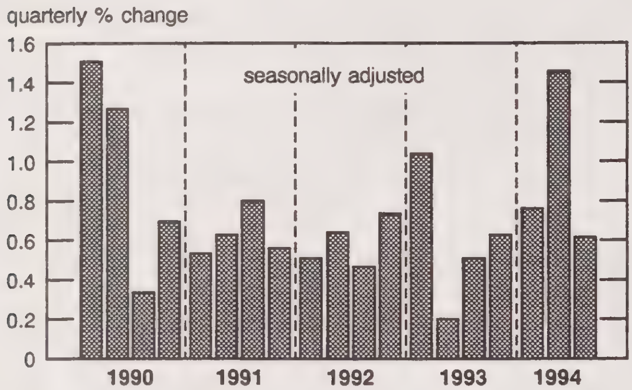
MAJOR RELEASE

Estimates of labour income

September 1994 (preliminary)

Despite strong growth in wages and salaries in construction, forestry and commercial services, labour income rose only 0.6% during the third quarter of 1994.

Income grows moderately in third quarter



This moderate third-quarter growth resumes the pattern of slow growth set in the first quarter (+0.8%), after exceedingly strong second-quarter growth of 1.4%. So far this year, labour income is up 2.8%, slightly higher than the 1993 annual growth rate (+2.6%). Since 1991 labour income growth has remained below 3.0%.

Moderate increases in average weekly earnings and employment both contributed to the third-quarter increase.

Construction wages lead third-quarter increase

Construction workers posted exceptionally strong growth in wages and salaries in both July and September, resulting in strong 4.1% growth in the third quarter. This compares to second-quarter growth of 4.7%. Higher average weekly earnings in September contributed most to the third-quarter growth.

To September, construction wages and salaries have risen 3.6% in 1994; this contrasts with a 4.1% decline during the same period in 1993. Recent declines in housing starts along with a third-quarter drop in the value of building permits may dampen the current upward trend in wages and salaries.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.*
>
> *Unless noted, all figures in this release have been seasonally adjusted to facilitate month-to-month comparisons.*

Wages and salaries of forestry employees rose a strong 5.8% in the third quarter. Steady increases over the latest four months, especially July (+2.2%) and August (+4.9%), were mostly caused by rising average weekly earnings in British Columbia.

Commercial services wages are rising steadily

For three consecutive quarters commercial services wages have posted quarter-to-quarter growth of 2.0%. Steady growth in both employment and average weekly earnings (especially in accommodation, food and beverage services) contributed most to third-quarter growth. To September, commercial services wages have posted 6.3% growth in 1994, surpassing a strong 1993 growth rate of 4.0%.

Similarly, wages and salaries in transportation, communications and utilities continued to trend upward in the third quarter, matching second-quarter growth of 1.0%. Growth in this industry has stemmed from strong growth in average weekly earnings particularly in July (+1.5%).

Manufacturing wages have a slow third quarter

After four consecutive quarters of growth manufacturing posted virtually no growth in wages and salaries in the third quarter of 1994. Although weak employment growth and declines in average weekly earnings contributed to declines in July and August, wages and salaries did increase in September by 0.9% due to notably higher average weekly earnings. To September, manufacturing wages and salaries have risen 4.1% in 1994, surpassing the 1993 annual growth rate of 2.5%.

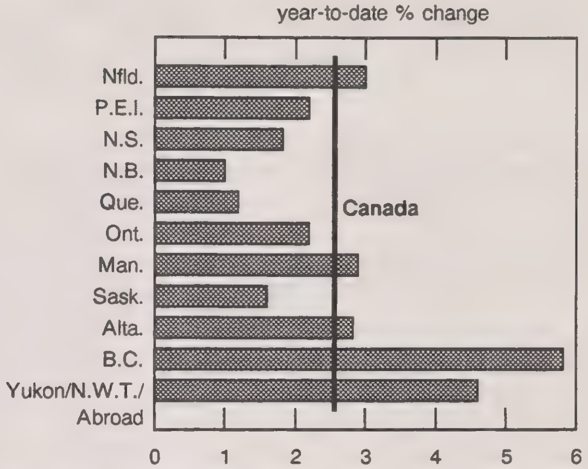
Mining registered a very weak third quarter (-0.3%) after a very strong second quarter (+6.2%). Substantial declines in both employment and average weekly earnings in August and September, combined with lower special payments, caused the weak third quarter. Despite this decline, wages and salaries in mining have grown strongly in 1994 (+5.9%), reversing the downward trend in that began in 1992.

Wages and salaries in finance, insurance and real estate continued their 1994 decline, posting a second consecutive quarterly drop (-2.0%). Employment has fallen on average 0.2% per month, while average earnings have declined 0.3%. Year-to-date wages and salaries in this industry are far below their 1993 growth of 3.6%, having slowed to only +0.3% this year.

Wages and salaries in British Columbia are still growing despite a weak third quarter

Among the provinces, the strongest third quarter growth in wages and salaries occurred in Newfoundland (+2.2%) and New Brunswick (+1.5%); Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and Ontario each posted 0.8% growth—above the national average. New Brunswick, however, has only recorded moderate 1.0% growth in wages and salaries so far this year. Despite its weak third quarter (+0.2%), British Columbia has the strongest year-to-date growth (+5.8%) among all the provinces and territories.

Growth in British Columbia wages and salaries still exceeds the national average



Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

The July-September 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, $24/$96) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	September 1993	August 1994[r]	September 1994[p]	August 1994 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	232.2	242.3	241.9	-0.2
Logging and forestry	227.2	246.6	249.0	1.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	571.0	622.7	617.7	-0.8
Manufacturing industries	5,112.8	5,279.2	5,328.3	0.9
Construction industry	1,552.9	1,702.4	1,730.9	1.7
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,802.5	2,853.7	2,860.4	0.2
Trade	4,111.7	4,256.0	4,282.4	0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,557.6	2,483.9	2,510.0	1.1
Commercial and personal services	3,997.1	4,240.3	4,286.2	1.1
Educational and related services	2,742.0	2,778.8	2,743.6	-1.3
Health and social services	2,761.7	2,728.1	2,754.0	0.9
Federal administration and other government offices	1,035.3	1,015.2	1,011.7	-0.3
Provincial administration	755.1	739.1	742.4	0.4
Local administration	687.1	691.4	694.8	0.5
Total wages and salaries	**29,116.0**	**29,925.5**	**30,072.2**	**0.5**
Supplementary labour income	4,048.4	4,215.3	4,258.7	1.0
Labour income	**33,164.5**	**34,140.8**	**34,330.9**	**0.6**

	September 1993	August 1994[r]	September 1994[p]	September 1993 to September 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	337.2	377.8	350.1	3.8
Logging and forestry	261.8	285.3	286.7	9.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	573.8	623.0	619.5	8.0
Manufacturing industries	5,152.6	5,306.9	5,363.1	4.1
Construction industry	1,781.3	1,964.0	1,974.9	10.9
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,830.5	2,898.4	2,888.8	2.1
Trade	4,110.9	4,234.5	4,277.0	4.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,553.0	2,507.6	2,512.6	-1.6
Commercial and personal services	4,081.7	4,347.1	4,362.7	6.9
Educational and related services	2,747.5	2,288.7	2,742.5	-0.2
Health and social services	2,751.7	2,788.6	2,772.3	0.7
Federal administration and other government offices	1,019.2	1,022.7	1,000.6	-1.8
Provincial administration	769.6	771.1	766.9	-0.4
Local administration	687.1	697.0	694.8	1.1
Total wages and salaries	**29,657.9**	**30,112.5**	**30,612.5**	**3.2**
Supplementary labour income	4,081.8	4,238.4	4,307.5	5.5
Labour income	**33,739.7**	**34,351.0**	**34,920.0**	**3.5**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Mining in Canada
1992

The value of mineral production in Canada by all establishments classified to the mining industry totalled $30,527.6 million in 1992, a 0.2% increase from 1991.

Mining: value of production

Mining Industry	1991	1992	1991 to 1992
	$ millions		% change
Metal	10,095.0	9,767.1	-3.2
Gold	2,228.0	1,945.6	-12.7
Silver-lead-zinc	978.6	1,337.7	36.7
Nickel-copper-zinc	4,898.0	4,701.3	-4.0
Iron	1,226.5	1,086.2	-11.4
Other miscellaneous metals	763.9	696.3	-8.9
Nonmetals (except coal)	1,806.6	1,858.8	2.9
Asbestos	274.0	245.9	-10.3
Peat industry	131.8	147.8	12.1
Gypsum	67.0	69.8	4.2
Potash	988.4	1,033.0	4.5
Other miscellaneous non metals (except coal)	345.6	362.4	4.9
Fuels industry[1]	17,850.1[r]	18,291.9	2.5
Coal	1,757.5[r]	1,469.4	-16.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry[1]	16,092.6	16,822.5	4.5
Quarry and sand pit industries	699.9	609.8	-12.9
Stone quarries	386.4	367.5	-4.9
Sand and gravel pits	313.5	242.3	-22.7
Industrial minerals sector	2,506.6	2,468.6	-1.5
Mining industry total[1]	**30,451.6[r]**	**30,527.6**	**0.2**

[1] *Excludes non-conventional crude oil industry (SIC 0712).*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7950-7969.

Summary statistics on the Canadian mineral industry are available in *General review of the mineral industries, 1992* (26-201, $24). The data are based on the 1992 annual census of mines, quarries and sand pits. Detailed information on sections of this industry are available in the 26-000 series of catalogued publications.

For further information on the fuels industry, coal mines, and crude petroleum and natural gas (conventional, non-conventional), contact Ron Rasia (613-951-3569), Industry Division, Statistics Canada.

For information on all other mineral industries, contact Jacqueline Paquette (613-992-9005), Modelling and Mining Statistics Division, Natural Resources Canada. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics
October 1994

In October pulpwood receipts totalled 3 217 132 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 2 935 420 cubic metres in October 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 374 717 cubic metres, up 10.0% from 5 796 587[r] (revised) cubic metres in October 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 054 191 cubic metres, up 15.5% from 7 838 941[r] cubic metres in October 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 9.7% to 10 695 248 cubic metres, from 11 839 014[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of October 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 28 877 618 cubic metres, up 5.1% from 27 488 770 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 7.2% to 60 988 766 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 56 896 040[r] cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (88 737 771 cubic metres) was up 5.2% from 84 320 247[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The October 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms
October 1994

Steel primary forms production for October totalled 1 229 336 tonnes, a 9.0% increase from 1 128 095 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to the end of October 1994 reached 11 484 788[r] tonnes, down 3.4% from 11 892 926 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The October 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending October 31, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased 3.5% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 8.9% to 6.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased 2.2% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of October 31, 1994 increased 9.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings

August 1994

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada was estimated at 20.8 million tonnes in August, a 26.4% increase from August 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from U.S. connections during August.

For January to August 1994, total loadings increased 11.5% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 6.9% during the same period.

All 1993 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The August 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released later.

For further informatin on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian social trends, winter 1994.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $9/$34; United States: US$11/US$41; other countries: US$12/US$48).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, October 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Air charter statistics, 1993.
Catalogue number 51-207
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; other countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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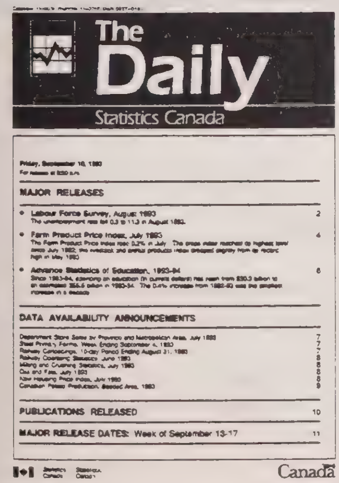

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 8, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 3, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 3, 1994 totalled 265 256 tonnes, up 8.0% from the week-earlier 245 540 tonnes but down 5.2% from the year-earlier 279 717 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 716 401 tonnes, a 3.9% decrease from 13 238 489 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending November 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 6.3% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight increased 10.1% to 5.6 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 10.5% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 7, 1994 increased 9.1% from the previous year. Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

September 1994

The seven selected railways reported a net gain of $68.6 million in September 1994. Operating revenues totalled $634.6 million, an increase of 9.2% from September 1993. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased 14.3% from September 1993.

Year-to-date operating revenues increased 8.8% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The September 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

October 1994

Chemical firms produced 185 981 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October 1994, a 22.6% increase from 151 727[r] (revised) tonnes in October 1993.

For January to October 1994, production totalled 1 557 045 tonnes, up 8.6% from 1 433 286[r] tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for October 1993 and October 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The October 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic Resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
October 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 241,977 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in October, a 24.3% increase from 194,744 in October 1993.

For January to October 1994, shipments totalled 1,655,085 batteries, up 17.4% from 1,410,200 the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The October 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales
November I994

In November refiners sold 103 640 tonnes of sugar (all types), comprising 84 966 tonnes in domestic sales and 18 674 tonnes in export sales. At the end of November 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 1 025 924 tonnes: 903 210 tonnes in domestic sales and 122 714 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 93 012 tonnes in November 1993, of which 78 717 tonnes were domestic sales and 14 295 tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 984 232^r (revised) tonnes: 864 680^r tonnes in domestic sales and 119 552^r tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The November 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Wholesale trade, September 1994.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Unemployment insurance statistics, September 1994.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

International student participation in Canadian education, 1992.
Catalogue number 81-261
(Canada: $22; United States: US$27; other countries: US$31).

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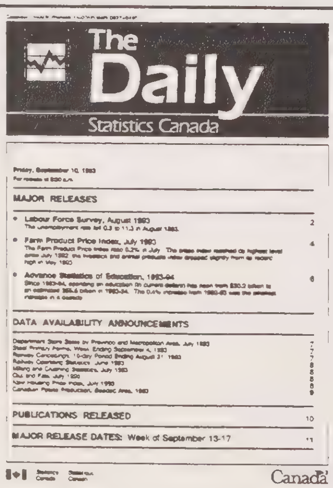
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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 9, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

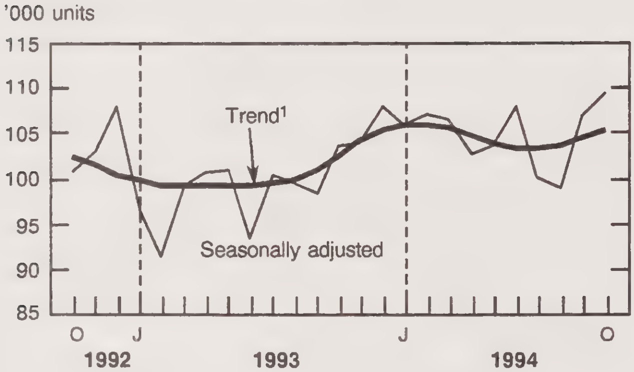
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales
October 1994

Manufacturers and importers of new motor vehicles reported a second consecutive month of increased sales in October. As has been the case all year, truck sales led the way.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales rose 2.4%. Combined with the 7.8% increase in September, sales reached their highest monthly level since September 1991.

Sales of cars, which account for about 60% of the new motor vehicle market, were up 1.7% from September while truck sales rose 3.4%. Throughout 1994 truck sales (includes sales of light trucks, sport utility vehicles, mini-vans and buses) have been increasing at a more rapid pace than car sales. October's new motor vehicle sales were 5.6% higher than in October 1993, largely due to a 12.5% increase in truck sales.

New motor vehicle sales tend to exhibit large monthly fluctuations. Incentive programs offered by manufacturers and importers (to dealers as well as to customers) contribute to this volatility. Monthly changes may therefore be misleading as indicators of short-term trends.

Sales by the Big Three automakers accounted for 67.0% of all cars sold in October, up from 60.9% in September and 63.0% in October 1993. Because of their dominance in the retail truck market, their share of all new motor vehicle sales equalled 75.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The October 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	July 1994[r]	August 1994[r]	September 1994[r]	October 1994[p]
	seasonally adjusted			
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
Total new motor vehicles	**99,933** **-7.4**	**98,912** **-1.0**	**106,675** **7.8**	**109,275** **2.4**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	42,975 -11.1	43,094 0.3	46,342 7.5	48,275 4.2
Imported[2]	15,861 4.7	15,081 -4.9	15,565 3.2	14,695 -5.6
Total	58,836 -7.3	58,174 -1.1	61,907 6.4	62,971 1.7
Trucks, vans and buses	41,097 -7.5	40,738 -0.9	44,768 9.9	46,304 3.4

	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994	January 1994 to October 1994	Jan.- Oct.1993 to Jan.- Oct.1994
	unadjusted			
	units	% change	units	% change
Total new motor vehicles	**103,410**	**8.4**	**1,077,897**	**6.1**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	45,226	10.5	484,175	15.1
Japan[2]	9,452	-33.0	125,088	-28.6
Other countries[2]	3,762	33.0	37,953	-13.0
Total	58,440	1.0	647,216	1.2
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	41,324	24.3	393,746	18.6
Imported[2]	3,646	-14.6	36,935	-17.2
Total	44,970	19.8	430,681	14.4

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

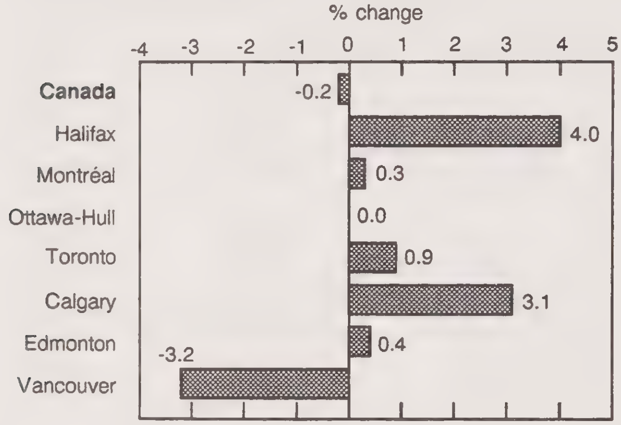
■

New housing price index

October 1994

The index (1986 = 100) stood at 136.1 in October 1994, a slight 0.1% decrease from September 1994.

New housing price indexes
October 1993 to October 1994



Contractors in 8 of the 20 surveyed cities reported stable or offsetting new home selling prices, so there were no monthly changes in those city indexes. Of the eight cities showing monthly increases, the largest was for St. Catharines-Niagara (+0.6%), where builders cited higher material costs as a main reason. No other monthly increase was larger than 0.3%. Of the four cities registering monthly decreases, the largest was for Victoria (-1.3%), where builders lowered prices to stimulate sales in what they termed a poor market.

The house-only index decreased 0.1% while the land-only index also decreased 0.1%.

From a year earlier, the index of housing contractors' selling prices was down 0.2%. This movement was influenced by decreases in Vancouver (-3.2%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-2.8%), St. Catharines-Niagara (-2.6%), Victoria (-2.0%), Québec (-0.6%) and Hamilton (-0.5%). Offsetting increases occurred in Winnipeg (+4.1%), Halifax (+4.0%), Regina (+3.3%), Calgary (+3.1%), St. John's (+1.3%) and Saskatoon (+1.2%). Toronto, which is Canada's largest market for new residential construction, registered its largest year-over-year increase (+0.9%) since March 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). □

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

New housing price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	October 1993	September 1994	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994	September 1994 to October 1994
				% change	
Canada total	**136.4**	**136.3**	**136.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**
House only	125.8	125.7	125.6	-0.2	-0.1
Land only	169.3	169.5	169.4	0.1	-0.1
St. John's	126.0	127.5	127.6	1.3	0.1
Halifax	114.4	118.6	119.0	4.0	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.8	115.8	115.8	0.9	–
Québec	135.2	134.2	134.4	-0.6	0.1
Montréal	136.3	136.7	136.7	0.3	–
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	123.3	122.8	–	-0.4
Toronto	136.7	137.8	137.9	0.9	0.1
Hamilton	128.1	127.4	127.4	-0.5	–
St. Catharines-Niagara	124.6	120.7	121.4	-2.6	0.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.6	123.0	123.1	-2.8	0.1
London	146.2	146.5	146.0	-0.1	-0.3
Windsor	126.4	127.0	127.0	0.5	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	136.7	137.7	137.7	0.7	–
Winnipeg	112.0	116.6	116.6	4.1	–
Regina	124.1	128.2	128.2	3.3	–
Saskatoon	111.3	112.6	112.6	1.2	–
Calgary	137.0	141.2	141.3	3.1	0.1
Edmonton	147.5	148.0	148.1	0.4	0.1
Vancouver	148.7	144.6	143.9	-3.2	-0.5
Victoria	130.7	129.8	128.1	-2.0	-1.3

– *Nil or zero.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Industrial monitor
November 1994

The November 1994 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

Industrial monitor can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per individual sector. The annual subscription for total manufacturing (15F0017XPE) costs $50. The full 22-sector package (15F0015XPE) costs $3,000, a saving of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics
October 1994

In October 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 114.7 million fares, down 2.9% from October 1993. Operating revenues in October totalled $118.4 million, up 0.9% from October 1993.

During the same period, 28 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fares, up 15.3% from October 1993. October's operating revenues from the same services totalled $19.0 million, a 11.3% increase from October 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The October 1994 issue *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, $8/$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-4105), Transportation Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing
October 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for October 1994 totalled 208 246 tonnes, a 24.3% increase from 167 519 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of October totalled 1 674 464 tonnes, up 14.8% from 1 458 799 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The October 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products
October 1994

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 66 791 tonnes in October, down 9.6% from 73 874 tonnes in September 1994.

Data for October 1994 on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The October 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Road motor vehicles: registrations
1993

Registrations of road motor vehicles increased 1.1% to 17.6 million in 1993, from 17.4 million in 1992.

Passenger automobiles, the largest component of the total, accounted for 76.6% of registrations in 1993. Trucks and truck tractors accounted for 20.7%. The remaining 2.7% of registrations were buses, motorcycles, etc.

Of the total (17.6 million), 35.4% were registered in Ontario and 21.1% were registered in Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356-380.

The 1993 issue of *Road motor vehicles—registrations* (53-219, $25) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Apparent per-capita food consumption

1993 part II

Estimates of apparent per-capita consumption for 1992 and 1993 are now available for oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes and mushrooms.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108 and 00190112.

Apparent per-capita food consumption in Canada, part II, 1993 (32-230, $30) will be available in February 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Brunette (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

Prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods industry (SIC 1052) totalled $787.6 million, up 0.2% from $786.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5388.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Distillery products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled $794.6 million, down 4.7% from $834.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5403.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled $477.1 million, up 29.1% from $369.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary metals industries* (41-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Plate work industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plate work industry (SIC 3022) totalled $171.0 million, up 17.2% from $145.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5518.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Asbestos products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asbestos products industry (SIC 3592) totalled $22.2 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6861.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 12-16

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	**Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost**	1993
14	**Perspectives on labour and income**	Winter 1994
	Department store sales	October 1994
15	**Composite index**	November 1994
	Monthly survey of manufacturing	October 1994
	Canadian economic observer	December 1994
16	**Consumer price index**	November 1994
	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 12, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index early estimate
November 1994

November's raw materials price index is estimated to have increased 2.1% over October 1994. Upward pressure came from the mineral fuels (+2.9%), metals (+6.0%) and wood (+1.4%) indexes. These increases were moderated by an absence of change for animal and vegetable products. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 1.8% in November.

This early estimate of November's index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). ■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending November 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 4.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight increased 11.5% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased 0.2% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 14, 1994 increased 9.2% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Farm product prices
October 1994

In October prices received by farmers for their products continued the decline that began in May 1994. Decreases in cattle and hog prices from September to October more than offset increases in prices received for cereals and oilseeds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The October 1994 issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) is scheduled for release on December 19th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Supply and disposition of major grains
1993/94

Supply and disposition tables pertaining to the major cereals and oilseeds (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, corn and soybeans) are now available for the 1993/94 crop year (from August 1st to July 31st).

To more accurately reflect the harvest and marketing cycle of corn and soybeans, the crop year for these two commodities was changed to the period of September 1st to August 31st. The supply and disposition data reflect this change, which was effective in 1993/94.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5629, 5674, 5679-5685 and 5688.

The October 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard
October 1994

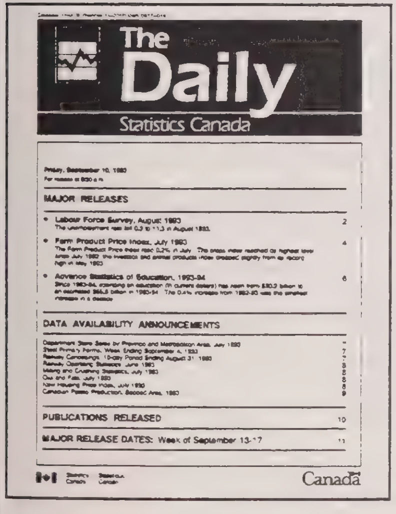
Waferboard production in October totalled 264 314 cubic metres, a 1.3% increase from 260 847[r] (revised) cubic metres in October 1993. Particleboard production reached 126 620 cubic metres, up 2.3% from 123 727 cubic metres in October 1993. Fibreboard production totalled 9 750 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 13.4% from 8 600 thousand square metres in October 1993.

For January to October 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 2 525 828 cubic metres, up 10.4% from 2 288 357[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 221 751 cubic metres, up 4.6% from 1 167 616 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 92 600 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 10.3% from 83 964 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The October 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, October 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, October 1994.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, October 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, August 1994.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 13, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

1993 (revised)

Exchange rate devaluation and declining wage inflation both contributed to reducing the cost of doing business in Canada relative to the United States, its major trading partner. Canadian unit labour cost expressed in U.S. dollars declined 6.6% in 1993 for the business sector, whereas the U.S. measure increased 2.0%.

The overall movement resulted from a 6.3% decline in the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar and from a slight 0.7% increase in hourly compensation for Canadian workers compared with a 3.8% increase for American workers. These changes more than offset a 0.9% faster growth rate in real GDP per hour in favour of the United States.

Canadian unit labour cost (measured in Canadian dollars) declined 0.3% in 1993, its first drop since 1962. This decline stemmed from the increase in real GDP per hour, which slightly outperformed hourly compensation.

The drop in unit labour cost and the strong U.S. economic recovery positively impacted Canada's trade with the United States. Canadian merchandise exports to the United States as a share of nominal GDP increased from 15.7% in 1991 to 20.4% in 1993. This performance is in sharp contrast to the preceding period from 1985 to 1991, when exports to the United States decreased from 19.6% to 15.7% of nominal GDP. The severity of the latest recession in Canada may also have contributed to the superior cost performance of Canadian businesses. American businesses suffered a relatively smaller decline in their level of production in 1991, which was followed by a much stronger recovery in 1992 and 1993.

Definitions

Multifactor productivity: *a measure of the technical efficiency of production. Its growth rate is calculated residually as the difference between the growth of the quantity of output produced (real gross domestic product or GDP) and the growth of the quantity of all inputs used.*

Labour productivity or real GDP per hour worked: *production per hour worked or hourly production. It is the ratio between output and labour input (hours worked). Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, however, since these estimates reflect change in the capital to labour ratio and growth in productive efficiency. When the relative contribution of capital to output growth increases (i.e., when the capital to labour ratio increases), labour productivity grows faster than multifactor productivity, and vice versa.*

Unit labour cost: *the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio of labour compensation and real GDP. It is also equal to the ratio of hourly compensation and labour productivity.*

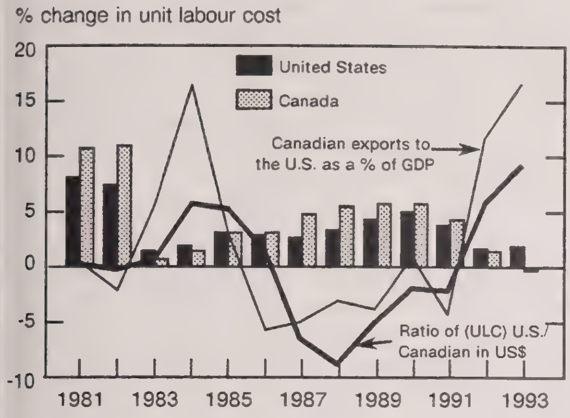
Labour compensation: *a measure of the value of labour services engaged in a production process. It includes all payments in cash or in kind by domestic producers to persons at work as remuneration for work, including salaries and supplementary labour income of paid workers, plus an imputed labour income for self-employed workers.*

Multifactor productivity increases slowly

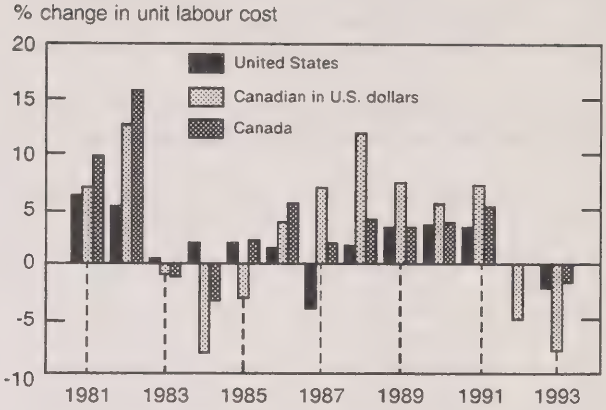
For a second consecutive year, multifactor productivity of Canadian businesses increased. However, compared with the recovery after the 1982 recession, the present productivity growth appears quite anaemic: multifactor productivity increased 0.1% in 1992 and 0.9% in 1993, considerably below the growth rates seen after the previous recession.

The relatively weak multifactor productivity increase was caused primarily by noticeable growth in labour input, which coincided with the relatively poor overall economic recovery in 1993. A 2.2% increase in the number of hours worked and a reduced growth rate of output per hour (from 1.7% to 0.9%) tend to confirm this.

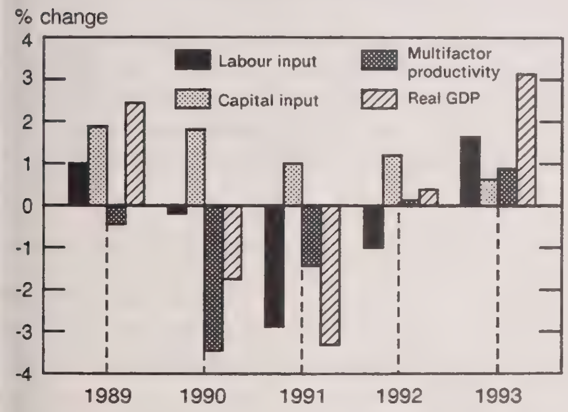
Canadian exports to the U.S. increase as relative Canadian labour costs (ULC) decrease



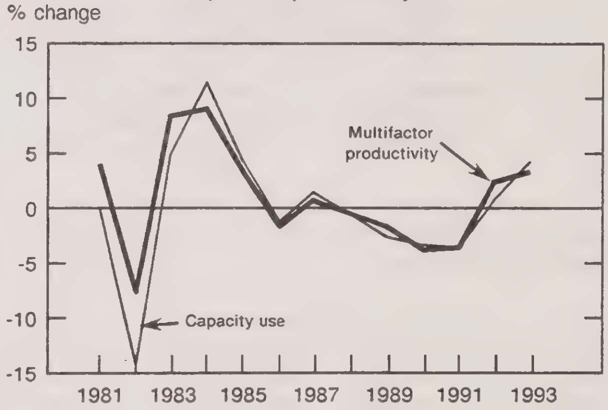
The devaluation of the dollar boosts the competitiveness of Canadian manufacturers



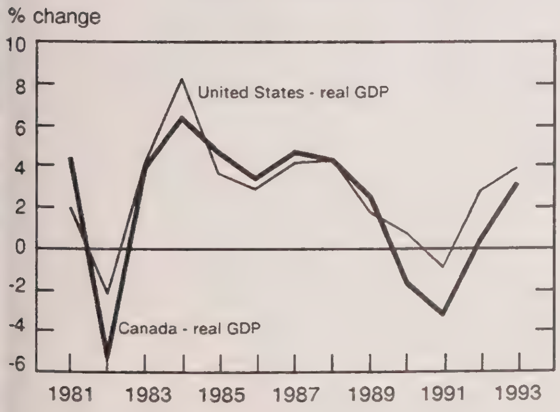
Labour input represents the largest share of output growth in 1993



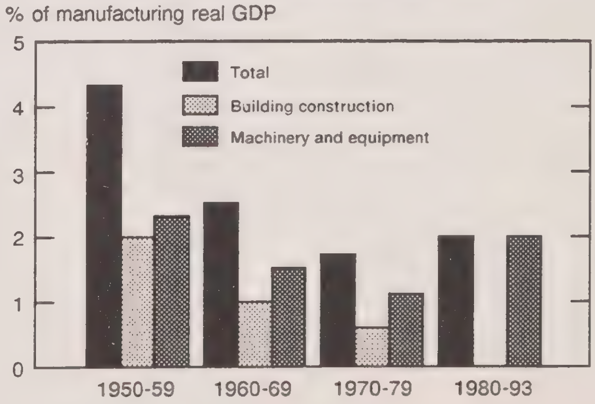
Underuse of manufacturing capacity has a negative impact on productivity



The recession was more severe in the Canadian business sector



Canadian manufacturers' net investment in machinery are at the highest level since the 1950s



Despite the positive productivity gains of the latest two years, the index in 1993 was still 4.2% lower than in 1988. This decline had an impact on the Canadian standard of living measured by real GDP per capita, which decreased 3.5% over the same period.

Canadian manufacturers benefit from a depreciating dollar and an expanding U.S. economy

For a second year in a row, a depreciating Canadian dollar gave Canadian manufacturers a chance to improve their unit labour cost relative to the United States. Measured in U.S. dollars, Canadian unit labour costs fell by close to eight percentage points. This favourable development in relative costs was due to the depreciation of the exchange rate, since unit labour cost in domestic currencies decreased less in Canada (-1.7%) than in the United States (-2.2%).

The larger decline in unit labour costs in the United States resulted from their better productivity performance, which outweighed the mild Canadian manufacturing wage increase in 1993. Labour productivity increased 2.3% in Canada and 5.1% in the United States, while hourly labour compensation increased 0.5% in Canada and 2.8% in the United States.

Canadian manufacturers have improved their multifactor productivity

As with the business sector, multifactor productivity of Canadian manufacturing industries increased for a second consecutive year. In 1993 manufacturers' multifactor productivity increased 3.2%—the primary source of the 4.8% growth in real GDP. The number of hours worked increased 1.8%, and the capital stock remained virtually unchanged in 1993.

Data revisions

Multifactor productivity, labour productivity and related data now incorporate revisions because the 1990 final and 1991 preliminary input-output benchmark tables have been completed and because 1992-93 labour compensation and real GDP data have been revised.

Labour productivity and related data from the United States used in this release were published on November 9, 1994 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Even though Canadian manufacturers reduced their labour input more than their output during the latest recession, the need to remain internationally competitive encouraged them to modernize their equipment. Over the last decade, manufacturers' net real investment was entirely concentrated in machinery and equipment. This was the first time since the 1950s that investment spending in machinery and equipment represented such a large share of real GDP.

A modernization effort such as this will typically result in excess manufacturing capacity that, in turn, impacts negatively on measured productivity. In 1993 the capacity use rate of manufacturers stood at 78.3%, slightly below the historical average and 5.8% below the peak in 1987.

Available in CANSIM: matrices 7896-7903 and 7916-7938.

These data and related information will be available in the 1993 issue of *Aggregate productivity measures* (15-204E, $40).

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654, fax: 613-951-0489), Input-Output Division.

Measures of labour productivity and unit labour costs

	Real GDP	Persons at work	Hours worked	Compensation per hour worked	Real GDP per hour worked	Unit labour cost
	indexes (1986 = 100)					
Business sector						
1946	17.2	47.7	62.2	4.3	27.7	15.6
1961	33.4	55.7	64.4	13.4	51.9	25.9
1975	69.3	80.2	84.6	41.8	81.9	51.0
1982	82.6	91.3	90.9	83.4	90.9	91.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	103.2	103.8	105.9	101.1	104.8
1988	110.1	107.2	108.1	112.6	101.9	110.5
1989	112.8	109.6	109.6	120.1	102.9	116.7
1990	111.1	109.9	109.7	125.1	101.3	123.5
1991	107.6	106.6	105.1	131.9	102.4	128.8
1992	107.9	105.4	103.6	136.0	104.1	130.7
1993	111.3	107.2	106.0	136.9	105.0	130.3
	annual rate of % change					
1946-1993	4.0	1.7	1.1	7.6	2.9	4.6
1961-1993	3.8	2.1	1.6	7.5	2.2	5.2
1961-1975	5.3	2.6	2.0	8.5	3.3	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.9	1.0	10.4	1.5	8.8
1982-1991	3.0	1.7	1.6	5.2	1.3	3.8
1987-1988	4.9	3.9	4.1	6.3	0.8	5.4
1988-1989	2.4	2.2	1.4	6.6	0.9	5.7
1989-1990	-1.5	0.3	0.1	4.1	-1.6	5.8
1990-1991	-3.2	-3.0	-4.2	5.4	1.1	4.3
1991-1992	0.3	-1.0	-1.4	3.2	1.7	1.5
1992-1993	3.2	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.9	-0.3
	indexes (1986 = 100)					
Manufacturing industries						
1946	18.2	61.9	69.9	4.7	26.1	18.1
1961	35.9	74.8	77.7	13.9	46.1	30.1
1975	75.1	97.5	98.3	38.9	76.5	50.9
1982	78.2	94.3	92.2	82.4	84.8	97.1
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.0	103.9	103.0	100.9	102.0
1988	110.2	107.5	108.7	107.5	101.4	106.1
1989	111.1	108.8	109.2	111.6	101.8	109.6
1990	107.0	103.2	103.4	117.8	103.5	113.8
1991	99.6	95.9	95.6	125.0	104.2	119.9
1992	100.3	91.6	92.4	130.3	108.6	120.0
1993	105.4	92.2	94.8	131.0	111.1	118.0
	annual rate of % change					
1946-1993	3.8	0.9	0.7	7.3	3.1	4.1
1961-1993	3.4	0.7	0.6	7.3	2.8	4.4
1961-1975	5.4	1.9	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.5	-0.9	11.3	1.5	9.7
1982-1991	2.7	0.2	0.4	4.7	2.3	2.4
1987-1988	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.4	0.4	4.0
1988-1989	0.9	1.2	0.5	3.8	0.4	3.3
1989-1990	-3.7	-5.2	-5.3	5.6	1.7	3.9
1990-1991	-6.9	-7.1	-7.5	6.1	0.7	5.3
1991-1992	0.7	-4.4	-3.3	4.3	4.2	0.0
1992-1993	5.0	0.6	2.6	0.5	2.3	-1.7

Multifactor productivity, labour input, capital input and real GDP

	Business sector				Manufacturing sector			
	Multifactor productivity	Labour input	Capital input	Real GDP	Multifactor productivity	Labour input	Capital input	Real GDP
	Törnqvist indexes 1986 = 100							
1961	71.1	62.1	30.7	34.2	54.8	77.7	45.7	35.8
1971	88.5	75.4	51.7	58.3	74.1	94.2	71.6	64.0
1975	90.5	85.6	63.1	69.5	78.7	98.9	79.5	72.7
1981	94.9	96.7	85.7	87.9	90.7	102.6	91.4	89.8
1982	91.1	91.5	91.8	83.5	83.6	93.7	98.2	79.6
1983	94.6	90.8	93.3	86.8	90.5	92.5	99.6	85.8
1984	98.4	93.7	94.4	92.5	98.6	96.3	97.1	95.2
1985	99.2	98.2	96.5	96.8	101.8	98.4	97.0	99.7
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	100.9	103.9	103.6	104.7	100.6	103.4	105.6	104.8
1988	100.8	108.7	108.2	109.3	100.1	108.1	112.3	109.7
1989	100.4	110.3	114.2	112.1	98.3	108.5	119.5	110.6
1990	97.0	110.1	120.2	110.2	94.4	102.8	128.7	105.4
1991	95.6	105.3	124.0	106.7	91.0	95.5	133.4	98.2
1992	95.7	103.8	128.8	107.1	93.1	92.3	137.1	99.0
1993	96.6	106.3	131.1	110.5	96.1	94.7	135.9	103.8

Contribution of labour, capital and multifactor productivity to output growth

	Business sector				Manufacturing sector			
	Multifactor productivity	Labour contribution	Capital contribution	Real GDP	Multifactor productivity	Labour contribution	Capital contribution	Real GDP
	annual rate of % change							
1961-1993	1.0	1.1	1.7	3.7	1.8	0.4	1.2	3.4
1961-1975	1.7	1.5	2.0	5.2	2.6	1.1	1.3	5.2
1975-1982	0.0	0.6	2.0	2.7	0.9	-0.5	1.0	1.3
1982-1991	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.8	0.9	0.1	1.3	2.4
1981-1982	-4.0	-3.5	2.5	-5.0	-7.8	-6.1	2.3	-11.4
1982-1983	3.9	-0.5	0.6	4.0	8.2	-0.8	0.5	7.8
1983-1984	4.0	2.1	0.4	6.5	9.0	2.7	-0.8	11.0
1984-1985	0.8	3.0	0.8	4.7	3.2	1.5	-0.0	4.7
1985-1986	0.8	1.2	1.3	3.4	-1.7	1.1	1.0	0.3
1986-1987	0.9	2.4	1.3	4.7	0.6	2.1	2.0	4.8
1987-1988	-0.1	2.9	1.6	4.4	-0.5	2.9	2.3	4.7
1988-1989	-0.4	1.0	2.0	2.5	-1.7	0.2	2.4	0.8
1989-1990	-3.4	-0.2	1.9	-1.7	-4.0	-3.4	2.7	-4.7
1990-1991	-1.4	-2.9	1.1	-3.2	-3.6	-4.6	1.3	-6.8
1991-1992	0.1	-1.0	1.2	0.4	2.3	-2.3	0.9	0.8
1992-1993	0.9	1.6	0.6	3.1	3.2	1.8	-0.3	4.8

■

OTHER RELEASES

Oils and fats
October 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in October totalled 75 133 tonnes, up 1.0% from 74 403 tonnes in September 1994. At the end of October 1994, year-to-date production totalled 703 411 tonnes, a 5.2% increase from 668 601 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 13 377 tonnes in October, up from 11 841 tonnes in September 1994. At the end of October 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 111 159 tonnes, compared with 104 174 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 092 tonnes in October 1994, down from 8 078 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of October 1994 totalled 64 538 tonnes, compared with 56 086 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The October 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Egg production
October 1994

Egg production in October totalled 40.7 million dozen, a 2.1% increase October 1993. The average number of layers increased 2.8%; the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,240 to 2,224.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and coke statistics, September 1994.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Building permits, October 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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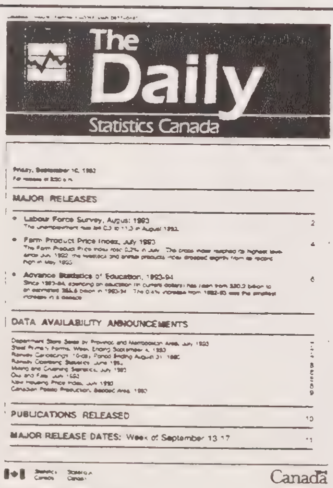

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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Wednesday, December 14, 1994
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MAJOR RELEASE

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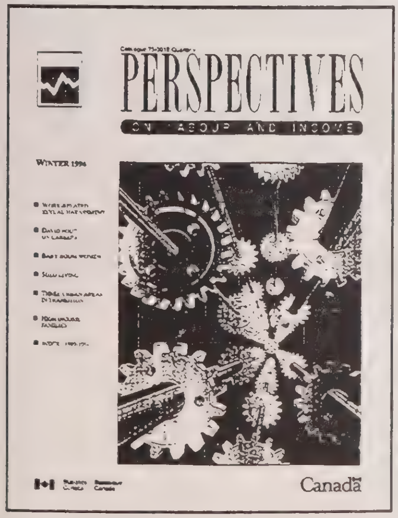


Perspectives on labour and income

Winter 1994

The winter 1994 edition of *Perspectives on labour and income* features studies on high income families, adults living solo, baby boom women, and work-related sexual harassment. Also included are an interview with David Foot, economist and demographer, and an overview of the changing industrial structure of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Each quarter *Perspectives* draws on many data sources for insights on emerging income issues and on recent developments in the labour market. The winter 1994 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $14/$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

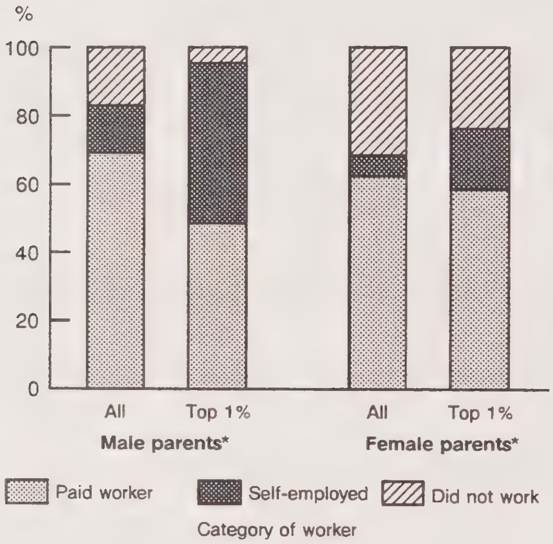
For further information on this release, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

High income families: the unique position of the top 1%

Compared with the overall average family income of $51,300, the top 1% of all families averaged $295,300 in 1990. Like all other families, the top 1% derived most of their income from employment. The major difference is that self-employment was over three times more common among high income families.

Self-employment is much more frequent among high income families



* *Parents consist of husbands, wives and lone parents. Husbands and wives may be with or without never-married children.*

Overall, employed men are dispersed across the entire spectrum of occupations, while women are concentrated in a few occupations. For high income families, however, the employment pattern is different: men and women are both concentrated in managerial, legal and medical occupations. For example, compared with 17% of all male parents, 42% of those in high income families were in managerial, administrative and related occupations. The comparable proportions for female parents were 11% for all parents and 23% for those in the top 1%.

The role of wives

The impact of wives' income was significant. Not only were the incomes of wives in the top percentile families well above those of wives in other families, but many of the high income families reached this level because of the wives' income. In 1990, one in four wives in high income families had an income between $50,000 and $100,000, and nearly one in five had an income of $100,000 or more.

They are highly educated

One of the principal determinants of income is education. Not surprisingly, among high income families, the educational attainment of both husbands and wives was substantially above the overall average. In 1991, in the top percentile families, 58% of the husbands and 36% of the wives had a university degree, compared with about 15% of all husbands and 10% of all wives.

They work longer

Parents in high income families also tend to work beyond the usual age of retirement for all families. In the 65-to-69 age group, men were almost three times more likely to be working in 1990, while women were over three times more likely to be working. Even in the 70-and-over age group, where overall work activity was minimal, 59% of male and 24% of female parents in high income families were working.

The winter 1994 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $14/$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Abdul Rashid (613-951-6897), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales
October 1994

In October department stores rang up $1.1 billion in sales (seasonally adjusted), a healthy 5.4% increase from September. October's increase partly offset the 7.4% drop in September, bringing sales 3.7% higher than in October 1993. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of this year were 2.9% higher than for the same period last year.

Stocks, up 2.5% from September, were 7.6% lower than in October 1993. For the latest several months, stocks have been at their lowest monthly levels since 1988.

Department store sales and stocks

	August 1994[r]	September 1994[r]	October 1994[p]	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Sales	1,135.1	1,050.8	1,108.0	5.4	3.7
Stocks	4,644.8	4,668.2	4,784.1	2.5	-7.6

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

Unadjusted

Consumers spent $592 million in major department stores in October, an increase of only 0.3% from October 1993. Purchases made in the junior category ($558 million) were 7.0% higher. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of 1994 slipped 1.1% for the major department stores. In contrast, the junior category registered a 7.6% rise. Concession sales ($49.3 million) accounted for 4.3% of total sales.

Quebec and Nova Scotia were the only provinces to record lower sales compared with October 1993.

Department store sales including concessions

	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	18.3	16.9
Prince Edward Island	4.5	0.5
Nova Scotia	38.4	-2.5
New Brunswick	29.9	9.6
Quebec	208.1	-1.1
Ontario	476.7	2.2
Manitoba	49.2	6.6
Saskatchewan	34.4	12.5
Alberta	123.9	8.1
British Columbia	166.1	6.0
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	46.8	11.3
Edmonton	48.8	3.4
Halifax-Dartmouth	20.3	0.5
Hamilton	33.9	1.1
Montréal	118.8	1.1
Ottawa-Hull	49.0	-7.4
Québec	25.3	-16.8
Toronto	184.0	0.7
Vancouver	88.0	6.2
Winnipeg	43.0	4.4

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The October 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications". Data on sales and stocks by major commodity line are also available in this publication.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Seven-day period ending November 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 13.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight increased 17.4% to 5.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 8.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 21, 1994 increased 9.4% from the previous year. Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

October 1994

Rolled steel shipments for October totalled 1 093 149 tonnes, down 7.7% from 1 183 717 tonnes in September 1994 and down 2.2% from 1 117 433[r] (revised) tonnes in October 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October 1994 totalled 11 136 161 tonnes, up 0.7% from 11 055 344[r] tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The October 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded plastic bottles

Third quarter 1994

Data for the third quarter of 1994 on production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles (47-006, $8/$32) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

New motor vehicle sales, August 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Perspectives on labour and income, winter 1994.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $14/$56; United States: US$17/US$68; other countries: US$20/US$80).

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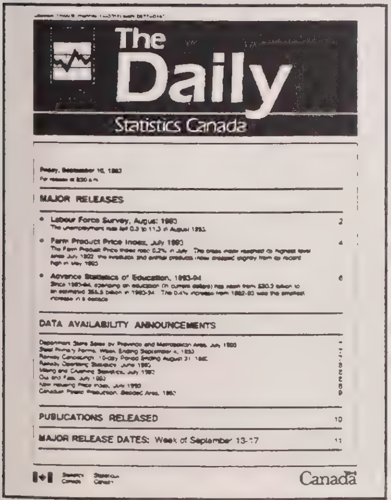
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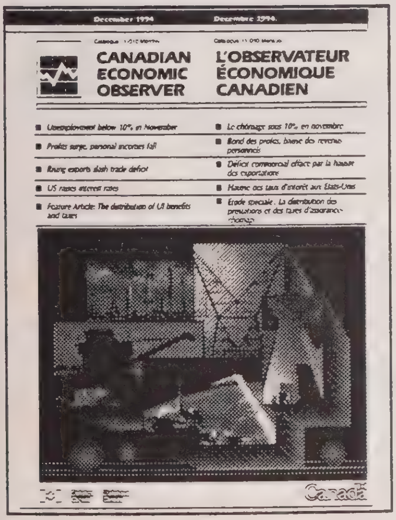
(continued on page 2)



Canadian economic observer
December 1994

The December issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, current economic events, and a feature article on the distribution of unemployment insurance benefits and taxes. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The December 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

OTHER RELEASES

Standard industrial classification

1980

Two new products are now available from Standards Division. The *1980 standard industrial classification (SIC) manual* is now available in diskette form. The default format is ASCII. It can also be made available in WordPerfect, and may be available in other formats upon request. For a single user the purchase price of this diskette is C$120. The network version costs C$360.

The publication *Concordance between the standard industrial classifications of Canada and the United States (1980 Canadian SIC and 1987 United States SIC)* has been amended. A free copy of the addendum and free replacements of diskette versions of this publication are available upon request from Standards Division or from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres.

To obtain a free copy of the addendum to the concordance or to order the 1980 SIC manual in diskette form, contact JoAnn Casey (613-951-3433, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Standards Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Transfers of income through unemployment insurance
1986-1990

In Canada, unemployment insurance (UI) contributions are not based on the risk of unemployment. As a result, the same industries, provinces, and firms have been receiving more in benefits than they have been contributing in premiums every year since at least the 1970s.

Not only are there large transfers between industries, there are also significant transfers within industries. In fact, most industries consist of two groups: firms which repeatedly withdraw more in benefits than they contribute and firms which repeatedly contribute more than they withdraw.

Primary industries, construction, and the provinces east of Ontario are the major UI recipients

Between 1986 and 1990, construction workers received an average $1.2 billion a year more in UI benefits than the industry paid in premiums. Put another way, they were paid $2.90 in benefits for each $1 of premiums.

UI benefits also exceeded contributions in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. The benefits to contributions ratio was highest in forestry, where $6.17 in benefits were received for every $1 paid in premiums. By comparison, the finance industry got the lowest—only 51 cents for every $1.

In some services industries, benefit levels fell far short of contributions. For example, in the community, business and personal services industry and in public administration contributions exceeded benefits by around $700 million a year.

The general pattern at the provincial level is of a transfer of money from Ontario to points eastward. Almost $2.3 billion was taken out of the Ontario economy each year by the UI program, while about the same amount was put into the economies east of the Ottawa River. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were net contributors, but British Columbia was a net recipient (see the following table for a complete breakdown by industry and province).

UI income transfers between industries and regions, annual average
1986-1990

	UI benefits less UI contributions	Dollars of UI benefits per dollar of UI contributions
	$ millions	
Industries		
Agriculture	222.3	3.58
Forestry	265.1	6.17
Fishing and trapping	97.0	4.70
Mining	-16.7	0.94
Manufacturing	-132.9	0.95
Construction	1,227.6	2.90
Transportation	-473.2	0.59
Trade	-129.2	0.93
Finance	-427.7	0.51
Community, business and personal services	-712.8	0.81
Public administration	-665.7	0.59
Povinces/territories		
Newfoundland	666.2	4.32
Prince Edward Island	113.7	3.42
Nova Scotia	227.8	1.59
New Brunswick	395.7	2.36
Quebec	871.2	1.28
Ontario	-2,297.3	0.58
Manitoba	-77.4	0.84
Saskatchewan	-29.4	0.92
Alberta	-164.2	0.87
British Columbia	315.5	1.22
Northwest Territories	-9.5	0.72
Yukon	9.5	1.57

These patterns have persisted for at least the last 15 years. A comparison of two recent periods (the 1975-1982 period and the 1986-1990 period) shows these patterns quite clearly. Virtually all the industries that received more than they contributed during the earlier period also did so during the later period. Similarly, those industries which were overall contributors during the earlier period were still overall contributors during the latter period.

The same firms are net recipients year in, year out

Not only do the same industries consistently account for more benefits than contributions, but so do the same firms. Approximately 69,000 firms (12% of the total number of firms) received a net transfer through UI in every year between 1986 and 1990. These firms accounted for 14% of all jobs but for more than 38% of all UI benefits paid over the course of these four years. In this sense, a small fraction of firms can be considered frequent users of the UI program.

Most of these firms are found in a small number of industries. About 22% of them are in construction. Another 17% are in services industries like restaurants, hotels/motels and related groups.

On the other hand, over 235,000 firms (about 42% of the total) never accounted for more benefits than they contributed in premiums between 1986 and 1990. These firms accounted for 56% of all jobs but for only 31% of all UI benefits paid.

UI transfers income between firms in the same industry

Most industries consist of two types of firms: those that are always net recipients and those that are always net contributors. For example, almost 26% of all construction firms are always net UI recipients, but almost as large a proportion (23%) are always net contributors. This pattern is evident even in industries that contribute more than they withdraw from UI. For example, in public administration fully 22% of employers are always net recipients.

Firms as frequent users of UI*
1986-1990

Number of years between 1986 and 1990 when UI benefits exceeded UI contributions	Number of firms	% of firms	% of jobs	% of UI paid
None	235,176	41.5	56.3	31.3
1 year	118,612	20.9	12.6	9.7
2 years	82,840	14.6	8.8	9.4
3 years	61,604	10.9	8.2	11.6
All 4 years	68,731	12.1	14.1	38.1
Total	**566,963**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* *For firms that were operating during all four years.*

This release is drawn from a feature article, "The distribution of UI benefits and taxes in Canada", in the December 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, now available. See "How to order publications."

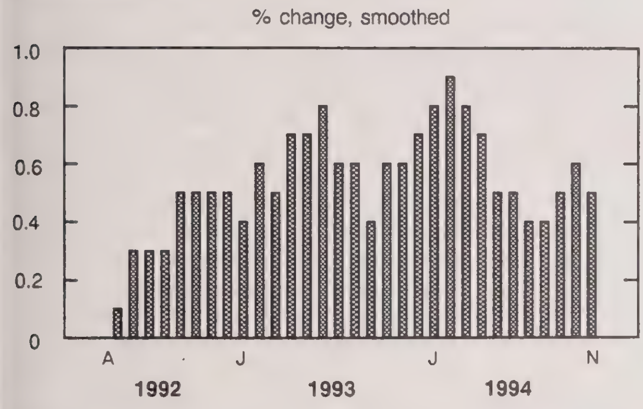
For further information on this release, contact Miles Corak (613-951-9047), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Composite index

November 1994

Growth of the composite index was little changed at 0.5% in November, compared to an upward revised gain of 0.6% in October. The manufacturing components have sustained their growth in recent months, reflecting the buoyancy of exports and investment. Conversely, household demand continued to lend little support to the growth of the economy.

Composite index



New orders for durable goods continued their upward trend that dates back over a year—led by exports, capital and intermediate goods. Shipments of these goods also continued to increase rapidly relative to inventories; as a result, the ratio of shipments to stocks broke a record high in each of the latest three months. This upsurge in demand also led to a second straight lengthening of the average workweek, the first back-to-back gains since March and April. Manufacturers increasingly resorted to boosting employment.

All of the components related to household demand have turned negative, following the third-quarter slump in disposable income. The housing index posted the largest drop (-1.7%), its seventh straight. Falling house sales last summer and the ensuing rise in unoccupied homes culminated in a drop in housing starts, particularly in Central Canada. Meanwhile, furniture and appliance sales fell for the first time in 10 months, while other durable goods also retreated.

The leading indicator for the United States has tracked the growth of demand for Canada's exports. Spending on housing and autos weakened, but U.S. industrial production rebounded sharply from a drop in September.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the December 1994 issue of the *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is available today. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	166.4	167.1	167.8	168.6	169.6	170.4	0.5
Housing index[1]	129.7	127.8	125.2	122.8	120.5	118.4	-1.7
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,859	1,871	1,885	1,898	1,909	1,919	0.5
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,337	4,286	4,264	4,264	4,267	4,246	-0.5
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	29,885	30,136	30,275	30,347	30,359	30,335	-0.1
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	214.2	214.9	215.4	215.9	216.3	216.7	0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	0.3
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,853.3	10,970.2	11,105.1	11,288.9	11,516.8	11,740.3	1.9
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.60	1.63	0.03*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,115.4	1,121.7	1,126.8	1,130.8	1,132.6	1,130.0	-0.2
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,919.5	3,951.8	3,991.0	3,991.0	3,970.2	3,960.4	-0.2
Unsmoothed composite	167.0	168.4	169.3	170.9	172.1	171.1	-0.6

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales(MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

Monthly survey of manufacturing

October 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments grew 1.0% to $30.0 billion in October as manufacturers regained much of the drop in September. Overall, manufacturers have increased shipments 13% since December 1993. Manufacturers in 14 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 68% of shipments) posted gains, while seven declined and one remained flat. The most significant gains were in the paper and allied products, wood, and electrical and electronic products industries. The largest decline was in the refined petroleum and coal industry.

Though the rate of increase has slowed considerably in recent months, production has been strong. As well, several indicators suggest continued optimism in the future for manufacturers' shipments. Employment levels in manufacturing increased in October and November (see the labour force survey). The backlog of unfilled orders continued to grow, especially for long-term projects, led by swelling demand for electrical and electronic products and continuing strong demand for heavy and medium-sized trucks. Also, while capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector increased in the third quarter, additional production capacity is being created from strong investment in machinery and equipment. In addition, manufacturers anticipate favourable production prospects in the fourth quarter (see the business conditions survey).

Shipments rebound after a one-month dip

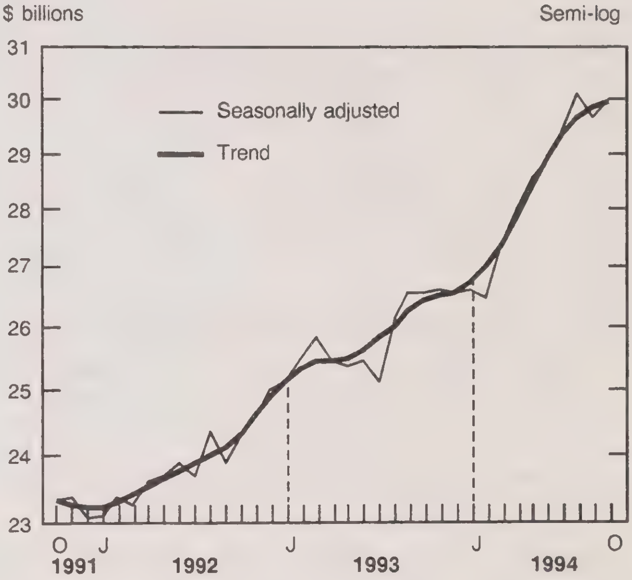
The largest increases, in current dollars, were in the following industries: paper and allied products (+5.1%), where demand and price increases have been evident; wood (+3.5%), where production and demand have been returning to former levels as labour disputes are resolved; and electrical and electronic products (+2.9%), where demand is strengthening. A 1.7% price decrease in the refined petroleum and coal industry was a major factor behind a 4.8% decline in this industry (see October's industrial product price index).

Definitions

Unfilled orders: *the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*

New orders: *the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

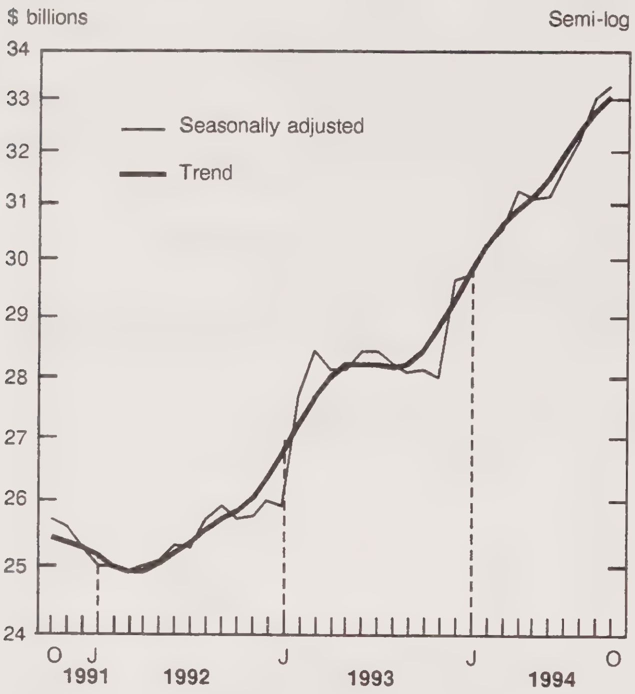
Shipments



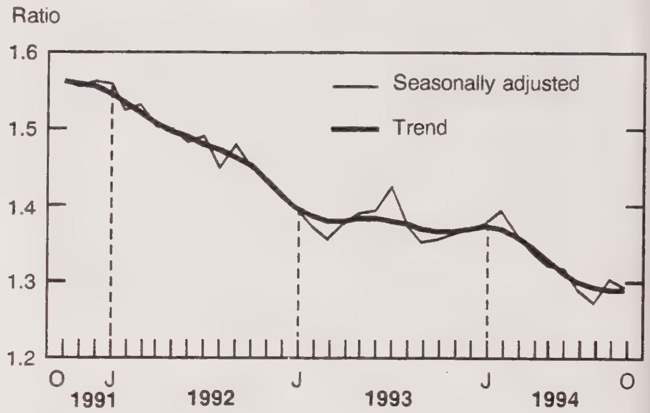
Unfilled orders continue to swell

Unfilled orders held by manufacturers increased in 10 of the last 11 months. A 1.0% increase in October to $33.3 billion was stoked by surging demand in the electrical and electronic products industry and in the transportation equipment products industry. The growth in orders, and ultimately in shipments, in the electrical and electronic products industry supports a report released on October 19, 1994 by Evans Research Corporation. That report estimated Canadian electronics manufacturers will ship products worth 18% more in 1994 than in the previous year.

Unfilled orders



Inventories to shipments ratio



Inventories to shipments ratio remains relatively stable

Despite rising inventory levels (+0.3% in October), the inventories to shipments ratio has remained around 1.29 for four months as growth in shipments has generally outpaced growth in inventories. Manufacturers, encouraged by strong order books, appeared satisfied with inventory levels according to the business conditions survey released on November 2nd.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The October 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Data on shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
October 1993	26,514	0.0	35,872	0.3	28,069	0.1	26,532	0.5	1.35
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,528	1.9	37,637	0.6	31,110	-0.5	28,357	-1.3	1.32
June 1994	28,882	1.2	37,940	0.8	31,180	0.2	28,951	2.1	1.31
July 1994	29,372	1.7	37,833	-0.3	31,656	1.5	29,849	3.1	1.29
August 1994	30,070	2.4	38,197	1.0	32,205	1.7	30,620	2.6	1.27
September 1994	29,677	-1.3	38,592	1.0	32,998	2.5	30,470	-0.5	1.30
October 1994	29,976	1.0	38,688	0.3	33,316	1.0	30,293	-0.6	1.29

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 10, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 10, 1994 totalled 262 549 tonnes, down 1.0% from the week-earlier 265 256 tonnes and down 8.9% from the year-earlier 288 062 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 011 018 tonnes, a 3.6% decrease from 13 498 831 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

September 1994

In September net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 6.0% to 16 609 554 cubic metres (m^3) from September 1993. Year-to-date receipts to the end of September, at 149 416 095 m^3, were up 5.8% from the same period in 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 3.2% from September 1993, to 4 665 040 m^3. Pipeline imports rose to 891 177 m^3, up 11.3% from September 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of September 1994 (41 249 598 m^3) were up 8.0% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (8 574 576 m^3) were up 4.4%.

September deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 176 334 m^3, a 9.7% increase from 1993; September deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 13.0% to 429 330 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The September 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available the third week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Dairy review

October 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 6.9 thousand tonnes in October, a 1.7% increase from October 1993. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9.3 thousand tonnes, an 8.4% decrease from October 1993.

An estimated 566.0 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in September 1994, a 3.2% increase from September 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1994 to 5.3 million kilolitres, a 3.4% increase over the January to September 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The October 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) is scheduled for release on January 6, 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable production

December 1994 issue

The most recent updates to data on the area, production and value of fruits and vegetables are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

Fruit and vegetable production (22-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

October 1994

Data for October 1994 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, December 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Gross domestic product by industry, September 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, October 1994.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Steel wire and specified wire products, October 1994.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, October 1994.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, October 1994.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Energy statistics handbook, December 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

Consumer prices and price indexes, April-June 1994.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; other countries: US$28/US$112).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Statistics Canada

Friday, December 16, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Services indicators
Third quarter 1994

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Services indicators* features an article on business services—one of three major fields in Canada's services industries. The article profiles business services employment, describing important characteristics of employment and sources of growth.

This issue also discusses third-quarter movements in the services industry. Services employment, its GDP, consumer spending on services, prices, and exports all increased, while imports dropped. However, services employment and GDP rates of growth were lower than in goods-producing industries. Services price increases were the highest in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, \$28/\$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division.

OTHER RELEASES

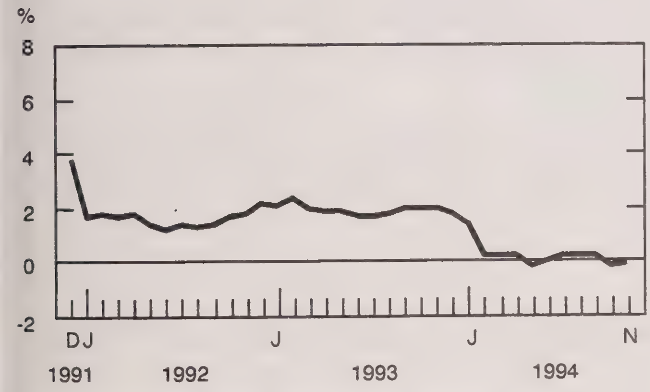
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

November 1994

The consumer price index (CPI) was 0.1% lower in November than it was in November 1993. Since February, 12-month movements of the CPI have ranged from -0.2% to +0.2%. Excluding tobacco products, which were subject to major tax reductions in early 1994, the CPI increased 1.3%. The movement of this series has been stable at around 1.5% since 1992.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Items costing more than they did a year earlier included private transportation (motor vehicles, gasoline and insurance), rent, tuition, recreation, air fares, coffee, and restaurant meals. Lower financing charges for mortgages and lower prices for certain food items such as fresh produce and chicken moderated these advances.

Most of the 0.5% increase in the CPI between October and November was due to increases in the prices of new vehicles. The coming year's models of cars and trucks are introduced into the CPI in the November index. Other significant advances were in gas and fresh vegetable prices.

The major components' monthly changes

Compared to October, the average price of consumer goods and services included in the CPI basket rose 0.5% in November. Prices advanced in six of the seven major expenditure categories and declined in clothing.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The feature article in the November 1994 issue of* The consumer price index (62-001) *is "Consumer and producer prices: why they are moving differently?"*
>
> *Readers are reminded that with the January CPI expenditure weights will be updated, the population coverage expanded, provincial series emphasized, and the commodity classification modified. The time-base will remain at 1986=100. Information about the calculation and publication of city indexes appears in* The consumer price index *and on CANSIM.*

The most significant upward pressure on the monthly price change came from a 2.3% increase in transportation charges. Introduction of 1995-model cars and trucks caused a 4.2% increase in the new vehicle index and was largely responsible for pushing the overall prices above their October level. In addition, motorists faced 2.9% higher gas prices as retailers in certain cities ended their price wars or passed their higher wholesale fuel costs along to consumers.

Food prices increased 0.2% in November as groceries and restaurant meals increased 0.3% and 0.1% respectively. The higher cost of store-bought foods was almost entirely explained by a 13.1% jump in fresh vegetable prices over October. The combined effects of Hurricane Gordon in Florida and unfavourable weather conditions in California and Texas resulted in major price hikes for certain types of vegetables such as celery (+28.7%), lettuce (+29.7%) and tomatoes (+22.2%). The dairy products index increased as prices for selected cheeses edged up from October because earlier increases in industrial milk prices were passed along. The price of coffee, which rose considerably in the previous few months, advanced only 3.6% in November.

Further increases in grocery prices were held back by some offsetting influences. For instance, the price of chicken fell 6.6% from October because of intense competition for the consumer's meat dollar and the recent expansion of poultry production. Fresh fruit prices fell 3.3%, reflecting good supplies of apples and citrus fruits.

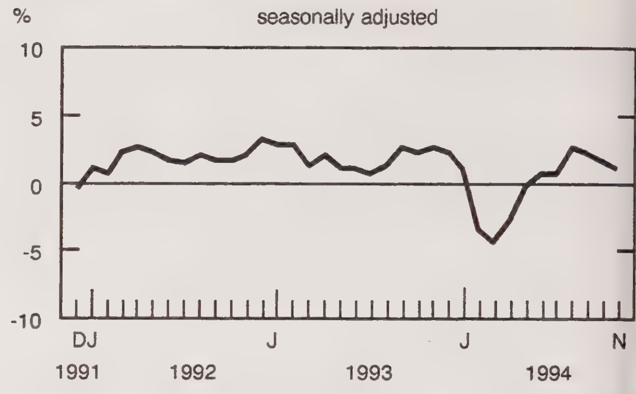
Housing costs moved up 0.1% in November. Tenants faced average increases in rents of 0.2% over October. Homeowners had to pay more for piped gas as the price jumped 2.6% in November. For a sixth consecutive month, mortgage interest costs increased, moving up 0.3% in November. A decline of 1.9% in homeowners' maintenance and repair costs and lower prices for a number of household textile items partly offset further increases in housing expenses.

The clothing index, which fell 0.4%, was the only major category to show a monthly decline; it should be noted, though, that the decline was slightly less than usual for a November.

Seasonally adjusted movements

The CPI showed a 0.1% seasonally adjusted rise in November, compared with 0.5% monthly rise in unadjusted terms. If the seasonally adjusted quarterly price movement for August to November were expressed in annual terms, the all-items CPI would have increased 0.9%, down from October's 1.5%.

Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



Special aggregates

Energy

The energy index for the 12-month period ending in November was up 1.9%. This followed a 0.2% rise in October. Higher costs for gas (+3.4%), piped gas

Consumer price index and major components
(1986 = 100)

	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**131.4**	**130.7**	**131.5**	**0.5**	**-0.1**
Food	123.4	123.2	122.9	0.2	0.4
Housing	129.0	128.9	128.6	0.1	0.3
Clothing	130.9	131.4	130.5	-0.4	0.3
Transportation	134.3	131.3	129.0	2.3	4.1
Health and personal care	135.9	135.8	135.5	0.1	0.3
Recreation, reading and education	141.5	141.3	137.2	0.1	3.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	141.0	140.6	172.4	0.3	-18.2
All-items excluding food	133.2	132.4	133.4	0.6	-0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	133.9	133.2	134.4	0.5	-0.4
Goods	124.9	123.8	126.9	0.9	-1.6
Services	139.3	139.1	137.0	0.1	1.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.1	76.5	76.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)	174.0				

(+3.1%) and, to a lesser extent, electricity (+0.2%) caused most of the rise in energy costs over November 1993. Lower home fuel oil prices (-2.5%) had a minimal offsetting effect on the overall increase in energy prices.

Compared to October, energy costs were 1.7% higher in November, the largest monthly increase since July 1992. The monthly advance in the energy index was attributable to important price increases for gas (+2.9%), and piped gas (+2.6%). The slight fall in home fuel costs (-0.1%) had a negligible effect on slowing the rise in the energy index.

All-items excluding food and energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index declined 0.4% for the 12-month period ending in November, the largest drop since this series began in 1971. Compared with October, the all-items excluding food and energy index jumped 0.5% in November; this followed a 0.1% fall in October.

Goods and services

During the 12-month period ending in November, the goods index moved down 1.6%, entirely due to a fall in the non-durable goods component, which includes tobacco products. In contrast, the services index moved up 1.7% during the same period.

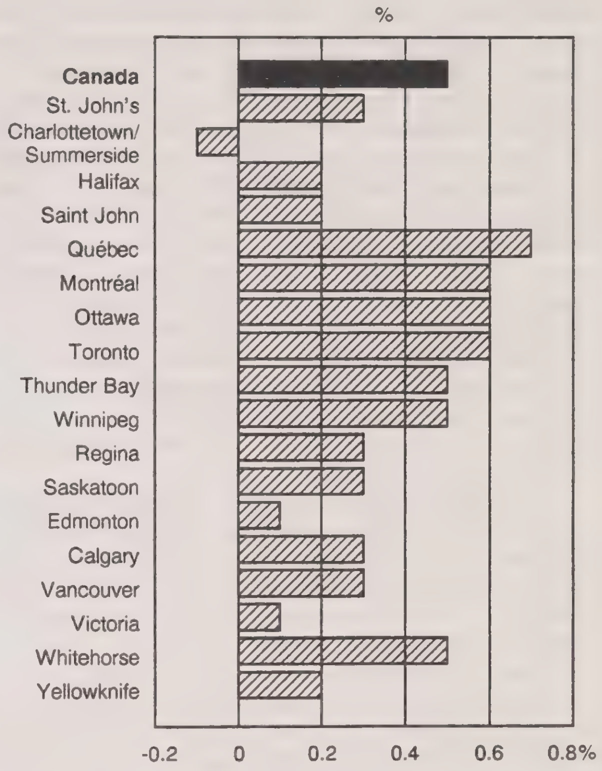
Compared to October, average prices for goods were 0.9% higher, the largest monthly increase this year. The change resulted from combined effects of price increases for products in both the durable goods (+2.4%) and the non-durable goods (+0.6%) categories. Further increases in the goods index were held back as semi-durable goods prices were on average 0.8% below October's level, the largest drop this year. Services prices increased only slightly from October, advancing 0.1%.

Provinces

Compared with November 1993, the changes in consumer prices ranged from a low of -1.7% in Quebec to a high of +1.7% in British Columbia. If tobacco taxes are excluded from the index, then the 12-month changes range from +0.5% in Quebec to +2.1% in British Columbia.

Compared with October, movements in the all-items CPI ranged from a 0.1% decline in Prince Edward Island to a 0.7% increase in Quebec.

Percentage change in the all-items index
October 1994 to November 1994



City indexes

Price changes over the 12-month period ending in November for the cities for which indexes are published varied between a 1.9% decline in Montréal to a 2.1% rise in Victoria. Monthly changes in the all-items CPI ranged from a 0.1% decline in Charlottetown/Summerside to a 0.7% rise in Québec.

St. John's

In November prices for new vehicles advanced after the introduction of the 1995 models. Consumers paid more for food, particularly poultry, fresh vegetables and dairy products. Prices for household furnishings and equipment were up along with higher household operating expenses. The cost of men's and women's wear declined, exerting a notable downward effect.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Charlottetown/Summerside was the only city where consumer prices declined in November. The cost of food, gas and health and personal care declined in Charlottetown/Summerside, but it advanced at the national level. In addition, a greater than average decline in clothing prices was reported.

Lower food prices (most notably for chicken, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, beef and pork) accounted for a large part of the overall decline in November. Consumers also paid less for clothing, personal care supplies and eye care. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for new vehicles after the introduction of the 1995 models. Advances were also reported for rented accommodation charges, household operating expenses and mortgage interest costs. In addition, higher prices were noted for household equipment, new houses and admission to movies.

A 12-month change of -1.1% largely reflects the drop in tobacco taxes last spring. However, prices for food were also lower than a year earlier. Five other cities recorded negative annual movements.

Halifax

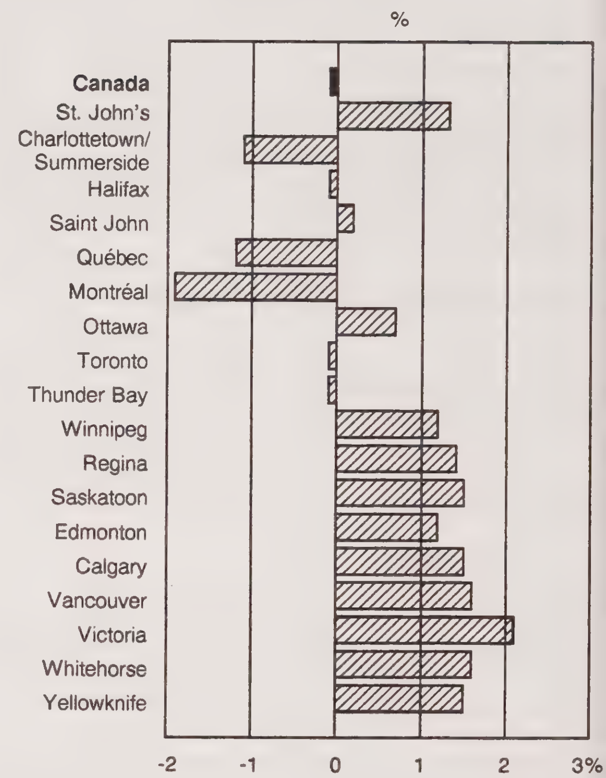
Increased transportation charges explained most of the monthly rise in consumer prices. In November higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles were recorded. Gasoline prices rose, as did the cost of vehicle repairs. Partly offsetting these advances were lower food prices, particularly for chicken, beef, fresh fruit, dairy products, bread and soft drinks. Prices for men's and women's wear declined as well.

Halifax was one of six cities registering a negative annual movement in November (-0.1%). Most of this decline was associated with the drop in tobacco taxes last spring.

Saint John

In November consumers paid more for new (1995 model) vehicles. Price increases were also recorded for vehicle repairs and gas. Partly offsetting these advances were lower food prices, most notably for chicken, bakery products and fresh fruit. Decreased housing charges were recorded, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and a decline in household operating expenses more than offset increased charges for rent and higher mortgage interest costs. Additional downward pressure cam from lower prices for clothing and for beer served i licensed premises.

Percentage change in the all-items index
November 1993 to November 1994



Québec

Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles an for gas explained most of the overall rise in consume prices in November. Food prices were up, mos notably for fresh produce and coffee. Charges fc personal care supplies and services advanced a well. Moderating these advances were lower price for women's and girls' wear and decreased costs fc household furnishings and equipment.

Québec was one of six cities registering negative 12-month movement in November (-1.2% This decline largely reflects lower prices for tobacc products (February 1994), and changes in th provincial retail sales tax (May 1994).

Montréal

In November consumers paid more for new (1995 model) vehicles. They also faced price increases for gas and food, the latter reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and coffee. In addition, increased charges were noted for rent, mortgage interest and household operation. Dampening these advances were price declines for women's and girls' wear, for household furnishings and for liquor purchased from stores.

A 12-month 1.9% decline was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes (February 1994) and changes in the provincial retail sales tax (May 1994). Montréal had the largest decline of any of the six cities registering negative annual movements.

Ottawa

Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles and a rise in gas prices explained most of the overall rise in consumer prices in November. Food prices were also up, most notably for fresh vegetables, dairy products, sugar and restaurant meals. Beer prices advanced as well. Housing charges remained unchanged overall, as advances in rent and mortgage interest costs were completely offset by declines in the cost of homeowners' repairs and new houses. Lower prices for women's and girls' wear had a dampening effect.

Toronto

Increased transportation charges were the main contributor to the monthly rise in consumer prices. Prices for new vehicles advanced after the introduction of the 1995 models. Gas prices were up as well. Food prices rose slightly, as higher prices for fresh vegetables and dairy products were recorded. Beer prices were up as well. Housing costs remained unchanged overall as increased charges for rent and higher household operating expenses were completely offset by lower prices for homeowners' repairs, piped gas and household textiles. Price declines for women's and girls' wear and for personal care supplies had a dampening effect.

Toronto was one of six cities to register a negative annual movement (-0.1%). This decline was mainly due to the drop in tobacco taxes last spring. In addition, food prices were lower than in November 1993.

Thunder Bay

Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles were a major factor in the overall rise in consumer prices. Higher housing charges were recorded, most notably for furnishings and equipment, rent, homeowners' repairs and mortgage interest costs. Food prices rose overall, as higher prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats and dairy products. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for men's and boys' wear and for personal care supplies. Beer prices were up as well.

Thunder Bay was one of six cities posting a negative 12-month movement in November (-0.1%). This movement was largely the result of the drop in tobacco taxes last spring.

Winnipeg

Price increases for new (1995 model) vehicles accounted for a large part of the overall rise in consumer prices. Housing costs advanced, reflecting higher charges for homeowners' repairs, rented accommodation, mortgage interest and household operation. In addition, higher prices were recorded for men's and boys' wear, and for clothing services. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for personal care services and from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages. Food prices fell slightly as lower prices for chicken, fresh fruit, bakery products and soft drinks more than offset price increases for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals and coffee.

Regina

Higher prices for new vehicles were recorded after the introduction of the 1995 models. Charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were up as well. Housing costs rose in November, reflecting higher household operating expenses and increased prices for furnishings and equipment. Rented accommodation costs were up, and homeowners paid more for maintenance and repairs and for mortgage interest food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, coffee and restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for beef, chicken, bakery products and cured meats. Lower prices for women's and girls' wear and decreased charges for personal care supplies had a dampening effect.

Saskatoon

Higher transportation charges explained most of the overall rise in consumer prices in November. Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles were recorded, along with higher prices for gas and vehicle repairs. Additional upward pressure came from increased recreation charges and higher prices for newspapers, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Charges for served alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Prices for women's and girls' wear declined as did overall food prices, the latter reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, chicken, and cereal and bakery products.

Edmonton

Most of the upward impact on consumer prices came from higher transportation costs. New (1995 model) vehicle prices were up, as were vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Increased housing charges were also reported in November as consumers paid more for piped gas, mortgage interest, pet care and household textiles. Dampening these advances were lower prices for women's and girls' wear, food, recreation equipment and alcoholic beverages. The drop in food prices reflected lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, chicken, dairy products, soft drinks and pork. Added downward pressure came from decreased charges for eye care and personal care supplies.

Calgary

Higher transportation charges were the major factor in the rise in consumer prices in November. Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles were recorded, along with a rise in vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Increased housing charges were also noted, particularly for piped gas, rented accommodation, mortgage interest costs and household equipment. Added upward pressure came from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were lower food prices, particularly for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats and beef. Prices for women's and girls' wear declined as well.

Vancouver

Higher transportation charges and increased housing costs explained most of the monthly rise in consumer prices. Higher prices were recorded for new vehicles, following the introduction of the 1995 models. The rise in the housing index reflected increased charges for piped gas, higher prices for household equipment and increased charges for mortgage interest and rented accommodation. These advances were partly offset by decreased charges for homeowners' repairs and lower prices for household textiles and new homes. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and wine. In addition, consumers paid more for men's wear and for clothing services. Food prices fell overall as lower prices for fresh fruit, chicken, cereal and bakery products and beef more than offset a rise in the cost of fresh vegetables.

Victoria

Increased transportation charges explained most of the monthly movement. Higher prices were recorded for new vehicles after the introduction of the 1995 models. Charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs advanced as well. In addition, price increases for wine and personal care supplies were reported. Dampening the overall advance were lower housing charges, most notably for household furnishings and equipment and homeowners' repairs. Prices for new houses fell, as did household operating expenses. Food prices also declined, reflecting lower prices for chicken, fresh fruit, restaurant meals and bakery products. Clothing prices declined as well.

Victoria recorded the highest annual rate of inflation (+2.1%) of the 18 indexed cities. Higher than average price increases were reported for food, property taxes, piped gas, electricity, clothing, gas and recreation. In addition, the decline in cigarette prices in Victoria was substantially less than the decline at the national level.

Whitehorse

Consumers paid more for new vehicles in November after the introduction of the 1995 models. Food prices also rose, most notably for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef and pork. In addition, advances were reported for recreational expenses, personal care supplies and household operating costs. Moderating these advances were lower prices for women's and boys' wear, homeowners' repairs and household textiles.

Yellowknife

In November consumers paid more for new (1995 model) vehicles and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Higher food prices were recorded, most notably for fresh vegetables and coffee. Household operating expenses were up, as were the costs of household furnishings and fuel oil. Added upward pressure came from higher recreational expenses and increased prices for alcoholic beverages. Lower prices for clothing had a dampening effect.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2201-2230.

The November 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
November 1994 index	126.4	120.5	118.3	130.1	132.3	126.7	141.8	145.1
% change from October 1994	0.3	1.3	0.2	-2.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
% change from November 1993	1.3	3.3	0.2	-1.4	6.8	-1.9	3.4	-4.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
November 1994 index	129.4	127.6	123.1	128.1	128.6	140.1	139.0	150.2
% change from October 1994	-0.1	-1.2	0.2	-2.5	2.0	-1.3	0.1	0.0
% change from November 1993	-1.1	-1.2	0.9	0.5	4.4	-0.9	1.9	-22.0
Halifax								
November 1994 index	129.3	132.4	121.0	129.1	131.6	131.0	137.9	145.0
% change from October 1994	0.2	-2.0	0.0	-0.2	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
% change from November 1993	-0.1	1.2	-0.1	-0.2	5.9	-1.1	2.7	-17.8
Saint John								
November 1994 index	128.3	128.5	121.6	132.4	130.6	130.5	134.5	142.2
% change from October 1994	0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	-0.5
% change from November 1993	0.2	1.0	0.8	-0.6	5.0	-2.0	2.0	-17.5
Québec								
November 1994 index	128.7	120.7	127.9	134.1	124.1	137.6	143.9	125.8
% change from October 1994	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.7	3.9	1.3	0.3	-0.1
% change from November 1993	-1.2	0.8	-0.3	-1.1	2.1	0.3	2.4	-25.3
Montréal								
November 1994 index	129.5	120.3	131.6	134.1	127.0	138.5	147.0	120.8
% change from October 1994	0.6	0.9	0.1	-0.7	3.0	0.6	0.2	-0.2
% change from November 1993	-1.9	0.1	0.4	-1.3	2.1	0.6	2.9	-30.6
Ottawa								
November 1994 index	132.2	126.9	129.7	130.8	134.7	143.1	140.7	136.5
% change from October 1994	0.6	1.0	0.0	-0.5	2.6	-0.2	0.0	0.4
% change from November 1993	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.8	3.9	1.4	4.1	-17.7
Toronto								
November 1994 index	132.6	122.8	131.5	128.9	138.4	137.4	142.6	133.8
% change from October 1994	0.6	0.5	0.0	-0.1	2.9	-0.4	0.1	0.5
% change from November 1993	-0.1	-1.0	0.0	0.7	4.8	-0.1	3.3	-19.2
Thunder Bay								
November 1994 index	130.6	121.6	128.6	134.2	136.1	132.9	138.5	131.9
% change from October 1994	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2
% change from November 1993	-0.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	4.3	2.9	2.2	-23.0
Winnipeg								
November 1994 index	133.3	130.7	127.1	133.8	135.3	134.9	142.6	157.4
% change from October 1994	0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.3
% change from November 1993	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	5.0	-0.3	1.6	-4.5
Regina								
November 1994 index	134.5	134.3	122.6	139.8	141.9	144.0	138.5	166.7
% change from October 1994	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.4	1.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0
% change from November 1993	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	4.6	-1.5	2.4	-6.6

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
November 1994 index	133.1	132.6	121.7	138.9	135.9	158.8	139.1	156.6
% change from October 1994	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
% change from November 1993	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.2	5.5	0.6	3.2	-4.5
Edmonton								
November 1994 index	130.1	115.7	126.0	127.2	132.7	131.4	142.0	172.6
% change from October 1994	0.1	-0.4	0.2	-1.2	1.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
% change from November 1993	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.5	4.2	-1.4	3.0	-5.6
Calgary								
November 1994 index	131.1	119.2	124.8	128.2	133.0	131.8	142.7	178.7
% change from October 1994	0.3	-0.7	0.4	-1.1	1.7	0.2	-0.1	0.5
% change from November 1993	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.5	5.2	-0.8	3.7	-2.0
Vancouver								
November 1994 index	135.7	131.1	127.1	130.5	148.2	132.7	141.3	166.5
% change from October 1994	0.3	-0.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.8
% change from November 1993	1.6	-0.1	0.2	2.3	6.5	2.2	3.7	-3.1
Victoria								
November 1994 index	134.2	131.6	124.3	130.8	145.7	132.2	139.8	167.8
% change from October 1994	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1993	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.3	6.4	1.1	4.1	-1.9
Whitehorse								
November 1994 index	129.8	121.6	128.3	129.4	124.0	133.2	132.2	162.5
% change from October 1994	0.5	1.6	0.0	-0.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
% change from November 1993	1.6	0.4	2.1	-0.2	4.0	3.3	3.8	-3.7
Yellowknife								
November 1994 index	129.7	123.4	121.1	131.2	130.8	122.8	134.9	171.9
% change from October 1994	0.2	0.6	0.2	-1.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
% change from November 1993	1.5	2.8	0.2	-0.8	5.5	0.7	1.6	0.9

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18.00/$72.00).*

■

Travel between Canada and other countries

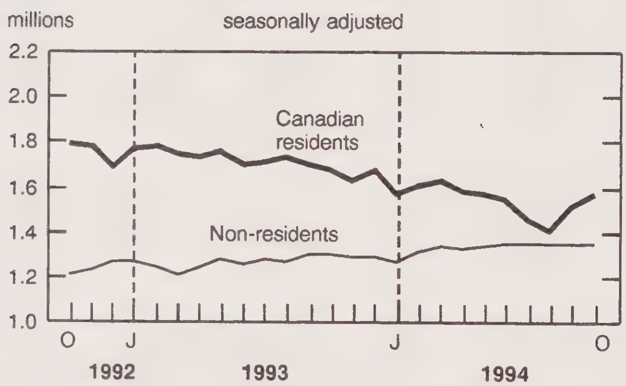
October 1994

A record 303,000 overseas visitors (seasonally adjusted) spent at least one night in Canada in October 1994. Meanwhile, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States inched upward to 3.2 million.

Overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents are increasing

Foreigners made 1.3 million overnight trips into Canada in October, unchanged from September. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, and then it began increasing in April 1993.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



U.S. residents made 1.0 million trips of one or more nights to Canada in October, down slightly (-0.3%) from September but above the October 1993 level.

Overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries increased 0.5% from September to a record of 303,000, well above the year-earlier number. This type of travel has been on the rise since July 1992.

Overnight visits from a number of countries were up from October 1993, including Japan (+30.4% to 41,000), Australia (+26.0% to 9,000) and Mexico (+30.4% to 5,000).

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (i.e., adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.*

During the first 10 months of 1994, residents of the United States and other countries made 14.4 million overnight trips to Canada, up 5.6% from the same period in 1993. The number of overnight stays in Canada increased for all of the top 10 countries of origin during this period.

Estimated trips to Canada of one or more nights

Visitor's country of residence	Jan.-Oct. 1994p	Jan.-Oct.1993 to Jan.-Oct. 1994p
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
United States	11,319	4.3
United Kingdom	527	1.5
Japan	433	18.0
France	388	14.2
Germany	346	7.8
Hong Kong	114	8.7
Australia	105	23.5
Italy	87	1.3
Switzerland	83	7.3
Netherlands	83	5.4

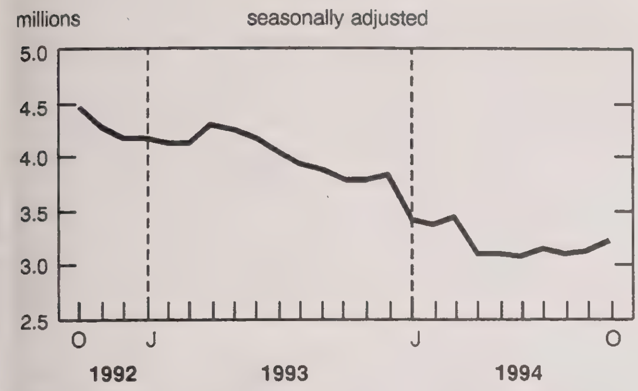
p *Preliminary figures.*

Same-day car trips to the United States increase

Canadian residents made 3.2 million same-day car trips to the United States in October, up 3.2% from September but below the October 1993 figure. This was the second consecutive monthly increase. All provinces except Alberta (-11.9) and Saskatchewan (-0.6%) recorded increases from September in the number of Canadians re-entering after same-day car trips to the United States.

After peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991, same-day car trips by Canadians across the border declined between February 1992 and March 1994. From April to August 1994, this type of travel, which is often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, was relatively stable at 3.1 million trips.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weak Canadian dollar, which stood at about US74 cents in October, compared with more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor has been the rising price of gas in the United States. Combined with the falling Canadian dollar, this has narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C11 cents per litre. Also, beginning in February 1994, Ottawa and a number of provincial governments lowered taxes on tobacco products.

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 14.4% from October 1993, to 3.2 million. All provinces recorded decreases from October 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 473,000 same-day cross-border car trips, down 21.3% from October 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

Province of re-entry	October 1994p	October 1993 to October 1994p
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
New Brunswick	454	-22.1
Quebec	328	-16.9
Ontario	1,516	-10.8
Manitoba	60	-12.7
Saskatchewan	24	-20.0
Alberta	13	-23.7
British Columbia	820	-14.9
Yukon	1	-24.2
Canada	**3,215**	**-14.4**

p *Preliminary figures.*

Canadians are making more overnight trips to the United States

Overall, Canadians made more overnight trips abroad in October. In terms of all travel modes, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries increased 4.0% from September to 1.6 million but remained below the October 1993 figure.

Canadians made 1.3 million overnight trips to the United States, up 5.1% from September. This was the second consecutive monthly increase. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States generally decreased between January 1992 and August 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The October 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	August 1994r	September 1994r	October 1994p	September 1994r to October 1994p
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,088	3,108	3,206	3.2
One or more nights	774	819	864	5.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States 1	1,124	1,218	1,280	5.1
Other countries	275	283	280	-0.8
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,737	1,775	1,886	6.3
One or more nights	719	721	709	-1.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States 1	1,048	1,046	1,043	-0.3
Other countries 2	288	302	303	0.5

	October 1994p	October 1993 to October 1994p	January to October 1994p	January-October 1993 to January-October 1994p
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,215	-14.4	32,359	-21.7
One or more nights	822	-7.5	9,013	-17.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States 1	1,198	-5.8	13,210	-14.0
Other countries	241	0.5	2,944	2.9
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,778	20.2	17,508	6.8
One or more nights	556	-3.4	7,842	4.9
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States 1	844	-1.6	11,319	4.3
Other countries 2	256	14.9	3,123	10.8

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Business services

1994

Employment in the business services industry, particularly among women, has grown at a substantial rate. As a result, the current level of employment in the industry is 2½ times the level in 1976. The industry's share of total employment in Canada has almost doubled and now exceeds 6%.

Computer services has led the overall employment surge in business services, with an annual growth rate of almost 12% since 1976. That increase occurred despite a substantial loss of jobs in computer services during the recession of the early 1990s.

An all-time record 768,000 persons currently work in the business services industry; this compares with 297,000 in 1976. Over the past 18 years employment in the industry has grown at a 5.4% annual rate, far outpacing the average for the economy (+1.6%).

This growth rate has been far from smooth. Instead, it has been characterized by significant volatility. Employment declines during the recession of the early 1990s were greater than those during the recession of the early 1980s. In each case it took two years for employment to return to pre-recession levels.

Growth in self-employment has been greater for women

Although men still hold most business services jobs, the growth in employment has been greater for women. As a result, women now occupy 44% of the jobs in business services, compared with 38% in 1976. For women, full-time self-employment recorded a growth rate of almost 14% over the past 18 years, outstripping every other category by a substantial margin.

Women also hold most of the part-time jobs, both in salaried positions and in self-employment. However, men lead the growth among part-timers.

Note to users

"Business services" is the feature article in the quarterly publication Services indicators. *In addition to profiling the business services sector, the quarterly presents information on the communications sector and the financial, insurance and real estate sector. The business services sector covers the computer services field, advertising agencies, architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical services, lawyers, management consultants, accountants and employment agencies.*

The proportion of managerial and professional jobs has been growing relative to clerical jobs, and women are playing a greater role. In 1992 they held 40% of managerial and administrative positions in business services, compared with only 20% in 1976.

Computer services leads job growth

Since 1976 employment in computer and related services has grown at an annual rate of almost 12%, reflecting the computerization of work environments throughout the 1980s. That growth rate occurred despite a loss of about 20,000 jobs during the recession of the early 1990s.

Today, an estimated 90,000 persons work in computer services. That represents 12% of the total in business services, compared with only 4% in 1976.

The majority of jobs in business services—about one in five—are still in architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical services.

Ontario and Quebec together account for two-thirds of all business services employment. Toronto alone has more than one in four of the business services jobs. Business services employment represented 7.2% of total employment in metropolitan areas in 1992. Calgary and Toronto have the highest proportion of business services employment.

The third quarter issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $28/$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact George Sciadas, (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Adult correctional services
1993/94

Data for 1993/94 are now available on the operation of custodial and community corrections services in Canada. Detailed data on caseloads, caseload characteristics, and resources are available by federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Department store sales advance release
November 1994

Department store sales totalled $1,419.3 million in November, up 5.6% from November 1993. Sales by the major or full-line department stores ($709.7 million) were down 1.9%. In contrast, sales by the junior category ($709.6 million) were up 14.2%.

The November 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in February 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation
1993

The basic loss (operating loss combined with interest income and interest expenses) of the level I, II and III air carriers dropped $212 million to $400 million in 1993. Air Canada improved its position by $154 million and finished the year with a basic loss of $239 million. The basic loss of Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) deteriorated by $4 million to $205 million. However, CAIL received a one-time federal fuel tax rebate of $35 million in 1992. Excluding the rebate, they would have reported an improved basic position in 1993 as well.

Higher passenger yields (passenger revenue per passenger-kilometre flown) on scheduled services contributed greatly to the industry's improved 1993 financial results. At 1992 yields, the industry's operating revenue would have been $249 million lower, wiping out the improvement in the industry's basic performance.

Air Canada attributed much of the their improvement to stringent cost reduction, particularly in wages and salaries. They reported wage and salary reductions of $73 million or 9%, while CAIL's dropped by 6% or $49 million.

Both of the affiliate networks of the major carriers improved their basic performance in 1993. The Air Canada Connectors increased their basic income from the previous peak of $6 million in 1992 to $35 million in 1993. The CAIL Partners reported a basic loss of $12 million in 1993, down from $33 million in 1992.

In 1993 the air fare index for all fares of domestic scheduled services operated by level I carriers and two level II carriers rose to a record 148, up 5% from 1992. The economy fare index increased 10% to a record 166. Except for 1992, the all fare index and the economy fare index have risen every year since 1983.

In 1993, 64% of all domestic scheduled passengers flew on discount fares, down from the record 68% in 1992. For the international markets 76% of scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The 1993 issue of *Canadian civil aviation* (51-206, $39) will be released shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index
November 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in November 1994 from October's revised level of 136.5. The index for Winnipeg increased a marginal 0.2% due to increments in existing contracts. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.9% to 136.5 in November 1994, from 134.0 in November 1993.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes
November 1994

November 1994 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76), will be available in March 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

National balance sheet accounts
1993 (revised)

Canada's national wealth grew 4% to reach $2.6 trillion at the end of 1993. Preliminary estimates of the national balance sheet accounts were released in April 1994. Revised estimates of the balance sheets for the economy are now available. In some cases, revisions have been carried back to 1961.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.

The *National balance sheet accounts* (13-214, $40), which contains an overview of trends plus 40 analytical and statistical tables, will be released later this month. Today at 8:30 a.m., an analytical document ($50) containing data and numerous charts is available from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

The complete balance sheet data are available on microcomputer diskette today for $300. The diskettes are also available seven days after the official release date for a reduced price of $60.

To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information on this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

Waferboard industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the waferboard industry (SIC 2593) totalled $669.2 million, up 50.4% from $445.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wire and wire rope industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wire and wire rope industry (SIC 3052) totalled $613.4 million, up 5.8% from $579.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5528.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, October 1994.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Food industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Primary iron and steel, October 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway operating statistics, September 1994.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Oil pipeline transport, September 1994.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

The consumer price index, November 1994.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m.

Canada's international transactions in securities, September 1994.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Science statistics service bulletin: Research and development expenditures of private non-profit organizations, 1993. Vol. 18, no. 8.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 19-23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
19	Canada's investment in education	1971-1991
	Provincial and territorial government finance	1994/95
20	Canadian international trade	October 1994
	Retail trade	October 1994
21	Wholesale trade	October 1994
	Income distribution by size	1993
22	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 1994
	Unemployment insurance statistics	October 1994
	1995 release dates for selected economic indicators	
23	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	October 1994
	Employment, earnings and hours	October 1994
	Major release dates	January 1995

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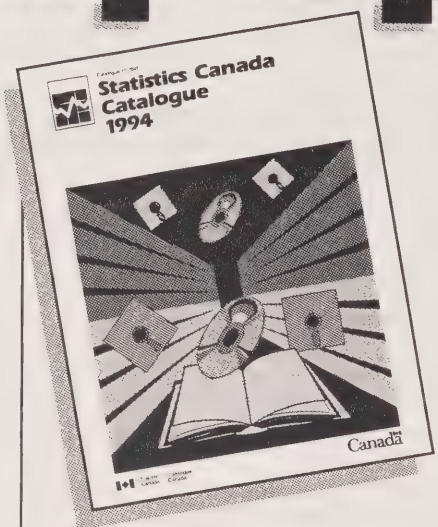

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 19, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Education quarterly review

Winter 1994

Education quarterly review is a unique, practical and reliable new publication. Unique because it contains first-hand information from many databases. Practical because it's loaded with topical, significant and useful data. Reliable because it's prepared by highly skilled analysts. More than just barebones numbers, *Education quarterly review* is a valuable souce for anyone who needs relevant, unbiased and accurate analysis of current educational issues and trends.

The winter 1994 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, $15/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040, the Internet: education@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

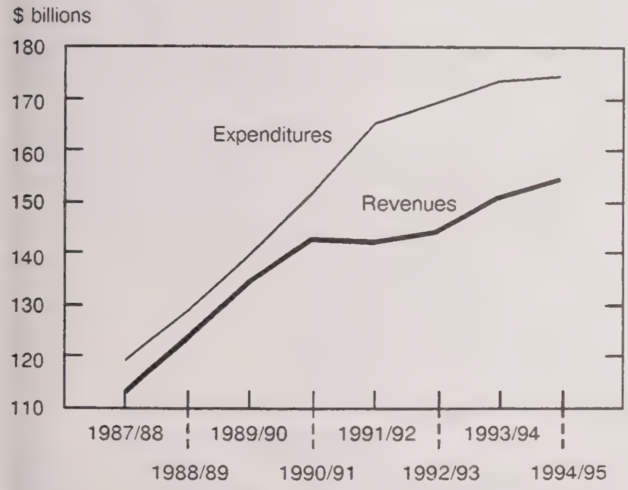
MAJOR RELEASES

Provincial and territorial government finance

1994/95 and 1993/94 (revised)

Revenue for all provincial and territorial governments is projected to total $154.4 billion in fiscal 1994/95, a 2.6% increase over 1993/94 revised estimates (FMS basis). Improved economic conditions are expected to increase income taxes (+ 6.1%) and general sales taxes (+ 5.3%). Tobacco tax revenues are expected to fall about 25% due to recent rate reductions.

Revenues and expenditures of the provincial and territorial governments
Financial management system basis



Expenditures are estimated to total $174.4 billion, a 0.6% increase, well below the five-year annual growth rate of 4.6%. Growth in expenditures has slowed dramatically—some provinces are expecting a decline.

The resulting deficit is estimated at $20.0 billion, the lowest deficit since 1990/91 and 12.6% lower than 1993/94. Deficits appear to have peaked in 1992/93 and are improving as the economy improves.

Note to users

Data in this release are presented on a financial management system (FMS) basis. The FMS system of accounts provides a set of accounts for the federal, provincial, territorial and local governments on a common accounting basis. Individual government accounts are not directly comparable because the accounting policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide comparable data. The FMS also provides national aggregates that are consistent over time.

A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to public accounts, budgets and expenditure estimates is available for each province and territory.

Data sources

These 1994/95 estimates and 1993/94 revised estimates are based on the 1994/95 provincial and territorial budgets, expenditure estimates and other financial statements presented in the spring of 1994. These estimates do not include revisions made after these budget statements.

Provincial and territorial revenues include federal government and producer contributions to the gross revenue insurance plan (GRIP). Provincial and territorial expenditures include total indemnities paid under the same program. Included are data for departments, agencies, boards and commissions. Revenues and expenditures of government business enterprises are excluded.

Revenues

There were no increases in personal or corporate income tax rates except in the Northwest Territories, where corporate rates increased. Generally, revenue initiatives were confined to broadening sales tax exemptions, which occurred in several jurisdictions. For most provinces, revenue enhancements were primarily achieved through fee increases. A few provinces introduced small increments to their tax rate on gasoline. Measures to improve tax compliance were announced in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

Own-source revenues for Ontario in 1994/95 will total an estimated $42.2 billion, barely surpassing their 1990/91 peak ($42.1 billion). Ontario's retail sales tax is expected to return to its previous 1989/90 high ($8.6 billion). Saskatchewan in 1994/95 is expected to just surpass its 1990/91 own-source revenues of $4.6 billion. Alberta, however, is projected to remain below its 1990/91 own-source revenue peak of $12.6 billion, reaching only $11.9 billion in 1994/95.

Throughout the period from 1990/91 to 1994/95, British Columbia has been the only province to not experience a decline in own-source revenues. British Columbia estimates its own-source revenue will increase 5.7% over 1993/94, compared with a five-year annual growth of 6.9%.

The Northwest Territories is the only government expecting lower own-source revenues in 1994/95 than in 1993/94. The decline is estimated to be 5.4%.

Expenditures

A common thread in the 1994 budgets was reduced government activity as departments and agencies were consolidated or eliminated. Initiatives to control spending covered a wide range, including wage freezes and roll-backs and staff freezes or reductions. Non-wage initiatives included capital projects and funding limitations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. In New Brunswick and Alberta transfers to municipalities and other third parties were reduced, while in Ontario and British Columbia such transfers were frozen.

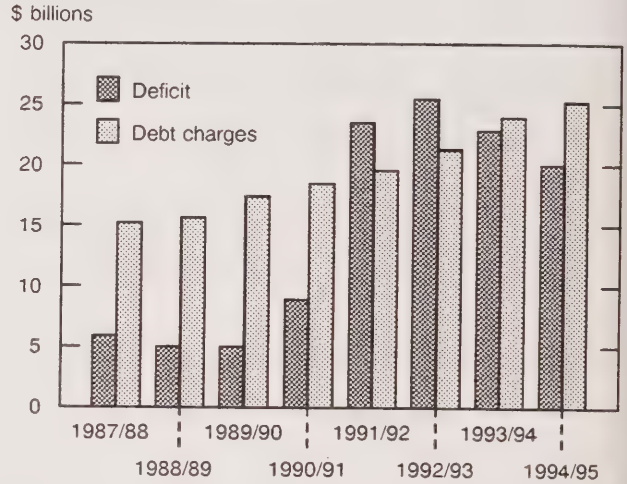
Total spending on health care is expected to decline almost $250 million or 0.5% in 1994/95; it is expected to decrease in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Total outlays on social services are estimated to increase only about 2%. Social services spending is expected to fall in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and the Yukon. Total education funding will remain almost flat, increasing only 0.4%; it is expected to fall in every province and territory except Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Deficit

The total provincial and territorial government deficit is projected to decline for a second year in a row: after an estimated 10.2% decline for the 1993/94 period, it is expected to decline 12.6% in 1994/95. Total expenditures are expected to fall in Prince Edward Island (-2.4%), New Brunswick (-0.7%), Ontario (-0.9%), Saskatchewan (-0.2%) and Alberta (-6.4%). Deficits are expected to decline in every province except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia. Both territories are expected to run a surplus.

Total debt charges will continue to climb, and are estimated to reach nearly $25.2 billion. Debt charges are expected to increase to more than 14% of total expenditures, from just under 12% in 1990/91.

Deficit and debt charges of the provincial and territorial governments
Financial management system basis



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2781-2893.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1651) or Art Ridgeway (613-951-8557), Public Institutions Division.

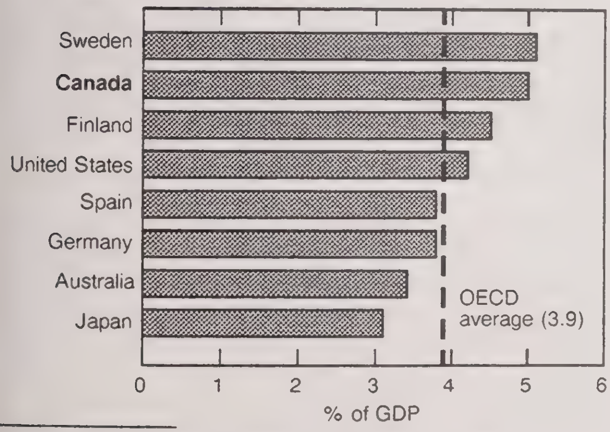
Data are also available through custom or special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products and services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Investment in elementary and secondary education

Between 1971 and 1991, the number of educators in Canadian schools increased by almost 20% despite significant drops in enrolment. This is the most important single factor behind Canada's having the highest rate of investment in elementary and secondary education among Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

In 1991, Canada (along with Sweden) ranked first among the 24 members of the OECD in terms of public and private spending on elementary and secondary education. That year, Canadian investment in education totalled $33.6 billion or 5.0% of Canada's gross domestic product; this compares with 5.6% in 1971. (The OECD average for 1991 was 3.9%.)

Canada's investment in education is one of the highest among OECD countries



Source: Education at a glance, OECD 1993.

The overall rate of investment dropped slightly over the two decades, essentially because the school-aged population was falling. However, the drop would have been much more pronounced had governments adjusted the size of their teaching forces to more closely reflect declining enrolments. Without suggesting what investment level would be most appropriate for Canada, it is worth looking at the impact of this important single factor. For instance, it is estimated that if the financing effort, and thus the pupil to educator ratio, had remained at its 1971 level, the education bill would have been $7.4 billion less than the $33.6 billion recorded in 1991. Rather than ranking first, Canada's investment would have been at the OECD average of 3.9%.

Definitions

Educators: *all school-based teaching and non-teaching academic/administrative staff (principals, vice-principals and department heads), and school-board based instructional staff employed in September of a school year. Supply teachers, usually hired at the school board level to replace temporarily absent teachers, are included; staff on leave are excluded but their replacements are included.*

Pupil to educator ratio: *number of pupils enrolled in public and private institutions in September of a school year divided by the number of educators. This ratio should be interpreted not as a measure of class size but as an indicator of the amount of educational staff available to pupils.*

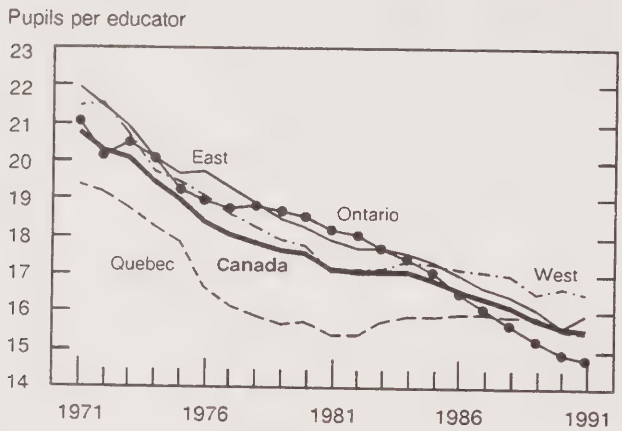
Financing effort: *since total spending on education is affected by many factors (including inflation, enrolment, demography and participation), it is meaningless to compare gross spending from one year to the next to assess the financing effort. For this release, the financing effort is defined as the amount of money spent per pupil as a percentage of GDP per capita. Spending as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a widely used indicator of a nation's investment in education. GDP measures the value of all goods and services, including education services, produced in a country in a given year.*

A lower pupil to educator ratio prevented cost reductions

The decrease in the population aged 5 to 19, the usual school-aged group, might have reduced costs in the education sector over the two decades as enrolments fell. In 1971, young people aged 5 to 19 accounted for 31% of the population. Two decades later that proportion had dropped to 22%.

Despite lower enrolments, the overall financing effort increased 30% during those years. Several factors were behind this increase, but the most important was the cost associated with a significant drop in the pupil to educator ratio. Although enrolment fell during the two decades, the number of educators started growing—particularly in Ontario in the late 1980s, when full funding was extended for Grades 11, 12 and 13 in Roman Catholic schools. As these trends moved in opposite directions, the pupil to educator ratio fell from a high of 21 in 1971 to 15 in 1991, putting significant upward pressure on budgets.

Although enrolments fell, the number of educators rose

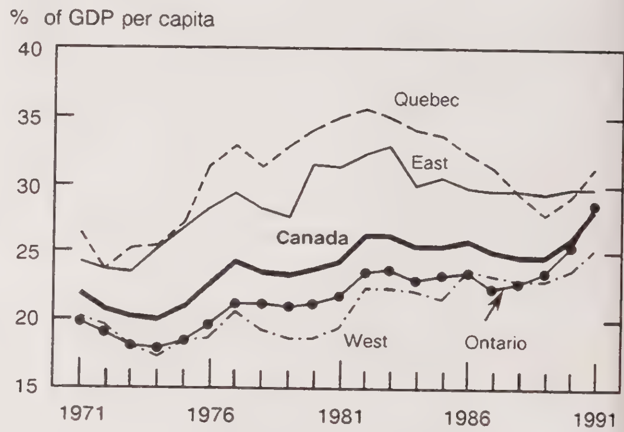


Meanwhile, fixed costs and job security clauses often prevented school boards from cutting costs to keep them in line with decreasing enrolments. Furthermore, boards expanded the variety of their programs, including French immersion and French as a second language, which also increased the demand for new educators.

Educators' salaries rose more or less in line with inflation

Educators' salaries—65% of school board operating expenditures—rose more or less in line with inflation. From 1971 to 1991, salaries rose 7.3% on average, compared with rises of 7.1% for the consumer price index, 7.7% for non-teaching staff and 8.1% for non-salary items.

Financing effort for education increased steadily



"Canada's investment in education" appears in the winter 1994 issue of *Education quarterly review*. The article assesses the factors behind spending on elementary and secondary education in Canada. For details, including a regional analysis, the vol. 1, no. 4 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, $15/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact François Gendron (613-951-1509, fax: 613-951-9040), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

October 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales in Canada totalled 4 485 million cubic metres in October, down 0.4% from October 1993. The decrease was due to lower sales to the residential and commercial sectors because of warmer than normal temperatures throughout most of Canada. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) climbed 5.1%, largely because electric utilities and the chemical industry increased their use of natural gas.

Year-to-date sales to the end of October were up 2.5% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the residential sector rose a strong 6.3%, due to unseasonably cold temperatures in January and February and to growing numbers of customers. Commercial sales increased 2.0%, while industrial sector sales (including direct sales) were up 1.2% from the same period last year.

Sales of natural gas

	October 1994p	October 1993 to October 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	4 485 012	-0.4
Residential	896 519	-7.3
Commercial	660 669	-11.8
Industrial	2 122 958	
		5.1
Direct	804 866	
	January to October 1994p	**Jan.-Oct. 1993 to Jan.-Oct. 1994**
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	48 684 593	2.5
Residential	12 076 618	6.3
Commercial	9 040 863	2.0
Industrial	20 323 580	
		1.2
Direct	7 243 532	

p *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The October 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics

October 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,158.0 million in October, down 1.0% from October 1993.

Operating expenses were $878.7 million, up 3.7% from October 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $279.4 million, a 13.4% decrease from October 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The October 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Electric lamps

November 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,377,000 light bulbs and tubes in November, an 11.9% decrease from 28,803,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of November 1994 totalled 259,248,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 6.1% increase from 244,373,000 a year earlier.

The November 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Criminal victimization tables

1993 general social survey on personal risk

These tables, based on results from the criminal victimization portion of the 1993 general social survey on personal risk originally released in June 1994 (GSS cycle 8), have a two-fold purpose. First, they provide national data (i.e., no analysis) from the 1993 survey. Second, since the 1993 survey tables essentially replicate (or update) the 1988 GSS results, they are a tool for exploring changes over the five-year period. The 1988 GSS tables can be accessed by referring to *Patterns of criminal victimization in Canada* (11-612E, no. 2, $40). Both surveys were conducted through telephone interviews of the non-institutionalized population aged 15 and over in the 10 provinces.

Similar tables may be able to be produced (depending on sample size) at the provincial level as a special tabulation. These tables would be produced on a cost-recovery basis.

Tables in victimization (12F0042XPE, $40) are now available. To order the tables, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For further information on the survey, contact the general social survey project (613-951-2098), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Soft drinks

November 1994

Data for November 1994 on production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

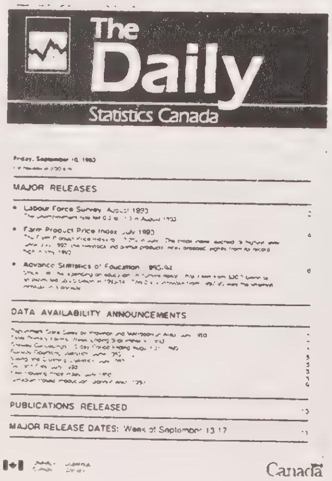
Stocks of frozen poultry meat

December 1, 1994

Preliminary data for December 1, 1994 and revised data for November 1, 1994 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, October 1994.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Oils and fats, October 1994.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, October 1994.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles, quarter ended September 30, 1994.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 10, no. 5.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds, second quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $15/$60; United States: US$18/US$72; other countries: US$21/US$84).

Education quarterly review, winter 1994, vol. 1, no. 4.
Catalogue number 81-003
(Canada: $15/$60; United States: US$18/US$72; other countries: US$21/US$84).

Television viewing, 1993.
Catalogue number 87-208
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; other countries: US$40).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

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Canadian international merchandise trade

October 1994

In October exports grew 2.9% and imports grew 1.2%. Canada's merchandise trade surplus rose from $1.4 billion in September to $1.7 billion in October.

The growth in exports came mainly from industrial goods (+13%) and agricultural products (+21%). Decreased exports of trucks and energy products partly offset gains elsewhere.

October's imports rallied on the strength of automotives and energy, recovering much of September's losses.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States remained unchanged at $2.5 billion; the surplus with Japan grew. Deficits with most other trading partners shrank in October, the only exception was the European Union (see charts 1 and 2).

Exports rise

Industrial goods and materials exports increased significantly (+13%) in October. These goods are shipped mainly to the United States, where the pace of manufacturing production hit a seven-year high in the month. Metals and alloys, growing for the latest year and a half, made substantial gains with the help of higher aluminum and copper prices. Chemicals made a strong showing in the month, while exports of metal ores and fertilizers slowed (see chart 3).

Agricultural exports grew 21% in October, moving up from a three-month downswing on the strength of canola, fish, and wheat shipments.

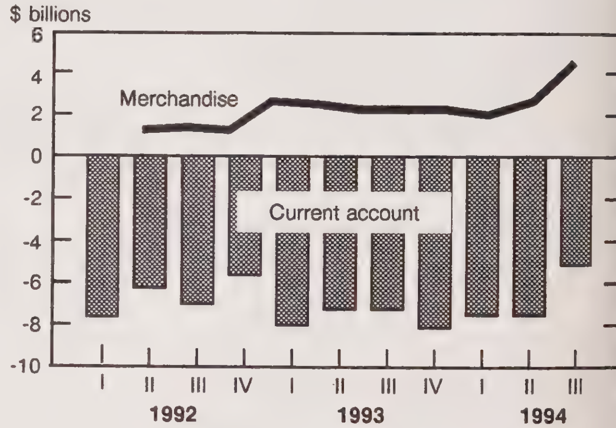
Continuing their 15-month upward trend, forestry products moved ahead 2.6%. Pulp and paper exports continued to benefit from high prices, in large part due to healthy demand in the United States and Europe. Lumber exports advanced in October despite a drop in new home construction south of the border (see chart 4).

Growing exports of machinery and equipment (+$40 million) reflected high third-quarter business confidence in the United States. Office machines as well as special equipment and tools contributed most to the increase. Overall, machinery and equipment exports have been expanding for the latest 34 months.

Note to users

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income and tranfers. In the third quarter of 1994, the overall merchandise trade surplus of $4.6 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $5.1 billion.

Balances (total), merchandise and current account



Exports lagged in the case of light trucks, parts, and energy. A $114 million rise in car exports was more than offset by declines in trucks and parts (down a collective $193 million). Meanwhile, sales of cars and trucks in the United States were up 8.9% over last year. Lower energy exports reflected declines in natural gas, coal, and crude petroleum.

Imports rally on autos and energy

Automotive products lent most strength to imports in October, growing 6.6%. Vehicle imports from the United States were off slightly in the month, but the European Union and Japan took up the slack as auto sales in Canada grew to a level 8.6% above last October. Interestingly, post-recession growth in auto sales has lagged behind that which followed the recession of the early 1980s (see chart 5).

Chart 1
Total imports and exports

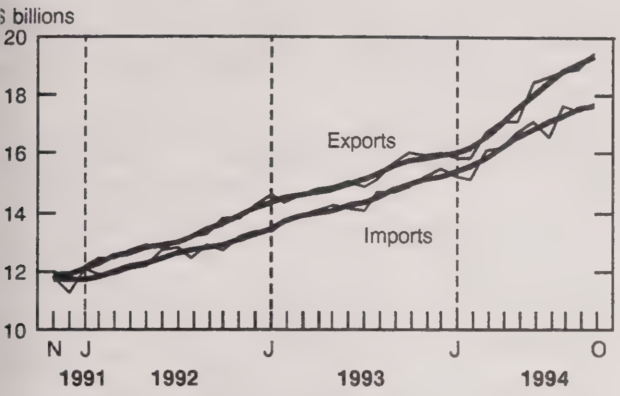


Chart 2
Balance of trade

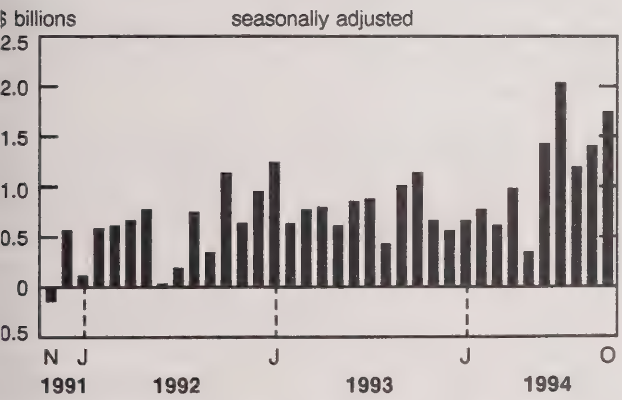


Chart 3
Exports of industrial goods and materials

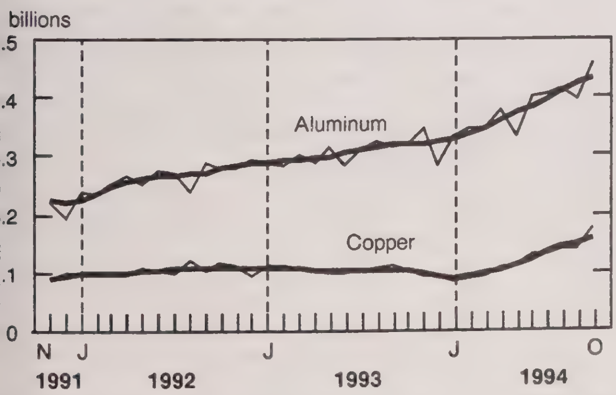


Chart 4
Exports of forestry products

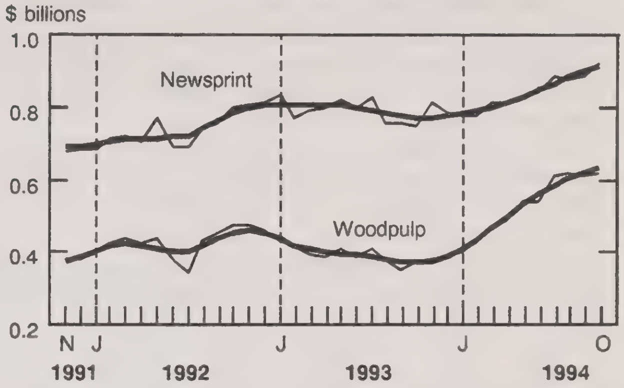
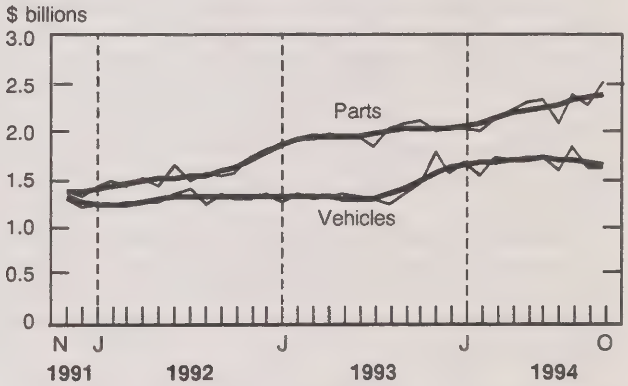


Chart 5
Imports of automotive products



Legend

—— Seasonally adjusted ▬▬ Trend

Crude petroleum imports, erratic in recent months, were up 56% in October, offsetting declines in imports of other energy products.

There were mixed movements in the machinery sector as industrial machinery and aircraft imports increased; imports of communications equipment, turbines and electrical motors, and metal working machinery declined.

Fresh vegetable imports grew in October, supplementing domestic supplies. On the whole, agricultural imports have been trending upward for nearly four years.

On the down side were imports of some industrial goods and materials. These included metals ores (-7%) as well as iron and steel products (-26%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include tables of commodity and country detail on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120).

Did you know?

There are over 17,900 commodities classified at the HS10 level of detail, of which 15,229 have imports in 1994. The largest 50 commodities account for 30% of Canada's imports. Four of the top five imported commodities are automotive products.

HS10 code	Commodity type	Import value, Jan. to Oct. 1994
		$ millions
8708299900	Other body parts for motor vehicles	3,054
8703240064	Six-cylinder large passenger vehicles	3,030
8703230043	Four-cylinder compact passenger vehicles	2,006
8708109010	Gear boxes for passenger vehicles	1,934
2709001020	Crude petroleum oils	1,919

Revisions

In accordance with International Trade Division policy, revisions are made to data for each month of the current year in order to correct for classification anomalies, to include information for late documents and, in the case of energy, to reflect differences between original estimates and actual figures.

For September total imports were revised upward by $176 million. Revisions made to most commodities were minor, the largest being machinery and equipment (-$12 million) and automotive parts (+$40 million).

Revisions to September's exports were less marked than for imports, down overall by $58 million. Some notable revisions include wheat (-$7.3 million) and industrial goods (+$6.2 million). Revisions to other single commodities did not exceed $1 million.

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9647) or Suzie Carpentier (613-951-6831), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (toll-free: 1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Aug. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1994 to Sept. 1994	Sept. 1994 to Oct. 1994	January to October 1993	January to October 1994	1993 to 1994	Oct. 1993 to Oct. 1994
	seasonally adjusted, current dollars								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading areas									
Exports									
United States	15,673	15,623	15,788	-0.3	1.1	119,634	144,904	21.1	22.1
Japan	907	750	824	-17.3	9.9	6,827	7,855	15.1	23.2
European Union	690	881	981	27.7	11.4	9,038	8,811	-2.5	2.7
Other OECD counties	372	295	378	-20.7	28.1	2,681	3,227	20.4	8.3
Other countries	1,197	1,342	1,476	12.1	10.0	11,298	12,044	6.6	34.8
Total	18,839	18,892	19,447	0.3	2.9	149,479	176,840	18.3	21.5
Imports									
United States	13,144	13,074	13,271	-0.5	1.5	103,190	123,091	19.3	21.2
Japan	589	728	668	23.6	-8.2	6,937	6,804	-1.9	0.6
European Union	1,562	1,290	1,432	-17.4	11.0	11,342	13,567	19.6	15.6
Other OECD countries	744	769	740	3.4	-3.8	3,856	5,666	46.9	110.2
Other countries	1,618	1,623	1,589	0.3	-2.1	15,860	16,605	4.7	-4.0
Total	17,657	17,484	17,700	-1.0	1.2	141,185	165,732	17.4	19.1
Balance									
United States	2,529	2,549	2,517	...	...	16,444	21,813	...	...
Japan	318	22	156	...	...	-110	1,051	...	...
European Union	-872	-409	-451	...	...	-2,304	-4,756	...	...
Other OECD countries	-372	-474	-362	...	...	-1,175	-2,439	...	...
Other countries	-421	-281	-113	...	...	-4,562	-4,561	...	...
Total	1,182	1,408	1,747	...	...	8,294	11,108	...	...
Principal commodity groupings *									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,387	1,325	1,605	-4.5	21.1	12,682	14,188	11.9	21.2
Energy products	2,071	1,897	1,743	-8.4	-8.1	16,241	18,019	10.9	1.8
Forestry products	2,723	2,694	2,763	-1.1	2.6	21,054	25,283	20.1	26.0
Industrial goods and materials	3,318	3,280	3,714	-1.1	13.2	26,928	31,997	18.8	29.9
Machinery and equipment	3,539	3,674	3,714	3.8	1.1	27,594	34,522	25.1	27.5
Automotive products	5,126	5,117	5,038	-0.2	-1.5	40,166	46,578	16.0	15.0
Other consumer goods	495	480	553	-3.0	15.2	3,789	4,723	24.7	29.8
Special transactions trade	794	833	805	4.9	-3.4	6,018	7,566	25.7	19.6
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,100	1,052	1,089	-4.4	3.5	9,095	10,152	11.6	16.2
Energy products	955	607	686	-36.4	13.0	5,849	6,156	5.2	22.1
Forestry products	153	155	167	1.3	7.7	1,292	1,475	14.2	21.9
Industrial goods and materials	3,393	3,420	3,355	0.8	-1.9	26,131	31,474	20.4	23.1
Machinery and equipment	5,608	5,748	5,804	2.5	1.0	43,469	53,224	22.4	25.1
Automotive products	4,220	3,869	4,125	-8.3	6.6	32,711	38,854	18.8	16.4
Other consumer goods	2,019	2,049	2,035	1.5	-0.7	17,609	19,325	9.7	9.1
Special transactions trade	408	426	415	4.4	-2.6	3,566	4,077	14.3	26.5

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
* *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*

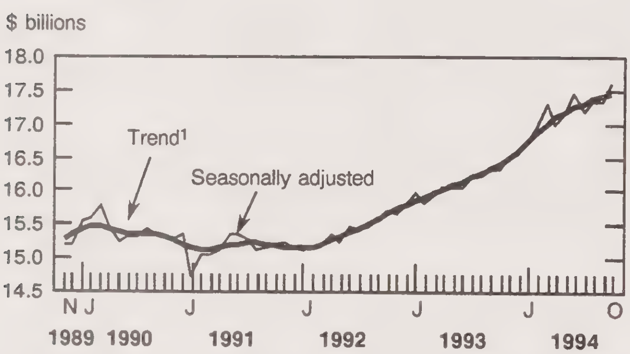
Retail trade

October 1994 (preliminary)

Consumers loosened their purse strings in October after pausing in September. This continues the upward trend observed since the spring of 1992.

Retail sales rose sharply in October (+1.6% to $17.6 billion, seasonally adjusted) after a 0.1% dip in September. Since October 1993 overall growth has been 8.0% even though monthly movements have been relatively volatile, particularly in the latest few months.

Retail sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

The improvement in retail sales was felt in six of seven sectors, accounting for 94% of total sales. The largest increases in dollars terms were in food, general merchandise and automotive.

Most sectors report buoyant sales

In the automotive sector (accounts for over one-third of total retail trade) movements were varied. Motor and recreational vehicle dealers and sellers of automotive parts, accessories and services reported increases of 1.3% and 1.6% respectively. Gasoline service stations posted a 1.1% decline.

Spending in the food sector (accounts for 25% of total retail trade) increased 1.9% in October, partly offsetting the 2.2% drop in September. This gain was the third increase in four months.

The general merchandise sector (accounts for 10% of total retail trade and includes stores selling a wide range of commodities such as furniture, appliances, clothing, hardware and cosmetics) advanced 3.4% in October after a 4.0% decline in September. Sales by general merchandise stores have slowed in recent months after steady growth since mid-1993.

Sales climb in most provinces

British Columbia was the only province to report lower sales in October (-0.7%). However, this was only the second decline this year. Sales by retailers in B.C. were 12.0% higher than in the same period last year. Increases in the other provinces and territories ranged from 0.7% in the Yukon Territory to 6.0% in New Brunswick.

Early indications of November sales are positive

Early indications of November retail sales figures are positive. Department store sales were 5.6% higher (unadjusted) than in November 1993. According to the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, the number of new motor vehicles sold increased 2.4% from the previous year. Employment in trade (seasonally adjusted) increased 0.8% from October 1994.

Retail sales in the United States, which are usually similar to Canadian retail sales, rose 1.3% in October; advance estimates for November are up 1.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The October 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	October 1993	July 1994r	August 1994r	September 1994r	October 1994p	September 1994r to October 1994p	October 1993 to October 1994p
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,279	4,487	4,506	4,406	4,491	1.9	5.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,002	4,170	4,173	4,083	4,153	1.7	3.8
All other food stores	277	317	333	324	338	4.5	22.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,001	1,009	1,012	1,014	1,009	-0.5	0.8
Clothing	964	1,016	1,053	1,012	1,029	1.7	6.8
Shoe stores	139	148	161	141	149	6.3	7.6
Men's clothing stores	151	153	155	151	155	2.5	3.0
Women's clothing stores	315	332	337	331	340	2.7	7.9
Other clothing stores	359	383	399	389	385	-1.2	7.1
Furniture	891	915	920	919	949	3.2	6.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	703	721	724	725	754	4.1	7.3
Household furnishings stores	187	195	196	194	194	0.0	3.9
Automotive	5,637	5,949	5,990	6,216	6,271	0.9	11.2
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,532	3,735	3,778	4,025	4,078	1.3	15.4
Gasoline service stations	1,185	1,217	1,217	1,219	1,206	-1.1	1.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	920	997	995	972	988	1.6	7.3
General merchandise stores	1,712	1,781	1,825	1,751	1,810	3.4	5.7
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c)	1,802	1,986	2,007	1,978	2,021	2.2	12.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	555	599	610	605	616	1.7	11.0
Other durable goods stores	430	474	478	459	468	1.9	8.7
All other retail stores n.e.c.	817	914	919	914	937	2.6	14.7
Total, retail sales	**16,285**	**17,145**	**17,312**	**17,297**	**17,580**	**1.6**	**8.0**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,753	13,410	13,533	13,272	13,502	1.7	5.9
Department store type merchandise	5,552	5,795	5,896	5,761	5,881	2.1	5.9
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	281	287	286	289	294	1.5	4.5
Prince Edward Island	72	71	71	72	76	5.3	5.8
Nova Scotia	539	543	536	539	552	2.3	2.4
New Brunswick	421	412	409	391	414	6.0	-1.7
Quebec	3,958	4,157	4,212	4,149	4,217	1.6	6.5
Ontario	5,983	6,259	6,367	6,413	6,497	1.3	8.6
Manitoba	568	574	582	566	590	4.2	3.9
Saskatchewan	486	526	523	530	548	3.3	12.6
Alberta	1,702	1,839	1,845	1,784	1,847	3.5	8.5
British Columbia	2,223	2,421	2,426	2,508	2,490	-0.7	12.0
Yukon	17	16	16	16	16	0.7	-5.2
Northwest Territories	36	39	39	39	40	3.1	12.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Retail sales

Trade group	October 1993	September 1994r	October 1994p	October 1993 to October 1994p
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,378	4,499	4,392	0.3
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,101	4,172	4,064	-0.9
All other food stores	277	328	327	18.0
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,016	1,005	1,007	-0.9
Clothing	1,033	1,097	1,072	3.7
Shoe stores	156	160	162	3.9
Men's clothing stores	156	142	159	1.9
Women's clothing stores	331	360	349	5.6
Other clothing stores	390	435	401	2.9
Furniture	916	969	975	6.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	722	766	775	7.3
Household furnishings stores	193	203	200	3.7
Automotive	5,542	6,195	6,168	11.3
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,373	3,983	3,929	16.5
Gasoline service stations	1,232	1,256	1,248	1.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	936	956	992	5.9
General merchandise stores	1,807	1,705	1,879	4.0
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,734	1,990	1,902	9.7
Other semi-durable goods stores	530	601	588	11.0
Other durable goods stores	391	456	416	6.4
All other retail stores n.e.c.	813	933	898	10.5
Total, retail sales	**16,425**	**17,462**	**17,395**	**5.9**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,052	13,478	13,466	3.2
Department store type merchandise	5,692	5,834	5,937	4.3
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	282	292	287	1.8
Prince Edward Island	70	74	72	2.7
Nova Scotia	538	547	541	0.7
New Brunswick	427	400	409	-4.3
Quebec	4,033	4,202	4,124	2.3
Ontario	6,019	6,480	6,475	7.6
Manitoba	577	570	586	1.6
Saskatchewan	490	520	550	12.2
Alberta	1,711	1,800	1,825	6.7
British Columbia	2,226	2,520	2,469	10.9
Yukon	17	16	16	-4.7
Northwest Territories	36	39	41	13.4

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

October 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

New indexes on a customs basis and listed for the five commodity sections and the 62/61 major commodity groups are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The October 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available the last week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Federal government finance: assets and liabilities

March 31, 1994

The federal government's net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached $503.8 billion at March 31, 1994, a $42.1 billion increase (+9.1%) over March 31, 1993. The financial assets stood at $54.9 billion, while total liabilities reached $558.7 billion.

The net debt represented 70.8% of gross domestic product. On a per capita basis it rose $1,226 over the previous year to reach $17,332.

These figures are presented on a financial management system (FMS) basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3199 and 3200.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Susan Stobert (613-951-1781).

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division. ■

Civil aviation statistics

October 1994

Spurred by increasing demand for air services, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL)—the major Canadian air carriers—have reported uninterrupted gains in passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled routes from early 1994 to October 1994. On a year-over-year basis, in the international market they reported average growth of 10% for the months of February through October (+13% in October). In the domestic market, for the months of March through October, they averaged 4% growth per month (+9% in October).

In both markets taken together, for the period January to October 1994 they flew 37.4 billion passenger-kilometres, the second highest level ever; in the last three years, for the comparable period, they flew an average of 34.8 billion. Operations peaked in 1990, the year after CAIL's parent (PWA Corporation) purchased Wardair. At the time this greatly increased the total capacity of the combined fleets of Air Canada and CAIL.

Preliminary civil aviation data for September 1994 will be published in the January 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Rigid insulating board
November 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3,016 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November, a 5.1% increase from 2,869 thousand square metres in November 1993.

For January to November 1994, shipments totalled 34,893 thousand square metres, a 10.7% increase from 31,519 thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $12/$48; United States: US$15/US$58; other countries: US$17/US$68).

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, 1993 part II.
Catalogue number 32-230
(Canada: $30; United States: US$26; other countries: US$42).

The Labour Force, November 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

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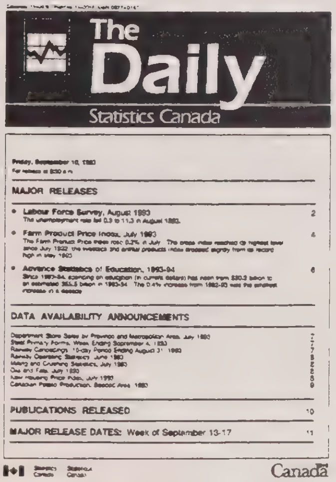
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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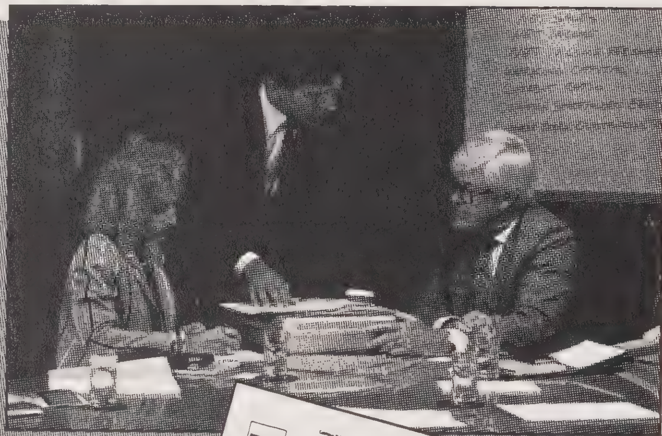

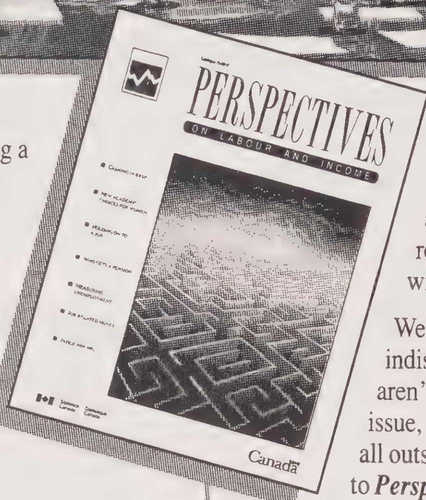

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 21, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Education in Canada
1992-93

Need more data on education in Canada? Want to research issues and trends in more depth? Consult *Education in Canada*, an annual review of statistics on Canadian education. *Education in Canada* summarizes data on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers and finance for all levels of education. Its 64 tables, covering 250 pages, present a comprehensive overview of the key variables in Canadian education.

Ten-year time series are shown for most variables at the Canada level and five-year time series at the provincial level. The publication also provides demographic data from the Census of Canada, and educational attainment, labour force participation rates and unemployment rates of the adult population from the labour force survey.

Education in Canada: a statistical review for 1992-93 (81-229, $49) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040, internet education@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

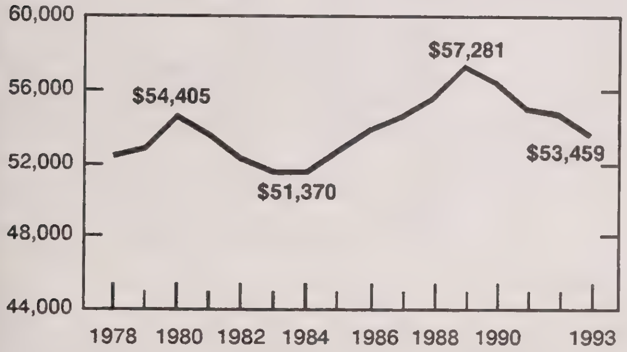
Income distributions by size in Canada

1993

Family income continued its decline for the fourth straight year in 1993. Consequently, the proportion of persons with incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs recorded the fourth consecutive increase.

Average family income

in 1993 constant dollars



Average family income in 1993 was an estimated $53,459, a 2.2% decline from 1992, after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the consumer price index. This brought the total decline since the 1989 peak in family income to an average of $3,822 or 6.7%, the longest and deepest decline in the last four decades. Average family income in 1993 was in fact slightly below the level recorded in 1980, after adjustment for inflation.

Weak labour market in 1993 contributes to income decline

These income declines can be attributed in large measure to continued weakness in the labour market. Although employment grew by 143,000 in 1993, all of this increase was seen in the lower wage service-producing industries. Employment in higher wage goods-producing industries declined. In addition, employment growth occurred mostly in part-time work, while full-time employment increased only slightly. Meanwhile, the proportion of families where at least one member experienced unemployment was 30.1% in 1993, up slightly from 29.5% in 1992. In 1989, the peak income year, the proportion was 26.0%.

Another factor contributing to reduced 1993 incomes was lower interest rates, combined with a decline in the number of families with investment income. The proportion of family income received from investments dropped to 3.8% in 1993 from 4.4% in 1992 and 5.6% in 1989. For elderly families, whose investments traditionally have been an important source of income, the proportion dropped to 13.4% in 1993 from 15.6% in 1992 and 20.2% in 1989.

Since January 1994, labour market conditions have improved. Employment has grown throughout the year and most of the growth has been in full-time jobs. As well, employment in the goods-producing industries has shown a turnaround, and steady increases in this sector have been seen throughout 1994. These developments would suggest an improvement in incomes from employment for 1994.

Note to users

Estimates of the number of families with low income are derived using Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs, a series of measures designed to help assess the situation of families and individuals whose incomes are relatively low. These cut-offs were selected on the basis that families or individuals with incomes below these limits spend more than 55% of their income on food, shelter and clothing, and therefore may be considered to live in straitened circumstances. Although the cut-offs are often referred to as "poverty lines", Statistics Canada does not recommend their use for this purpose.

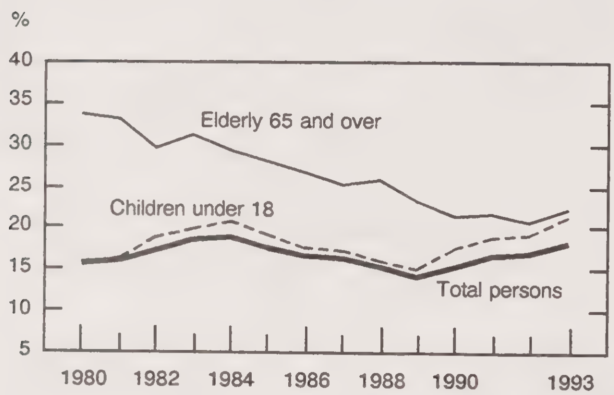
"Income" refers to money receipts of families and individuals. Cash benefits from government programs are included in the income reported, but not income tax payments to the government. The after-tax situation of families and individuals will appear in the upcoming report, Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada, *1993 (13-210, $30).*

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the survey of consumer finances, an annual supplement to the April labour force survey. The sample of approximately 38,000 households excludes households in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and on Indian reserves.

Low income rates increase

With incomes declining, low income rates increased in 1993. The proportion of persons with incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs was estimated at 17.9%, compared with 16.8% in 1992. This marks the fourth year that the rate has increased since the low of 14.0% in 1989. Prior to 1989, the rate had trended down from the 18.7% peak recorded in 1984.

Low income rates for persons



The number of persons with incomes below the low income cut-offs was an estimated 4,894,000 in 1993. Since 1989, the number of persons with low incomes has risen 35.8%, or 1,291,000 more persons with low incomes.

Low income rate for children reaches new high

The low income rate for children less than 18 years of age was 21.3% in 1993, compared with 18.9% in 1992 and 14.8% in 1989. The 1993 rate surpassed the previous high of 20.6% seen in 1984.

An estimated 1,447,000 children under the age of 18 lived in low income families in 1993, an increase of 182,000 from 1992. The total increase in the number of low income children since 1989 was almost half a million (+491,000) or 51.4%.

Elderly low income rates increase after persistent decline

The low income rate for persons 65 years of age and over was 22.3% in 1993, up from 20.6% in 1992. This reverses a persistent downtrend since the early 1980s in the overall percentage of elderly persons with low incomes. The reversal occurred among both elderly persons living in families and those living alone, but it is the latter who still had one of the highest low income rates of any group, at 51.1%. By contrast, the rate among elderly persons in families in 1993 was only 8.2%. Reduced investment income, primarily the result of lower interest yields, was a contributing factor in the increase of the low income rates for this group.

Persons with low income

	Estimated numbers				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	'000				
Total persons	**3,603**	**3,967**	**4,360**	**4,508**	**4,894**
Children	956	1,135	1,244	1,265	1,447
Elderly	649	607	641	625	690
All others	1,999	2,226	2,476	2,619	2,758
	Rate				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% with low income				
Total persons	**14.0**	**15.2**	**16.5**	**16.8**	**17.9**
Children	14.8	17.4	18.8	18.9	21.3
Elderly	23.2	21.1	21.7	20.6	22.3
All others	12.1	13.3	14.6	15.3	15.8

Over half of female lone parents have low income

Among family types, female lone-parent families still had one of the highest rates of low income, at 59.6%. This proportion has changed little throughout the past decade. For two-parent families with children, the 1993 rate was 12.5%, substantially higher than the 8.7% recorded in 1989.

Income distributions by size in Canada, 1993 (13-207, $44) is now available. See "How to order publications".

Microdata tapes containing data on the 1993 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later.

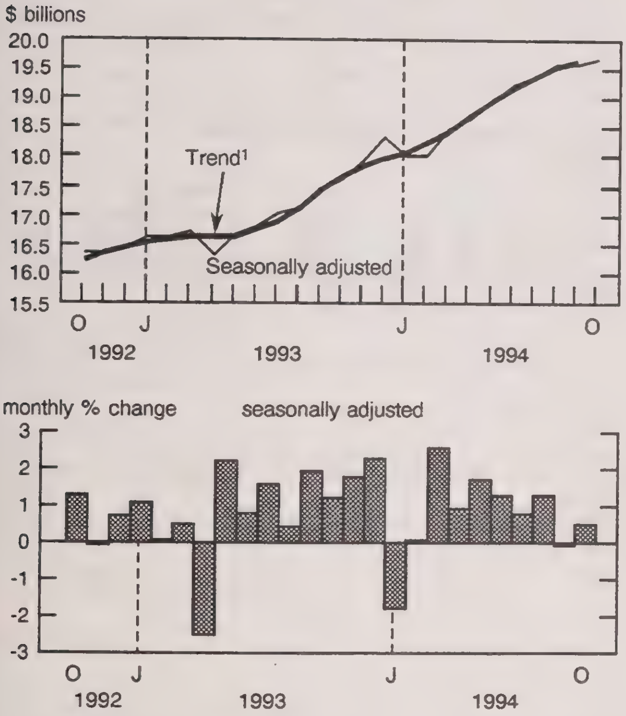
For further information about the data or the availability of custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633), Michel Dumoulin (613-951-4635) or Mauri Meere (613-951-4637), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. ■

Wholesale trade

October 1994 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' sales increased marginally in October, up 0.5% to $19.7 billion. After growing significantly since the spring of 1994, the rate of growth has eased considerably over the latest two months.

Wholesale merchants' sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Sales made to retailers showed some improvement

Following some large declines in September, sales made mostly to retailers recovered in October. While this may reflect possible future retail activity, the inventories-to-sales ratio (or turnaround) provides an indication of when this is likely to occur. When the inventories-to-sales ratio is below a value of one, inventories on hand will translate into sales within the next month. For example, food distributors have a turnover of 0.8 (3,729 / 4,630). On the other hand, a value closer to two implies that inventories will take two months before becoming sales, as in the case of household goods where the ratio is 2.2 (1,369 / 629).

An increase in sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+ 1.4%) accounted for the largest gain in October. Suppliers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+ 0.3%) only partly recovered from their two previous monthly declines. Even though merchants of household furnishings and apparel reported better sales performance in October, these sales did not compensate entirely for previously reported decreases. Combined, these four groupings accounted for about 40% of the total value of sales in October.

Elsewhere declines limited overall rise

Contributing to the dampening of the overall rise in October were lower sales from suppliers of metal, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (-0.6%), their first decline since the beginning of the year. A strong decrease in sales of farm machinery, down 4.6%, and a weaker demand for sales of other products (such as agricultural and industrial chemicals, newsprint) also limited the overall growth.

Inventory continued to climb

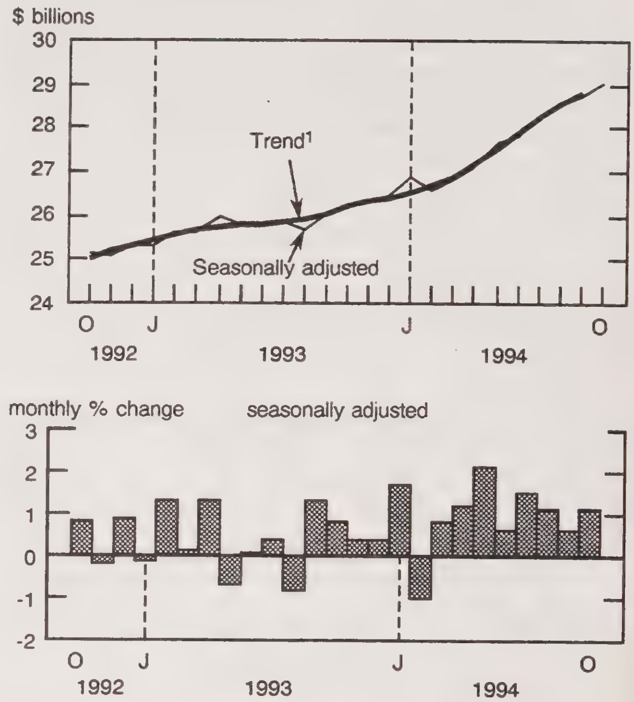
Inventory levels totalled $29.0 billion in October, up 1.1% from September revised figures. Seven of the nine major groups posted increases. The largest (in dollar terms) were in the motor vehicle, parts and supplies (+2.4%) and other products (+1.8%) groups. The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of October increased to 1.48:1, from 1.47:1 at the end of September.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The October 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	October 1993	July 1994r	August 1994r	September 1994r	October 1994p	September 1994r to October 1994p	October 1993 to October 1994p
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,533	4,695	4,685	4,616	4,630	0.3	2.1
Apparel and dry goods	469	479	466	460	461	0.3	-1.6
Household goods	596	608	645	609	629	3.3	5.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,924	2,179	2,256	2,255	2,286	1.4	18.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,240	1,503	1,556	1,559	1,549	-0.6	24.9
Lumber and building materials	1,638	1,749	1,787	1,753	1,757	0.2	7.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	412	452	459	471	449	-4.6	8.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,992	4,538	4,550	4,608	4,659	1.1	16.7
Other products	2,804	3,156	3,199	3,253	3,270	0.5	16.6
Total, all trades	**17,609**	**19,358**	**19,603**	**19,584**	**19,690**	**0.5**	**11.8**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	179	191	179	175	178	1.4	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	35	48	47	47	46	-2.1	34.4
Nova Scotia	372	410	415	408	417	2.4	12.3
New Brunswick	231	264	265	267	262	-2.0	13.3
Quebec	4,178	4,378	4,359	4,310	4,338	0.6	3.8
Ontario	7,300	8,155	8,351	8,385	8,498	1.4	16.4
Manitoba	573	629	651	664	665	0.2	16.1
Saskatchewan	543	576	597	603	593	-1.7	9.3
Alberta	1,668	1,860	1,888	1,925	1,946	1.1	16.7
British Columbia	2,508	2,822	2,830	2,779	2,726	-1.9	8.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	25	22	20	20	0.3	-12.1
Inventories							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,290	3,588	3,649	3,718	3,729	0.3	13.3
Apparel and dry goods	1,038	1,086	1,128	1,101	1,096	-0.4	5.6
Household goods	1,299	1,286	1,291	1,313	1,369	4.2	5.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,568	3,706	3,682	3,704	3,793	2.4	6.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,297	2,536	2,537	2,539	2,489	-1.9	8.4
Lumber and building materials	2,790	2,895	2,897	2,886	2,924	1.3	4.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,238	1,522	1,567	1,621	1,669	3.0	34.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,094	7,818	7,985	8,021	8,078	0.7	13.9
Other products	3,578	3,813	3,829	3,830	3,901	1.8	9.0
Total, all trades	**26,192**	**28,249**	**28,566**	**28,733**	**29,049**	**1.1**	**10.9**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	October 1993	September 1994r	October 1994p	October 1993 to October 1994p
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Sales				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,642	4,780	4,684	0.9
Apparel and dry goods	500	572	497	-0.6
Household goods	723	737	783	8.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,069	2,408	2,457	18.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,302	1,691	1,632	25.4
Lumber and building materials	1,758	2,012	1,882	7.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	446	486	491	10.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,892	4,834	4,517	16.1
Other products	2,921	3,314	3,420	17.1
Total, all trades	**18,249**	**20,833**	**20,363**	**11.6**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	197	196	195	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	35	48	45	26.6
Nova Scotia	373	435	413	10.8
New Brunswick	246	294	273	11.0
Quebec	4,478	4,779	4,623	3.2
Ontario	7,493	8,842	8,793	17.4
Manitoba	582	698	680	16.9
Saskatchewan	568	658	616	8.6
Alberta	1,686	1,976	1,959	16.2
British Columbia	2,569	2,883	2,746	6.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	24	23	21	-11.7
Inventories				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,351	3,795	3,821	14.0
Apparel and dry goods	955	1,101	1,015	6.2
Household goods	1,356	1,353	1,440	6.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,424	3,647	3,660	6.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,258	2,556	2,425	7.4
Lumber and building materials	2,609	2,764	2,744	5.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,165	1,568	1,601	37.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,042	7,946	8,055	14.4
Other products	3,562	3,764	3,947	10.8
Total, all trades	**25,722**	**28,495**	**28,707**	**11.6**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Tobacco products

November 1994

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5.32 billion cigarettes in November 1994, a 20.0% increase from the 4.44 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1993. Production from January to November 1994 totalled 51.11 billion cigarettes, up 18.4% from 43.18 billion cigarettes in the corresponding period of 1993.

Domestic sales in November 1994 totalled 3.77 billion cigarettes, an increase of 60.6% over the 2.35 billion cigarettes sold in November 1993. Year-to-date domestic sales for 1994 totalled 41.06 billion cigarettes, up 49.6% from the 1993 cumulative amount of 27.44 billion cigarettes.

Domestic sales data are the aggregate of the shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers. They are not sales at the retail level or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly survey on smoking in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The November 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (Cat. 32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-9513511), Industry Division. ■

Urban/rural criminal victimization in Canada

1993

According to the 1993 general social survey, 27% of urban residents and 17% of rural residents aged 15 years and older were victims of a crime during the 12 months preceding the survey. The rate of personal victimization was 44% higher among urban than rural residents and the rate of household incidents was 67% higher.

Survey results show that urban residents are more fearful than their rural counterparts in situations such as being at home alone in the evening (26% versus 20%) or walking alone in their areas after dark (15% versus 7%). Urban residents are also more likely to take measures to protect themselves and their homes. Furthermore, the survey shows that women in both urban and rural areas are more fearful than their male counterparts and are more likely to take measures to protect themselves. These fears are not unfounded. According to the survey, women in both areas experience higher rates of personal victimization than their male counterparts.

Note: Data from the 1993 general social survey were released in June 1994.

Volume 14, number 17 issue of the *Juristat service bulletin: urban/rural criminal victimization in Canada* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. Based on data from the 1993 general social survey, this Juristat service bulletin offers an analysis of the victimization of urban and rural residents in Canada. It provides rates of personal and household victimization and examines aspects of crime such as: socio-demographic characteristics of victims; victim-offender relationships; the locations of violent incidents; reporting to police; and seeking help from others. Finally, this report analyzes fear among urban and rural residents and their perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

November 1994

Manufacturers shipped 3 186 901 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November 1994, down 10.7% from the 3 566 959 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 4.2% from the 3 057 755 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1994 totalled 30 535 640 square metres, an increase of 5.0% for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The November 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

October 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 4.9% to 2 420 439 cubic metres in October 1994, from 2 308 053 cubic metres in October 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1994 totalled 2 876 259 cubic metres, up 6.9% from 2 689 604 cubic metres in October 1993.

At the end of October 1994, year-to-date production totalled 23 311 785 cubic metres, up 8.7% from 21 453 111 cubic metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The October 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951- 3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

October 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 692 990 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October 1994, a decrease of 5.6% from the 2 853 450 cubic metres produced in September 1993.

January to October 1994 production was 28 509 232 cubic metres, an increase of 0.03% from the 25 500 837 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction type plywood

September 1994

Canadian firms produced 154 879 cubic metres of construction type plywood during September 1994, a decrease of 6.2% from the 165 129 cubic metres produced during September 1993.

January to September 1994 production totalled 1 383 912 cubic metres, an increase of 0.6% from the 1 375 013 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Quarterly demographic statistics

July to September 1994

Preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories as of October 1, 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6471 and 6516.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, $8/$32), available in a few weeks.

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division. For further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Health Statistics Division. For further information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income distributions by size in Canada, 1993.
Catalogue number 13-207
(Canada: $44; United States: US$53; other countries: US$62).

Employment, earnings and hours, September 1994.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $29/$285; United States: US$35/US$342; other countries: US$40/US$399).

Education in Canada: a statistical review for 1992-93.
Catalogue number 81-229
(Canada: $49; United States: US$59; other countries: US$69).

Juristat service bulletin: urban/rural criminal victimization in Canada, Vol. 14, No. 17.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 22, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Dimensions of job-family tension

Dimensions of job-family tension is the first national study to document characteristics of persons who are heavily involved in family care that goes beyond care of their own children. Canada's rapidly ageing population means a growing number of workers will have to provide more care to parents, spouses or other close relatives.

The study was written by Dr. Leroy Stone with support from authorities on the problems of balancing job and family obligations. Included are chapters by two authorities in the field: Dr. Alfred Khan and Dr. Sheila Kamerman. Dr. Donna Lero, a leading Canadian authority on child care, co-wrote one chapter. The writers drew upon several of Statistics Canada's national surveys and its new total work accounts system.

Dimensions of job-family tension (89-540E, $24.95) is available today. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dr. Leroy Stone (613-951-9752), Family and Community Support Systems Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

1995 RELEASE DATES

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

1995 Release dates

Selected economic indicators

Today the *1995 Release dates for selected economic indicators* is appended to *The Daily*. This year the schedule provides fixed release dates by indicator and by month for 28 series of economic indicators.

MAJOR RELEASES

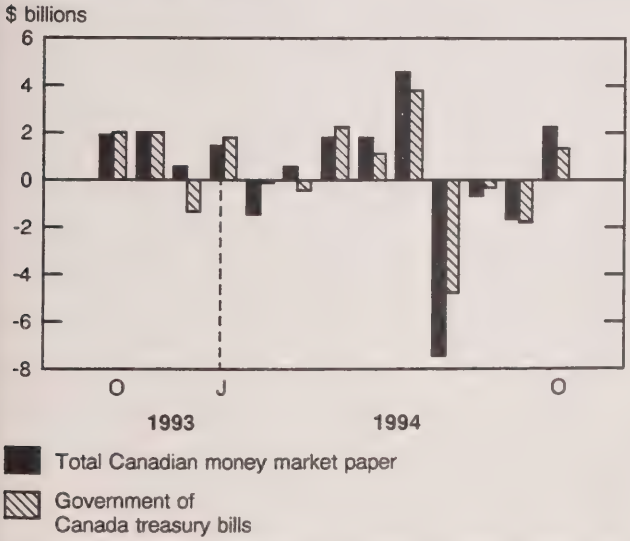
Canada's international transactions in securities
October 1994

Non-residents purchased $1.2 billion more Canadian securities than they sold in October. This resumed the pattern of net investments that has prevailed in the Canadian market. In October foreigners directed their investment to Canadian money market paper and equities, while continuing to sell Canadian bonds.

Foreign investors return to Canadian short-term paper

Foreign investors bought $2.2 billion net of Canadian money market paper in October, a shift from the three previous months, when they sold off $10 billion. The investment went mostly to government paper. U.S. and Asian investors led the buying, whereas European Union residents continued to reduce holdings. Gross trading activity (total sales and purchases) was again very active, matching the record $66 billion set in September.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper



Related market information

Interest rates

During October the short-term differential favouring investment in Canada remained at historically low levels (below 50 basis points). Canadian long-term rates rose slightly but were matched by similar increases in U.S. rates.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, slipped in October and closed 1.4% below September's close. U.S. stock prices, however, fared better and closed 2.0% higher in October (as measured by the Standard and Poor's 500 index).

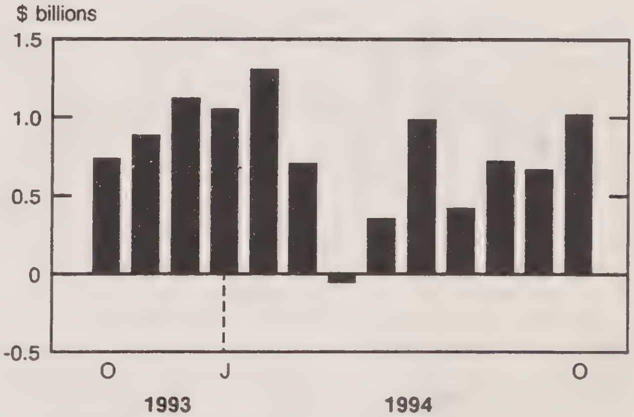
Canadian dollar

The dollar ended October lower against the U.S. dollar at US73.89 cents, down from US74.43 cents at the end of September. After strengthening in September the dollar stabilized against the U.S. dollar in October, averaging US74.07 cents.

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks—strongest in eight months

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks in October was the strongest in eight months. Purchases exceeded sales by $1.0 billion. October's strong foreign investment, roughly split between existing and

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks



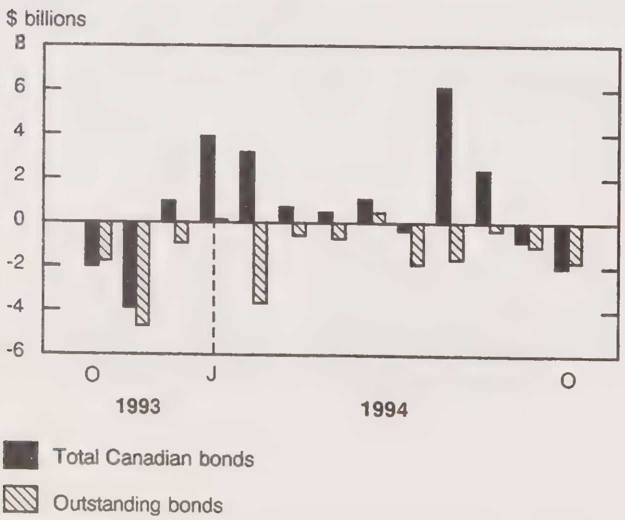
new issues, brought to $7.1 billion the foreign net buying in 1994 (to October). New shares sold abroad in October were heavily influenced by a share exchange when the Bank of Montreal acquired a U.S. financial institution.

The net buying of Canadian equities came entirely from the United States for a fourth consecutive month. This differed from the first six months of 1994, when as much as one-third of the foreign investment came from overseas investors. The strong foreign investment in October came despite a declining Canadian stock market. Gross trading (sales and purchases) with non-residents, however, declined 8% to $7.8 billion in October after climbing 25% in September.

Foreigners continue to sell outstanding bonds

Foreigners sold $2.0 billion more Canadian bonds than they bought in October after a net disinvestment of $0.9 billion in September. The disinvestment in October was largely in outstanding bonds, in line with the trend of selloffs that has prevailed since April 1993. The foreign disinvestment in October came entirely from the United States. Gross trading with all non-residents (sales plus purchases) declined a further 14% in October to $56 billion, the lowest trading level since June 1993.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



New issues of Canadian bonds sold to non-residents amounted to $2.0 billion and were more than offset by retirements of $2.3 billion. October was a second consecutive month of flat net new issues (new issues less retirements). It contrasted with Canadian's heavy net borrowing from abroad that prevailed earlier this year in that market.

Canadian investors continue to sell foreign bonds and to buy foreign stocks

Canadian investors sold a further net $0.6 billion of foreign securities: they sold $0.9 billion of foreign bonds, mainly U.S. government bonds, and bought a net $0.3 billion of foreign stocks. Canadian investors, led by mutual funds and pension funds, have been steadily investing in foreign stock markets since early 1990. In October about 80% of the Canadian investment was directed to overseas stocks. The remainder went to U.S. stocks.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The October 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	January to October 1994	January to October 1993
			$ millions			
Foreign investment in Canadian securities						
Total	**-898**	**2,383**	**-1,923**	**1,228**	**22,540**	**47,062**
Bonds (net)	**6,081**	**2,306**	**-871**	**-2,005**	**14,341**	**30,447**
Outstanding	-1,660	-329	-1,059	-1,707	-10,974	5,125
New issues	8,751	4,752	2,344	2,039	44,846	46,516
Retirements	-1,010	-2,117	-2,156	-2,337	-19,531	-21,194
Money market paper (net)	**-7,389**	**-638**	**-1,721**	**2,221**	**1,058**	**6,706**
Government of Canada	-4,748	-344	-1,794	1,347	2,637	10,260
Other paper	-2,641	-294	73	875	-1,580	-3,555
Stocks (net)	**410**	**715**	**669**	**1,012**	**7,143**	**9,909**
Outstanding (net)	305	685	616	581	5,613	8,716
New issues (net)	105	30	53	431	1,528	1,193
Canadian investment in foreign securities						
Total	**-247**	**-1,092**	**225**	**558**	**-7,844**	**-6,849**
Bonds (net)	-233	-565	876	871	51	-1,841
Stocks (net)	-14	-527	-651	-321	-7,895	-5,008

Note: *net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.* ■

Unemployment insurance

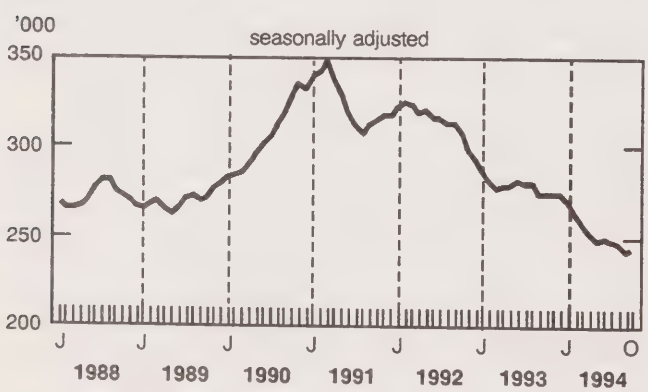
October 1994 (preliminary)

In October the number receiving regular benefits and the amount of regular benefits paid continued to decline. The 244,000 claims (applications) received in October for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits increased slightly (+1.5%) from September. Two other minor increases occurred in 1994, but generally the trend has been downward. Since the start of 1994, 2.3 million claims have been submitted, a 9.7% drop from the same period last year.

A claim for regular UI benefits is often the first step between employment and unemployment. Persons seeking UI benefits have to file a claim, but to qualify they must meet certain conditions.

During the 1981-82 recession, the number of claims received increased steeply in 1981 and reached a peak of 351,000 in June 1982. Applications for UI benefits then dropped sharply until March 1983. After this, the downward trend slowed and fluctuated around 276,000. In the fourth quarter of 1989 the number of claims received began to increase again, cresting at 364,000 in February 1991. Since then the trend has been downward.

Claims received are on a downward trend



There are a number of reasons for the continuing downward trend. Changes to UI legislation tightened eligibility requirements. Since April 1993 those who quit their job without just cause or who lost their job because of misconduct have not been eligible for benefits. Since July 1994, claimants for UI have been required to have 12 weeks of insured employment (compared with 10 weeks previously). In addition, over the past two years and particularly in 1994, there have been substantial gains in the number of jobs created. Hence, there were fewer layoffs.

Between September and October the slight increase (+1.5%) in claimants was due to increases in eight provinces. The largest increases occurred in Prince Edward Island (+5.7%) and Manitoba (+2.5%). These were largely offset by decreases in the other provinces. The largest percentage changes occurred in the Northwest Territories (-7.0%) and Nova Scotia (-4.6%).

Compared to October 1993 the number of claims decreased in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island. The largest declines were in Saskatchewan (-16.9%), Manitoba (-12.7%) and Ontario (-12.7%).

Note to users

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (the year-to-date average in 1994 was 81%). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of claims received

	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**244,055**	**-9.8**
Newfoundland	7,890	-11.8
Prince Edward Island	2,436	12.3
Nova Scotia	10,290	-9.8
New Brunswick	10,045	-8.3
Quebec	74,020	-9.1
Ontario	72,533	-12.7
Manitoba	7,991	-12.7
Saskatchewan	5,630	-16.9
Alberta	17,797	-10.8
British Columbia	32,580	-2.7
Yukon	453	-10.1
Northwest Territories	529	-0.4

Beneficiaries declined in most provinces and territories

In October 870,000 received regular UI benefits, down slightly (-1.5%) from the previous month and the lowest level since July 1989. Except for slight increases in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, decreases occurred in every other jurisdiction. Year-over-year decreases were observed in all provinces and territories.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	October 1994	September 1994 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**869,600**	**-1.5**
Newfoundland	47,970	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	10,910	-6.2
Nova Scotia	47,500	-0.6
New Brunswick	50,060	-1.5
Quebec	294,240	-1.9
Ontario	216,160	-1.3
Manitoba	22,920	0.7
Saskatchewan	18,270	-0.8
Alberta	61,270	-2.3
British Columbia	94,430	0.0
Yukon	1,580	-1.7
Northwest Territories	1,460	2.0

Year-to-date benefits are $2 billion lower (unadjusted)

In October UI claimants received $1.0 billion in benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 10.1% from October 1993. For the first 10 months of 1994 individuals were paid $13.5 billion in benefits or $2 billion less than was paid during the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The October 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for August, September and October. It will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Number of beneficiaries*

	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	8,900	-22.9
Halifax	10,800	-11.8
Saint John	4,620	1.5
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	8,360	-14.2
Québec	27,250	-6.6
Sherbrooke	5,220	-12.6
Trois-Rivières	6,240	-20.1
Montréal	117,800	-13.7
Hull	8,180	-13.6
Ottawa	13,700	-9.6
Oshawa	5,570	-19.3
Toronto	95,060	-22.0
Hamilton	12,840	-23.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	8,840	-26.5
Kitchener	6,410	-37.4
London	7,420	-19.3
Windsor	4,870	-37.1
Sudbury	4,350	-27.6
Thunder Bay	3,370	-27.7
Winnipeg	15,890	-20.2
Regina	3,080	-29.0
Saskatoon	4,470	-23.6
Calgary	19,590	-15.2
Edmonton	23,590	-10.1
Vancouver	42,880	-17.9
Victoria	6,280	-15.4

* *Includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness)* □

Unemployment insurance statistics

		October 1993	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	September 1994 to October 1994
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,036	884r	882p	870p	-1.5
Amount paid	$'000	1,142,206	981,620	947,132	944,809	-0.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,415	3,876	3,761	3,748	-0.3
Total claims received	'000	271	241	240	244	1.5

		October 1993	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,062	1,007r	860p	886p	-16.6
Regular beneficiaries	'000	853	821r	666p	683p	-19.9
Male	'000	473	400r	350p	364p	-22.9
Female	'000	380	421r	316p	319p	-16.2
Claims received	'000	288	196	228	264	-8.1
Amount paid	$'000	1,146,671	1,270,626	1,010,529	1,030,762	-10.1
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,315	4,933	3,931	3,868	-10.4
Average weekly benefit	$	255.38	253.11	251.63	252.51	-1.1

		Year-to-date (January to October)		
		1993	1994	1993 to 1994
				% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,309	1,131p	-13.4
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,092	917p	-16.0
Claims received	'000	2,586	2,336	-9.7
Amount paid	$'000	15,471,090	13,523,100	-12.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	57,945	50,561	-12.7
Average weekly benefit	$	260.25	258.34	-0.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *"all beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 17, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 17, 1994 totalled 251 217 tonnes, down 4.3% from the week-earlier 262 549 tonnes and down 5.6% from the year-earlier 266 055 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 262 235 tonnes, a 3.7% decrease from 13 764 886 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

October 1994 (correction)

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 692 990 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October, a 5.6% decrease from 2 853 450 cubic metres in October 1993.

For January to October 1994, production totalled 28 509 232 cubic metres, a 0.03% increase from 28 500 837 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Construction type plywood

October 1994

In October, 142 149 cubic metres of construction type plywood were made, a 4.4% decrease from 148 455 cubic metres in October 1993.

For January to October 1994, production totalled 1 526 061 cubic metres, a 0.2% increase from 1 523 469 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1994 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Local government finance

1988 to 1991 (actual), 1992 (revised) and 1993

Local government revenues totalled an estimated $71.0 billion, while expenditures totalled $73.2 billion, resulting in a deficit of $2.2 billion. These data are presented on a financial management system (FMS) basis.

As of 1990, new funding measures stemming from British Columbia's Royal Commission on Education were implemented; these changed revenue classifications for British Columbia. Residential tax collections for elementary and secondary school boards, which were classified as municipal taxes for education purposes, are deemed to be provincial taxes as of April 1, 1990.

In 1990 the Nova Scotia government changed the fiscal year of municipalities and other local bodies (Bill 100). For bodies affected by the bill, their 1991 revenues and expenditures are based on a 15-month period (the 1991 fiscal year began January 1, 1991 and ended March 31, 1992); thereafter, the fiscal year was from April 1st to March 31st.

The financial management system (FMS) standardizes presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structures of governments differ. So the FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide comparable data. The FMS also provides national aggregates that are consistent over time. Thus, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Data on local government revenues and expenditures are prepared by Public Institutions Division from various sources. These include local government surveys, administrative documents of provincial and local governments, and information from provincial government ministries and other divisions in Statistics Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2794-2806.

For further information on this release, contact Iva Mohapel (613-951-2939) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom or special tabulation. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products and services, contact Susan Stobert, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-1781). ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

December 1, 1994

The amount of frozen meat in cold storage as of December 1, 1994 totalled 43.0 thousand tonnes. This compares with 40.7 thousand tonnes the month before and 34.8 thousand tonnes the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Clothing industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 34-252
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Road motor vehicles: registrations, 1993.
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; other countries: US$35).

Hospital annual statistics, 1991-92, parts 1-5.
Catalogue number 83-242
(Canada: $70; United States: US$84; other countries: US$98).

Dimensions of job-family tension.
Catalogue number 89-540E
(Canada: $24.95; United States: US$30; other countries: US$35).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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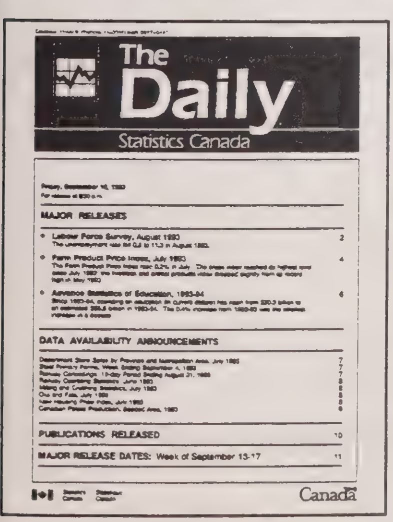

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

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Statistics Canada

1995 RELEASE DATES

Selected economic indicators

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Consumer price index (CPI)

M7440-7454

M2201-2230 (December 1993 data)

Data for:	Release date:
December 1994	January 20, 1995
January 1995	February 28, 1995
February 1995	March 24, 1995
March 1995	April 21, 1995
April 1995	May 24, 1995
May 1995	June 16, 1995
June 1995	July 19, 1995
July 1995	August 22, 1995
August 1995	September 15, 1995
September 1995	October 20, 1995
October 1995	November 22, 1995
November 1995	December 14, 1995
December 1995	January 23, 1996

Labour force survey (LFS)

M2074, 2075, 2078-2107

Data for:	Release date:
December 1994	January 6, 1995
January 1995	February 10, 1995
February 1995	March 10, 1995
March 1995	April 7, 1995
April 1995	May 5, 1995
May 1995	June 9, 1995
June 1995	July 7, 1995
July 1995	August 4, 1995
August 1995	September 8, 1995
September 1995	October 6, 1995
October 1995	November 3, 1995
November 1995	December 1, 1995
December 1995	January 5, 1996
January 1996	February 9, 1996

Canadian international trade

M3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3887-3913

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 19, 1995
December 1994	February 17, 1995
January 1995	March 22, 1995
February 1995	April 19, 1995
March 1995	May 18, 1995
April 1995	June 21, 1995
May 1995	July 18, 1995
June 1995	August 17, 1995
July 1995	September 20, 1995
August 1995	October 18, 1995
September 1995	November 21, 1995
October 1995	December 20, 1995
November 1995	January 19, 1996
December 1995	February 21, 1996

Field crop reporting series

Data for:	Release date:
December 31 grain stocks	February 2, 1995
March seeding intentions	April 28, 1995
March 31 grain stocks	May 12, 1995
Seeded area, principal field crops	June 30, 1995
July 31 crop production estimates	August 24, 1995
July 31 grain stocks	September 7, 1995
September crop production estimates	October 6, 1995
November crop production estimates	December 7, 1995

Income and expenditure accounts M6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408, 7420-7434

Data for:	Release date:
Oct.-Dec., 1994	March 1, 1995
Jan.-Mar., 1995	June 12, 1995
April-June, 1995	August 31, 1995
July-Sept., 1995	November 30, 1995
Oct.-Dec., 1995	February 29, 1996

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry M4671-4674

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 31, 1995
December 1994	March 1, 1995
January 1995	March 31, 1995
February 1995	April 28, 1995
March 1995	May 31, 1995
April 1995	June 30, 1995
May 1995	July 31, 1995
June 1995	August 31, 1995
July 1995	September 29, 1995
August 1995	October 31, 1995
September 1995	November 30, 1995
October 1995	December 22, 1995
November 1995	January 31, 1996
December 1995	February 29, 1996

Financial flow accounts M701-741, 743, 750

Data for:	Release date:
Oct.-Dec., 1994	March 1, 1995
Jan.-Mar., 1995	June 12, 1995
April-June, 1995	August 31, 1995
July-Sept., 1995	November 30, 1995
Oct.-Dec., 1995	February 29, 1996

Composite index M191

Data for:	Release date:
December 1994	January 17, 1995
January 1995	February 16, 1995
February 1995	March 16, 1995
March 1995	April 19, 1995
April 1995	May 16, 1995
May 1995	June 15, 1995
June 1995	July 17, 1995
July 1995	August 15, 1995
August 1995	September 14, 1995
September 1995	October 17, 1995
October 1995	November 15, 1995
November 1995	December 13, 1995

Balance of international payments M1364, 1370, 2323-232 2331-2339, 2343-234 2353-2355, 2357, 3623-362

Data for:	Release date:
Oct.-Dec., 1994	March 1, 1995
Jan.-Mar., 1995	June 12, 1995
April-June, 1995	August 31, 1995
July-Sept., 1995	November 30, 199
Oct.-Dec., 1995	February 29, 1996

Canada's international transactions in securities M233

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 25, 1995
December 1994	February 23, 1995
January 1995	March 23, 1995
February 1995	April 25, 1995
March 1995	May 25, 1995
April 1995	June 26, 1995
May 1995	July 25, 1995
June 1995	August 24, 1995
July 1995	September 25, 199
August 1995	October 25, 1995
September 1995	November 23, 199
October 1995	December 21, 199
November 1995	January 25, 1996
December 1995	February 22, 1996

Private and public investment in Canada M3101-313

Data for:	Release date:
1993 actual, 1994 preliminary actual and 1995 intentions	February 23, 1995
1995 revised intentions	July 26, 1995

Building permits M80, 129, 137, 443 989-992, 994, 995, 407

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 9, 1995
December 1994	February 3, 1995
January 1995	March 7, 1995
February 1995	April 3, 1995
March 1995	May 3, 1995
April 1995	June 6, 1995
May 1995	July 5, 1995
June 1995	August 3, 1995
July 1995	September 5, 1995
August 1995	October 4, 1995
September 1995	November 6, 1995
October 1995	December 4, 1995

Retail trade — M2299, 2398-2417, 2420

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 23, 1995
December 1994	February 21, 1995
January 1995	March 20, 1995
February 1995	April 24, 1995
March 1995	May 19, 1995
April 1995	June 20, 1995
May 1995	July 20, 1995
June 1995	August 22, 1995
July 1995	September 20, 1995
August 1995	October 20, 1995
September 1995	November 20, 1995
October 1995	December 20, 1995

Monthly survey of manufacturing — M9550-9580

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 18, 1995
December 1994	February 16, 1995
January 1995	March 16, 1995
February 1995	April 18, 1995
March 1995	May 17, 1995
April 1995	June 28, 1995
May 1995	July 17, 1995
June 1995	August 16, 1995
July 1995	September 18, 1995
August 1995	October 17, 1995
September 1995	November 17, 1995
October 1995	December 18, 1995

New motor vehicle sales — M64

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 10, 1995
December 1994	February 9, 1995
January 1995	March 9, 1995
February 1995	April 11, 1995
March 1995	May 12, 1995
April 1995	June 9, 1995
May 1995	July 11, 1995
June 1995	August 11, 1995
July 1995	September 12, 1995
August 1995	October 10, 1995
September 1995	November 10, 1995
October 1995	December 12, 1995

Employment, earnings, and hours — M4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664, 9899-9911

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 31, 1995
December 1994	February 28, 1995
January 1995	March 29, 1995
February 1995	April 27, 1995
March 1995	May 30, 1995
April 1995	June 29, 1995
May 1995	July 28, 1995
June 1995	August 30, 1995
July 1995	September 28, 1995
August 1995	October 30, 1995
September 1995	November 29, 1995
October 1995	December 22, 1995

Unemployment insurance — M26, 5700-5707, 5708-5717, 5735, 5736

Data for:	Release date:
November 1994	January 25, 1995
December 1994	February 28, 1995
January 1995	March 29, 1995
February 1995	April 25, 1995
March 1995	May 30, 1995
April 1995	June 28, 1995
May 1995	July 26, 1995
June 1995	August 30, 1995
July 1995	September 26, 1995
August 1995	October 25, 1995
September 1995	November 29, 1995
October 1995	December 21, 1995

Help-wanted index — M105

Data for:	Release date:
December 1994	January 5, 1995
January 1995	February 9, 1995
February 1995	March 9, 1995
March 1995	April 6, 1995
April 1995	May 4, 1995
May 1995	June 8, 1995
June 1995	July 6, 1995
July 1995	August 3, 1995
August 1995	September 6, 1995
September 1995	October 5, 1995
October 1995	November 2, 1995
November 1995	November 28, 1995

May 1995

2	Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	April 1995
3	Building permits	March 1995
4	Help-wanted index	April 1995
5	Labour force survey	April 1995
12	New motor vehicle sales	March 1995
12	Field crop reporting series: March 31 grain stocks	
16	Composite index	April 1995
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	March 1995
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 1995
18	Canadian international trade	March 1995
19	Retail trade	March 1995
23	Wholesale trade	March 1995
24	Consumer price index	April 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 1995
26	Industrial product price index	April 1995
26	Raw materials price index	April 1995
29	Farm cash receipts	First quarter 1995
29	Net farm income	1994 (preliminary)
30	Employment, earnings and hours	March 1995
30	Unemployment insurance	March 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	March 1995
31	International travel account	First quarter 1995

June 1995

5	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 1995
6	Building permits	April 1995
8	Help-wanted index	May 1995
9	Labour force survey	May 1995
9	New motor vehicle sales	April 1995
12	Income and expenditure accounts	First quarter 1995
12	Balance of international payments	First quarter 1995
12	Financial flow accounts	First quarter 1995
15	Composite index	May 1995
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 1995
16	Consumer price index	May 1995
20	Retail trade	April 1995
21	Canadian international trade	April 1995
21	Wholesale trade	April 1995
26	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 1995
27	Industrial product price index	May 1995
27	Raw materials price index	May 1995
28	Monthly survey of manufacturing	April 1995
28	Unemployment insurance	April 1995
29	Employment, earnings and hours	April 1995
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	April 1995
30	Field crop reporting series: seeded area, principal field crops	

July 1995

5	Building permits	May 1995
6	Help-wanted index	June 1995
7	Labour force survey	June 1995
11	New motor vehicle sales	May 1995
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1995
17	Composite index	June 1995
18	Canadian international trade	May 1995
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1995
19	Consumer price index	June 1995
20	Retail trade	May 1995
21	Wholesale trade	May 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 1995
26	Private and public investment in Canada	1995 revised intentions
26	Unemployment insurance	May 1995
27	Industrial product price index	June 1995
27	Raw materials price index	June 1995
28	Employment, earnings and hours	May 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	May 1995

August 1995

2	Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	July 1995
3	Building permits	June 1995
3	Help-wanted index	July 1995
4	Labour force survey	July 1995
11	New motor vehicle sales	June 1995
15	Composite index	July 1995
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	June 1995
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 1995
17	Canadian international trade	June 1995
21	Farm cash receipts	Second quarter 1995
22	Consumer price index	July 1995
22	Retail trade	June 1995
23	Wholesale trade	June 1995
24	Field crop reporting series: July 31 crop production estimates	
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 1995
29	Industrial product price index	July 1995
29	Raw materials price index	July 1995
30	Employment, earnings and hours	June 1995
30	International travel account	Second quarter 1995
30	Unemployment insurance	June 1995
31	Income and expenditure accounts	Second quarter 1995
31	Balance of international payments	Second quarter 1995
31	Financial flow accounts	Second quarter 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1995

September 1995

5	**Building permits**	July 1995
6	**Help-wanted index**	August 1995
7	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Second quarter 1995
7	**Field crop reporting series: July 31 grain stocks**	
8	**Labour force survey**	August 1995
12	**New motor vehicle sales**	July 1995
14	**Composite index**	August 1995
15	**Consumer price index**	August 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	July 1995
18	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	July 1995
20	**Canadian international trade**	July 1995
20	**Retail trade**	July 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	July 1995
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	July 1995
26	**Unemployment insurance**	July 1995
27	**Industrial product price index**	August 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	August 1995
28	**Employment, earnings and hours**	July 1995
29	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	July 1995

October 1995

4	**Building permits**	August 1995
5	**Help-wanted index**	September 1995
6	**Labour force survey**	September 1995
6	**Field crop reporting series: September crop production estimates**	
10	**New motor vehicle sales**	August 1995
17	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	August 1995
17	**Composite index**	September 1995
18	**Canadian international trade**	August 1995
18	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	August 1995
20	**Consumer price index**	September 1995
20	**Retail trade**	August 1995
23	**Wholesale trade**	August 1995
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	August 1995
25	**Unemployment insurance**	August 1995
27	**Industrial product price index**	September 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	September 1995
30	**Employment, earnings and hours**	August 1995
31	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	August 1995

November 1995

2	**Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	October 1995
2	**Help-wanted index**	October 1995
3	**Labour force survey**	October 1995
6	**Building permits**	September 1995
10	**New motor vehicle sales**	September 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	September 1995
15	**Composite index**	October 1995
17	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	September 1995
20	**Retail trade**	September 1995
21	**Canadian international trade**	September 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	September 1995
22	**Consumer price index**	October 1995
23	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	September 1995
24	**Farm cash receipts**	Third quarter 1995
24	**Net farm income**	1994 (revised)
27	**Industrial product price index**	October 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	October 1995
28	**International travel account**	Third quarter 1995
28	**Help-wanted index**	November 1995
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	September 1995
29	**Unemployment insurance**	September 1995
30	**Income and expenditure accounts**	Third quarter 1995
30	**Balance of international payments**	Third quarter 1995
30	**Financial flow accounts**	Third quarter 1995
30	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	September 1995

December 1995

1	**Labour force survey**	November 1995
4	**Building permits**	October 1995
6	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Third quarter 1995
7	**Field crop reporting series: November crop production estimates**	
12	**New motor vehicle sales**	October 1995
13	**Composite index**	November 1995
14	**Consumer price index**	November 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	October 1995
18	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	October 1995
20	**Canadian international trade**	October 1995
20	**Retail trade**	October 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	October 1995
21	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	October 1995
21	**Unemployment insurance**	October 1995
22	**Employment, earnings and hours**	October 1995
22	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	October 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 23, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Season's greetings

Publishing of *The Daily* will be suspended for the following dates: December 26-30, 1994 and January 2-3, 1995. Publication will resume on Wednesday, January 4, 1995. Happy new year!

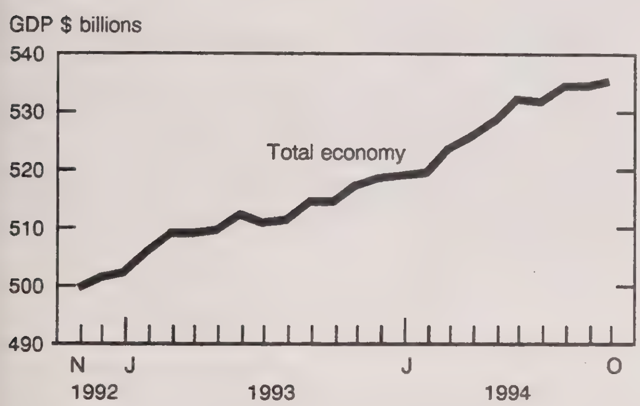
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
October 1994

Economic growth remained moderate in October after slowing noticeably during the summer months. Gross domestic product at factor cost edged ahead 0.2%, equalling its pace since July. Growth averaged 0.6% in the four months prior to July.

Total economy



October's growth was concentrated in manufacturing and retail trade. Construction activity also improved, but not enough to recover August and September's losses. A continuing slide in output by the mining sector and by utilities restrained the overall increase.

Cars and computers revive manufacturing

Output in manufacturing regained momentum, growing 1.0% after slipping 0.1% in September.

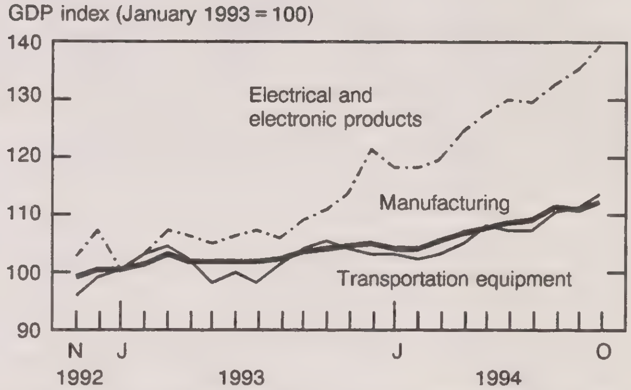
Although gains were widespread, production of motor vehicles and office machinery (mainly computers) contributed the most, up 4.7% and 5.1% respectively. Manufacturers of transportation equipment and of electrical and electronic products have raised output sharply over the latest three months. Excluding these industries, output remained below its August level. New orders received by manufacturers fell in September and October, the first consecutive declines since early 1993.

Note to users

Gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by factors of production when inputs purchased from other industries are transformed into output.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Manufacturing



Retailers enjoy a jump in sales

Retail sales jumped 1.5% in October, breaking out of the range they have hovered around for several months.

Retail trade

The widespread advance was led by department stores and supermarkets. Notable gains were also recorded by furniture and appliances retailers and by motor vehicle dealers.

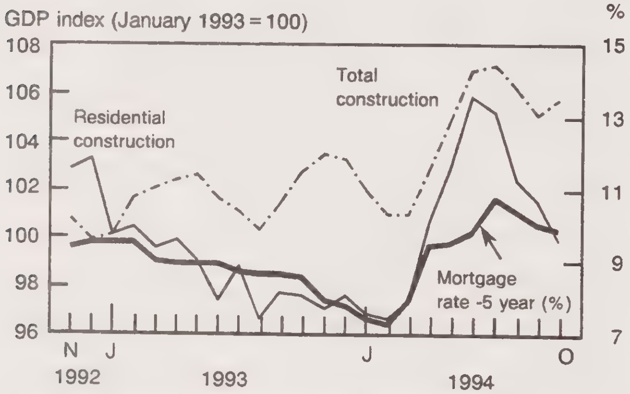
Non-residential construction picked up but homebuilding continued to slide

Construction activity rose 0.6% led by a 4.2% gain in non-residential construction.

Activity on industrial projects was particularly vigourous. Homebuilders, however, reduced production a further 1.5%, their fourth consecutive cutback. This left residential construction nearly 6% below its June peak.

Output of wood, fabricated metal, and non-metallic products has softened along with the slump in construction since July. Housing resales also remained weak despite an easing of mortgage rates through October.

Construction



Drilling cutbacks curb the mining sector

Production in the mining sector fell 1.8% after small declines in August and September. Three-quarters of the drop was due to cutbacks in drilling activity, which fell nearly 10%. The cutbacks followed several sharp increases that boosted drilling about 50% since the beginning of the year.

Lower production of potash, coal, and gold accounted for the rest of the decline in mining.

Mild weather restrains utilities again

For a second consecutive month mild weather restrained demand for electricity and natural gas, curtailing output of utilities by 1.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The October 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in January 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry at 1986 prices

	October 1993	August 1994[r]	September 1994[r]	October 1994[p]	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**514,415**	**534,488**	**534,624**	**535,608**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**4.1**
Goods-producing industries	172,657	182,886	182,323	182,808	0.7	-0.3	0.3	5.9
Services-producing industries	341,758	351,601	352,301	352,801	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.2
Business sector	**422,076**	**442,655**	**442,695**	**443,714**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**5.1**
Goods	171,747	181,973	181,412	181,894	0.7	-0.3	0.3	5.9
Agriculture	10,846	10,848	10,889	10,891	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
Fishing and trapping	1,104	1,013	1,021	992	-1.6	0.9	-2.9	-10.2
Logging	2,723	2,919	3,054	3,032	-3.1	4.6	-0.7	11.4
Mining	21,906	23,935	23,906	23,469	-0.3	-0.1	-1.8	7.1
Manufacturing	92,634	99,160	99,048	100,072	1.7	-0.1	1.0	8.0
Construction	26,234	27,131	26,859	27,021	-1.0	-1.0	0.6	3.0
Other utility industries	16,301	16,968	16,635	16,417	-0.2	-2.0	-1.3	0.7
Services	250,329	260,682	261,283	261,821	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.6
Transportation and storage	22,178	23,256	23,263	23,358	0.7	0.0	0.4	5.3
Communications	19,713	20,936	21,058	20,954	0.1	0.6	-0.5	6.3
Wholesale trade	31,905	34,387	34,389	34,441	1.1	0.0	0.2	7.9
Retail trade	31,338	33,027	32,991	33,486	0.8	-0.1	1.5	6.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,769	85,512	85,747	85,812	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.4
Community, business and services	61,428	63,564	63,834	63,770	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	3.8
Non-business sector	**92,338**	**91,833**	**91,929**	**91,894**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**-0.0**	**-0.5**
Goods	909	913	911	914	-0.4	-0.3	0.4	0.5
Services	91,429	90,920	91,018	90,980	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.5
Government services	33,681	33,262	33,334	33,321	0.1	0.2	-0.0	-1.1
Community and personal services	54,377	54,412	54,442	54,371	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.0
Other services	3,370	3,246	3,242	3,288	1.2	-0.1	1.4	-2.5
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	131,750	140,976	140,500	140,872	1.1	-0.3	0.3	6.9
Non-durable manufacturing	41,542	43,771	43,420	43,539	0.8	-0.8	0.3	4.8
Durable manufacturing	51,092	55,389	55,628	56,533	2.4	0.4	1.6	10.6

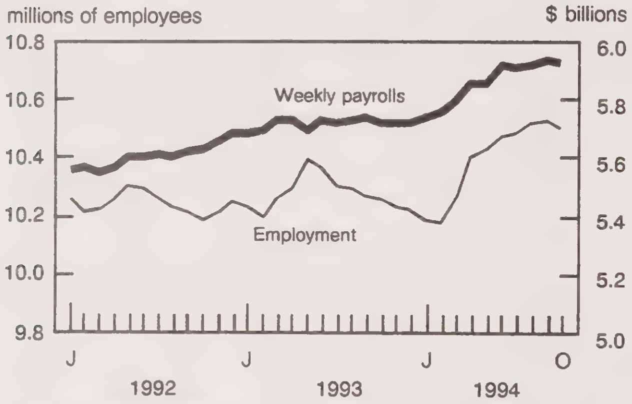
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Employment, earnings and hours

October 1994 (preliminary)

Businesses in all industries employed 10,502,000 employees in October, down 28,000 from September after seven consecutive monthly gains. Declines were concentrated in construction companies and retailers, especially in Central Canada and British Columbia. The declines tempered gains in most other industries, particularly manufacturing.

Slowdown in weekly payrolls

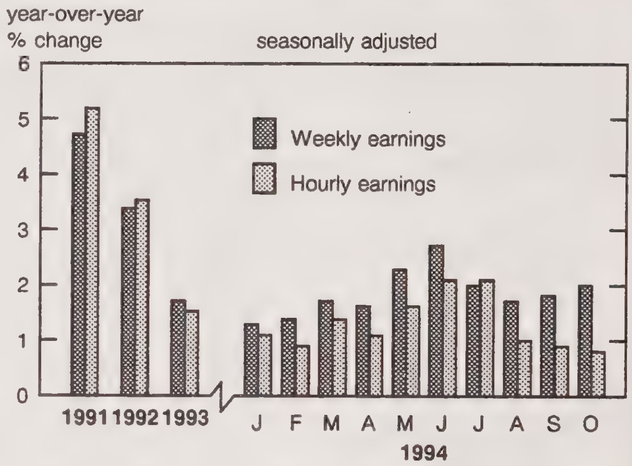


Despite the overall decline, most industries recorded increased employment: 131 of 214 industry groups reported higher employment on an unadjusted year-over-year basis. Indications are that businesses will continue to expand employment in the coming months as the help-wanted index (an early indicator of labour demand) rose in November.

Employees received on average $568.20 a week in October, down slightly from September. The decrease in weekly earnings was due partly to a downward trend in hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour (who account for about 50% of employment). Average hourly earnings stood at $14.04 in October after peaking at $14.22 in July 1994. Weekly earnings declined over the latest four months; for the first six months of the year the average monthly increase was 0.4%. Earnings declines in October were evident in construction companies, retailers, wholesalers and business services. Smaller wage settlements and employment gains in lower paying industries have restrained the growth in average earnings.

> **Note to users**
>
> *Unless stated, all data in this release are seasonally adjusted.*

Earnings continued a trend of moderate growth



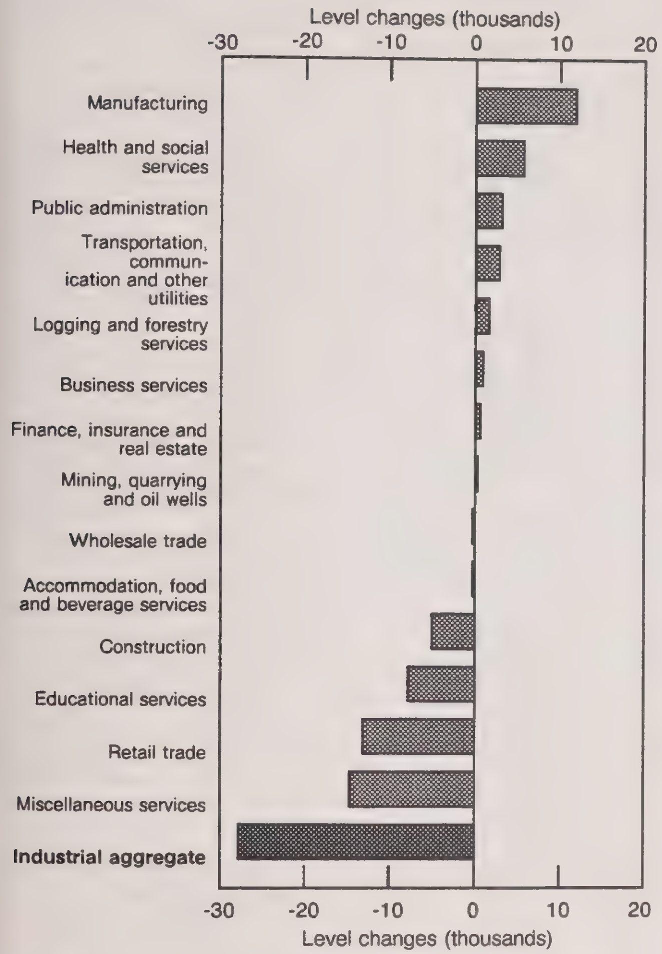
Employers slightly reduced their weekly payrolls in October (-0.1%) after increases in seven of the previous nine months. Businesses' weekly payrolls have grown substantially this year; however, the growth has slowed in recent months.

Retailers reduced employment and earnings

After several months of little change, retailers reduced employment 1.0% in October: the number of employees in retail trade was slightly less than in March 1994. Although the employment decline among retailers was widespread, automobile dealers and general merchandisers (including department stores) raised employment for the month. Increased employment in these industries mirrors increased consumer demand as both department store sales and new motor vehicle sales gained in October.

Employees worked slightly fewer hours per week in October than in September. However, the trend is still toward working more hours: retail employees worked an average 26.6 hours in October, compared with 26.0 hours in February 1994. Fewer hours and a drop in hourly earnings resulted in a 1.3% decline in weekly earnings in October.

Employment drop was concentrated in retail and construction companies



Slide in residential construction dampens employment

Softening demand for new homes, due partly to rising interest rates since last spring, has reduced construction activity. Construction companies cut employment in October for a second consecutive month. Residential building contractors and industrial construction companies reported the largest employment declines. (Non-residential building contractors, heavy construction companies, and highway construction companies continued to post gains.) This slowdown in employment coincided with a fourth consecutive monthly drop in residential construction building permits. Construction companies in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec were hardest hit by the employment cutbacks.

The reduced employment contributed to a drop in employers' weekly payrolls (-1.7%). This decrease in weekly payrolls, after seven consecutive monthly increases, result from reduced weekly hours (including overtime hours) and hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour.

Employment and hours fuel manufacturing growth

Led by manufacturers of food, transportation equipment, primary metals, and machinery and equipment, manufacturers added 12,000 employees to their payrolls in October. Manufacturers have expanded employment by 59,000 since February 1994. Over two-thirds of the employment gain was in Central Canada. October's rebound in employment followed a slight dip in September and was similar to the movement in the value of manufacturers' shipments. In addition, weekly hours remained at the high reached in September. The 1,670,000 manufacturing employees paid by the hour worked an average 39.1 hours in October, more than the pre-recession level in March 1990 (38.5 hours).

Employers boosted weekly payrolls in October (+0.8%), the ninth increase in 10 months; this reflected the growth in employment, hours and hourly earnings.

Several indicators suggest that manufacturers will continue to add employees to the economy. The balance of opinion on employment prospects for the fourth quarter rose to its highest level since April 1989 and the backlog of manufacturers' unfilled orders increased for a fifth consecutive month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 SIC)	October 1993	September 1994[r]	October 1994[p]	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**557.12**	**568.27**	**568.20**	**0.0**	**2.0**
Logging and forestry	716.62	754.80	749.35	-0.7	4.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	969.21	967.46	970.25	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	672.97	688.26	689.87	0.2	2.5
Construction	647.45	672.95	668.58	-0.6	3.3
Transportation, communication and other utilities	710.71	720.14	722.74	0.4	1.7
Trade	408.79	425.86	420.85	-1.2	3.0
Wholesale trade	593.07	606.62	600.76	-1.0	1.3
Retail trade	328.14	343.09	338.56	-1.3	3.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	639.70	632.65	634.63	0.3	-0.8
Business services	587.41	623.57	620.25	-0.5	5.6
Education-related services	675.54	672.31	676.64	0.6	0.2
Health and social services	498.91	505.76	505.36	-0.1	1.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	216.69	228.76	228.04	-0.3	5.2
Public administration	741.51	743.66	743.90	0.0	0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	531.62	539.92	533.17	-1.3	0.3
Prince Edward Island	456.47	451.36	449.25	-0.5	-1.6
Nova Scotia	498.83	495.52	495.88	0.1	-0.6
New Brunswick	506.14	503.53	501.50	-0.4	-0.9
Quebec	540.69	547.02	544.33	-0.5	0.7
Ontario	589.84	606.27	606.16	0.0	2.8
Manitoba	492.61	502.33	496.46	-1.2	0.8
Saskatchewan	470.29	489.07	489.88	0.2	4.2
Alberta	551.70	556.36	554.86	-0.3	0.6
British Columbia	559.53	578.69	583.50	0.8	4.3
Yukon	693.04	696.92	709.80	1.8	2.4
Northwest Territories	690.57	693.42	698.51	0.7	1.1

* *For all employees.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	August 1994	September 1994r	October 1994p	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1994 to October 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,516**	**10,530**	**10,502**	**0.1**	**-0.3**
Logging and forestry	64	64	65	0.0	1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	134	133	133	-0.7	0.0
Manufacturing	1,644	1,642	1,654	-0.1	0.7
Construction	444	444	439	0.0	-1.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities	848	848	851	0.0	0.4
Trade	1,971	1,975	1,963	0.2	-0.6
Wholesale trade	619	622	621	0.5	-0.2
Retail trade	1,354	1,356	1,343	0.1	-1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	643	638	639	-0.8	0.2
Business services	562	560	561	-0.4	0.2
Education-related services	941	928	921	-1.4	-0.8
Health and social services	1,140	1,144	1,149	0.4	0.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	738	759	758	2.8	-0.1
Public administration	709	706	710	-0.4	0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	150	150	149	0.0	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	40	40	41	0.0	2.5
Nova Scotia	295	295	291	0.0	-1.4
New Brunswick	236	235	234	-0.4	-0.4
Quebec	2,538	2,553	2,556	0.6	0.1
Ontario	4,110	4,132	4,120	0.5	-0.3
Manitoba	399	393	395	-1.5	0.5
Saskatchewan	305	303	302	-0.7	-0.3
Alberta	1,038	1,039	1,042	0.1	0.3
British Columbia	1,369	1,346	1,336	-1.7	-0.7
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	22	0.0	-4.3

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Asphalt roofing
November 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 783 381 metric bundles in November, a 55.9% increase from 1 784 686r (revised) metric bundles a year earlier.

For January to November 1994, shipments were 37 741 490 metric bundles, an 8.3% increase from 34 837 531r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The November 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers
November 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 199 152 thousand square metres in November, a 0.7% increase from 197 748 thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to November 1994, domestic shipments totalled 2 224 302 thousand square metres, a 9.5% increase from 2 030 807 thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1993.

The November 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
November 1994

Production of process cheese in November totalled 6 010 653 kilograms, up 18.2% from October 1994 but down 5.8% from November 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1994 totalled 68 415 886 kilograms, down from 71 300 179 the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The November 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Brewery products industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the brewery products industry (SIC 1131) totalled $3,105.7 million, up 6.5% from $2,916.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5404.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wine industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wine industry (SIC 1141) totalled $302.5 million, up 4.0% from $290.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5405.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and tobacco products industries* (32-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other office furniture industries
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other office furniture industries (SIC 2649) totalled $387.3 million, up 2.3% from $378.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5478.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and fixtures industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asphalt roofing industry (SIC 2721) totalled $380.6 million, down 5.0% from $400.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5488.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Metal tanks (heavy gauge) industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal tanks (heavy gauge) industry (SIC 3021) totalled $347.8 million, down 8.1% from $378.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5517.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Abrasives industry

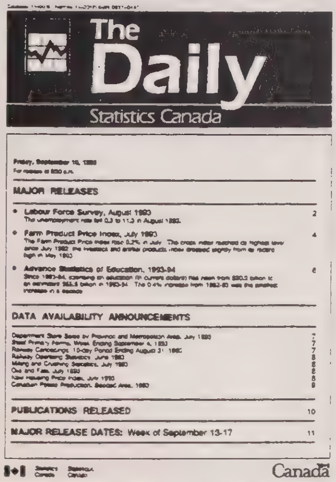
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled $238.7 million, up 4.7% from $227.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6858.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian forestry statistics, 1992.
Catalogue number 25-202
(Canada: $29; United States: US$35; other countries: US$41).

Monthly production of soft drinks, November 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, November 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Rigid insulating board (wood fibre products), November 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), November 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, November 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Rail in Canada, 1993.
Catalogue number 52-216
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

Gas utilities, September 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Canadian international merchandise trade, October 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

Exports by commodity, September 1994.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Canadian crime statistics, 1993.
Catalogue number 85-205
(Canada: $42; United States: US$51; other countries: US$59).

Home language and knowledge of languages, 1991 Census technical reports.
Catalogue number 92-336E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

January 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Industrial product price index	November 1994
4	Raw materials price index	November 1994
5	Help-wanted index	December 1994
5	Charitable donations	1993-94
6	Labour force survey	December 1994
9	Building permits	November 1994
10	New motor vehicle sales	November 1994
11	New housing price index	November 1994
11	Estimates of labour income	October 1994
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	November 1994
17	Composite index	December 1994
17	Department store sales	November 1994
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	November 1994
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	November 1994
19	Canadian economic observer	January 1995
20	Consumer price index	December 1994
23	Retail trade	November 1994
24	Wholesale trade	November 1994
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 1994
25	Unemployment insurance statistics	November 1994
27	Industrial product price index	December 1994
27	Raw materials price index	December 1994
30	Cancer statistics	1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	November 1994
31	Employment, earnings and hours	November 1994
31	Major release dates	February 1995

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